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THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;

OR,  
*BRITISH REGISTER.*

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Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS  
FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL  
SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND  
SCIENCE.

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VOL. XIII.  
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PART I. FOR 1802.

From JANUARY to JUNE, inclusive.

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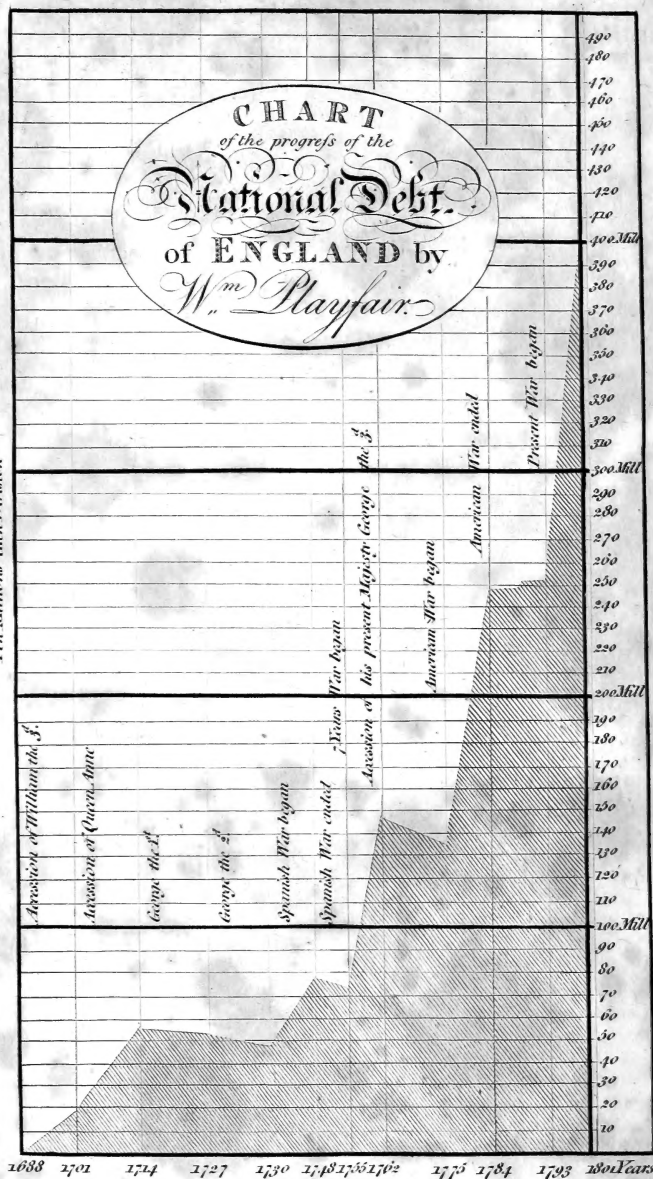
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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE account which I communicated to the Monthly Magazine for August last, of the different statements of the public debt by Messrs. Addington, Tierney and Morgan, has been the means of producing, in the following Number a very tedious paper from your Northern

Correspondent O. P.; in which the writer, after modestly observing, "that it was his intention to supply the public with a more correct statement of its present debt than had appeared in any former publication," and spending seven columns of your valuable Miscellany in that arduous undertaking, succeeds at length in making out the following account:

"Debt, according to Mr. Morgan's statement in his Comparative View, &c.	558,418,628l.
"Deduct the stock redeemed by the Commissioners . . . . .	52,281,656l.
"Ditto the stock redeemed by the Land-tax . . . . .	16,083,802l. — 68,365,458l.

"Present amount of the debt, as far as it can be made out, . . . . .	£.490,053,170"
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Now it will be observed that, except in deducting the stock redeemed by the sale of the Land-tax, this account is copied literally from that which I had given as Mr. Morgan's statement; and therefore this pretension of "supplying the public with a more accurate account of its debt" is wholly founded on the discovery, *that a nation may sell the fee-simple of a tax, and yet continue to reckon the annual produce of it as a part of its income.* I should think my time but ill employed were I to engage in a dispute on this subject. While the Land-tax is taken in the Minister's Estimates of the Ways and Means at its former produce of two millions, it will, as I have already observed, be absurd to exclude the stock redeemed by the sale of it from the amount of the debt. Either the sixteen millions so redeemed must form a part of the capital, or 480,000l. the interest of that sum, must be deducted from the revenue. Either the one should have been taken from the debtor, and the other from the creditor side, or neither of them should have been noticed at all;—and Mr. Morgan, as the most simple, has adopted this latter method, never, I dare say, imagining it possible that any person would have assumed to himself the merit of superior knowledge, merely for having chosen to perplex his statement by introducing such an article into his account.

In supplying the public with a more correct statement of the *unfunded* debt, the information communicated by O. P. is no

less new and important than that which he has given respecting the *funded* debt. On this occasion he prefers Mr. Tierney's to Mr. Morgan's account, although he acknowledges himself incapable of determining which is the most accurate. He does not however chuse even to adopt the former as his own before he deducts three millions from it, merely because that sum is not payable to the Bank of England till the year 1806; which is as reasonable as if a merchant, in winding up his affairs, excluded from the demands upon him a Bill of Exchange which he had himself accepted at a few day's sight, because such bill did not require an immediate payment. If O. P. were called upon in the year 1806 to give a statement of the debt, he says, that he should not *then* overlook the above-mentioned article. But if he has not at that period become a greater proficient in finance than he seems to be at present, I do not believe that any person will call upon him for such an account; and therefore he had better rectify his errors in the mean time.

In my account of Mr. Tierney's statement, I find that I have committed a mistake in supposing that he had, like Mr. Morgan, considered the Imperial loans as a part of the funded debt of Great Britain. The discovery of this oversight is certainly due to O. P. and he is welcome to all the praise. It appears, however, to me a matter of very little consequence whether Mr. Tierney is willing, or not, to allow these loans to be a permanent charge upon

this kingdom:—there can be no doubt but that they must be borne by it; and there was a time, I believe, when he maintained the same opinion. The only effect, therefore, of my mistake has been, to give a gentleman credit for more consistency than he appears to have deserved.

I cannot conclude these observations without noticing one part of O. P.'s paper, which betrays some thing worse than vanity in the writer of it. The passage to which I allude, represents Mr. Morgan as having been guilty of a gross want of fairness and candour, in omitting to deduct from his account the stock purchased by the Commissioners; or, as it is called in another place, the *savings* made by Mr. Pitt, with the view, no doubt, of misleading the public and terrifying them with idle apprehensions respecting the enormity of the national-debt. But while Mr. Morgan is accused of this criminal omission in his statements, he is allowed in the very same sentence to have observed in a note, "that 52,281,656l. of the capital had been redeemed by the Commissioners, &c.;" so that the charge of unfairness and want of candour seems to have been urged against him, merely on account of his having chosen to notice the reduction of the debt in a note, rather than in the body of his work. In writing his "Comparative View of the Finances," Mr. Morgan's principal design seems to have been, to lay before the public an account of the money *actually expended* during Mr. Pitt's administration; and in order to this, it was necessary that he should give the whole amount of the debt at the close, as well as at the beginning of that administration. When therefore he declares, "in an unqualified manner," that the capital had been accumulated from two hundred and thirty-two to five hundred and fifty-eight millions, he declares, very properly, that the mass of the debt had been increased three hundred and twenty-six millions, during the luckless period in which Mr. Pitt had the management of the finances of this country. Had he deducted the stock redeemed, he would have given an inadequate idea of the expenditure; for this redemption is the effect, not of the Minister's *savings*, as O. P. absurdly imagines, but almost wholly of new taxes, to the amount of three millions a year, which have been imposed for that special purpose; and which, on the most favourable hypothesis, must be continued at least during this genera-

tion\*. In whatever degree, therefore, *future* ages may be benefited by the redemption, it is as certain that those of the *present* age will have to bear the whole weight of five hundred and fifty-eight millions, as that they are indebted for the greater part of their load to the prodigality and extravagance of the late Administration. It is to be hoped that O. P. in future will have the precaution to understand a book, before he ventures to be so harsh in his comments upon it; and that he will make himself better acquainted with an author, before he reproaches him with improper motives for his conduct. Mr. Morgan must have been weak indeed, either in supposing that he could deceive the public by the shallow artifice imputed to him by this writer, or in having recourse at all to deceit where it was so completely useless. The plain and honest truth was abundantly sufficient for his purpose; and he could have given as little weight to his argument by magnifying a debt which exceeds five hundred millions, as by attempting to exaggerate the profusion which, in *less than nine years*, created the greater part of it. M. N.

London,

January 8th, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is impossible to read the specimens exhibited in the *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 318, of the *Aristodemo* of the Abate Monti, without feeling interested for the author. Perhaps some of your Italian Correspondents could acquaint me with his fate. I hope he was not involved in the ruin of the unfortunate Pius, with whom he was, I believe, officially connected.

Has the poem by Monti, entitled *In Morte di Ugo Bassville*, yet appeared in an English dress? If it has not, would it not seem from the analysis of it, given in the above work, p. 327, to be highly deserving the notice of the English readers? A good version of Monti's tragedies is also to be wished for. They are certainly dramatic productions of the first order.

M. Todd, in his valuable edition of

\* Should the Income-tax ever accomplish its purpose, some obsequious writer will no doubt be then found, to congratulate the country on the economy of a Minister who, by his *savings*, has discharged fifty-six millions of the public debt!

the *Poetical Works of Milton*, says, in his notes on *Manfuf*, vol. vi. p. 347, "there are two Letters from Loredano to Manfo, the former of which relates to Manfo's *Life of Marino*." Can any of your Correspondents inform me whether Manfo's *Life of Marino* ever appeared? I cannot find mention of it in the catalogues that I have examined.

It is matter of great surprize to me, that no good version of Maffei's *Merope* has yet appeared in the English language. Had Aaron Hill attempted it, he would certainly have failed; but he did not;—he only adapted Voltaire's *Merope* to the English stage—(See his feveral letters on this fubject, in the 2d volume of his *Works*. Lond. 1754.)—In one of thefe he fays, "You will receive, at the fame time, my *Merope*, upon a plan as near Voltaire's as I could bring it with a safe confcience." Whoever reads this paffage will be aftonifhed to find Baretti afferting, that "the *Merope* of Maffei had the honour of being tranflated into Englifh by Aaron Hill."—*It. lit. p. 102.*

"In the year 1741, (fays Baretti), I faw in Venice a collection of old Italian tragedies and comedies, made by the learned poet and antiquarian Apoftolo Zeno, to the number, as he affured me, of about four thoufand."—*Ibid. p. 118.* "This collection (he adds), was bequeathed by Zeno to the Geluati, an order of monks, refiding in Venice." What

was the fate of this ineffimable collection in the revolution that took place in Venice? Does it ftill remain in Venice; or has it paffed into the Imperial Library of Vienna, or the National Library of Paris? Satisfactory information on this fubject would be very acceptable to

A LOVER OF THE ITALIAN DRAMA.  
January 8, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazines for September, 1800, vol. x. page 108; for February, 1801, vol. xi. page 25; and for September, 1801, vol. xii. page 93, you have inserted Abstracts of Meteorological Journals kept at Leighton, and Woburn, in Bedfordshire, a continuation of which I now fend you. In my former communications, I gave the mean monthly depths of rain and evaporation to three places of decimals; but finding, fince Mr. Farey's fix rain-gauges have been in ufe, fuch a confiderable difference in refpect of rain, in places fo near each other, I have now only given them to two places, and fhall continue them fo in future. I am difappointed in not having had intimation, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, of an *hygrometer* and an *anemometer* eafily to be procured, and which would bear a comparifon with the journals kept by others, as requested in my fecond Letter above-mentioned.

A Meteorological Journal kept at Leighton.

1801	Barom.	Therm.		Rain	Evaporation	N.	E.	S.	W.	Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points.
		without	within							
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.					
July -	29.464	61.5	64.1	2.12	5.62	25	24	37	38	
August -	29.726	62.0	64.9	0.73	5.58	41	26	20	37	
September -	29.565	57.2	60.9	3.36	3.38	34	32	25	29	
October -	29.497	47.5	51.7	2.50	2.56	16	19	54	35	
November -	29.366	38.9	41.7	3.98	1.33	23	10	37	50	
December -	29.124	32.1	36.0	2.66	1.96	5	20	50	49	
		Total		15.35	20.43	144	131	223	238	
Means -	29.457	49.9	53.2	2.558	3.405	24	22	37	40	
		F. for the whole Yr.		24.474	34.708	314	236	505	405	
Monthly Mean for the whole Year	29.496	47.9	50.7	2.039	2.893	26	20	42	34	
Do. for the Yr. 1800	29.479	47.6	49.1	2.297	2.499	29	18	43	32	

For the sake of comparison, I have repeated the monthly means of my last year's Journal, under those of this year, and think it worthy of remark, how near the approximations of the wind agree in the different years; and have to add, that the greatest heat here in the shade was on the 22d of July, at one o'clock, when (though it was cloudy) the thermometer stood at  $79^{\circ}$ ;—so early as the 5th of November, at 10h. 30m. in the evening it was as low as  $24^{\circ}$ . The most remarkable variations that took place, were on the 29th of November, when at 7h. in

the afternoon it stood at  $15^{\circ}$ , and at 21h. (nine the next morning) at  $34^{\circ}$ ; and on the 19th of December at twelve at night, when it was at  $9^{\circ}$ , (the very lowest that it has been this season), and the next day at twelve o'clock, it was at  $38^{\circ}$ ; the wind during these last twelve hours being west, and barometer 29.80. I have generally experienced the truth of Mr. Copeland's remark, (*Memoirs of Science*, vol. i. p. 514) that in winter a rise of the barometer indicates approaching heat; and a fall of the same, that the cold will shortly increase.

*The depths of Rain shewn by Mr. Farey's Rain Gauges last Half year, is as follow:*

	Gauges on the Summit			Gauges in the Valley.		
	I.	III.	V.	II.	IV.	VI.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July - -	3.34	3.61	2.40	1.88	2.06	3.50
August - -	1.46	1.34	1.11	2.61	1.05	1.46
September -	3.42	4.32	2.88	†3.42	3.50	4.76
October -	2.73	2.82	3.57	†2.47	2.33	3.57
November* -	4.45	4.88	3.71	3.84	3.71	5.67
December -	1.86	1.98	1.66	1.06	1.49	†2.23
Total -	17.26	18.95	15.33	15.28	14.14	21.19
Total in first $\frac{1}{2}$ Yr.	7.15	8.56	6.61	6.94	7.07	11.35
Do. in the Year	24.41	27.51	21.94	22.22	21.21	32.54

\* It is to be remarked, that a larger depth of snow having fallen in November than the tunnels of the gauges could be supposed to receive, the snow found in each on the 28th of November was carefully emptied out, and the depth of water which the snow then lying on the ground would produce was ascertained by a cylindrical tin-tube, which was repeatedly thrust down into the snow, on a smooth place near to the several gauges, and taken up with the snow in it and weighed; and from the known dimensions, and weight of the empty tin-tube, the weight on that given area was ascertained; the mean result was, that the snow then lying (about nine inches deep) would produce 1.23 inches depth of water on the surface, and this quantity has accordingly been added to, and included in the several depths of rain in that month in the above table. † I have also to remark, that an insect, or some other matter, got by accident into the tube of the gauge on Crawley Hill, No. II. and stopped the water from descending into the bottle, both in September and October, and what was not evaporated away stood in the tunnel; ‡ also that the

bottle of the gauge on Cowhill Island, No. VI. was cracked by the frost in December and the water lost; but in order to fill up the Table, for the sake of comparison, the depths are assumed, in the above three instances, in the same ratio to the other months of the same gauges, as those months have to the others, in the gauges which were perfectly observed—I have further only to add, that the general mean depth of rain for the year 1801, by Mr. Farey's six gauges, is 24.972 inches, exceeding the depth shewn by my gauge by half an inch nearly.

Leighton, I am, Sir, yours, &c.

January 14, 1802.

B. BEVAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleasure Dr. Lett-  
tom's Observations on the utility of  
birds to the farmer and agriculturist, and  
I am convinced, from all my own obser-  
vations, that in a general view they are  
perfectly correct, and that birds collectively  
taken do infinitely more service than harm.

Perhaps,

Perhaps, however, a useful distinction might be made with respect to the species which ought principally to be encouraged and protected. In this view we may divide the feathered tribe into granivorous and carnivorous, or, more properly, insectivorous; those which are wholly or chiefly granivorous certainly do much mischief, and ought rather to be discouraged; while to the others every possible protection ought to be extended. The crow (as Dr. Lettson judiciously observes) is both granivorous and carnivorous: but as they are, the carrion crow in particular, rather more of the latter character, they are deserving of kindness and attention; the rook least of all, since it eats the most corn. The magpie too is almost entirely carnivorous, and is one of the most useful creatures that exists. I always think when I hear of one of their nests being destroyed by unlucky boys, that society has lost so many friends. They are indefatigable in their pursuit of insects, and indeed almost subsist on the larger and most destructive kinds, as slugs, caterpillars, &c. Next to the magpie, the blackbird is, of all the inhabitants of the woods, the most serviceable to man. He not only enlivens us with his charming song, but clears our gardens and our fields of their worst enemies. There ought to be a penalty on taking the nest of either the blackbird or the thrush, which, as well as the blackbird, subsists during the spring almost wholly on insects. The robin-red-breast stands in the same predicament: such is his appetite for insects, that he regularly follows the spade of the delver, and that often at a small distance; and probably not less from his utility than his pleasing familiar habits, is such a favourite with country people. Among the insects on which he preys are some of the most destructive that exist; the several kinds of earth-grubs, the *larvæ* of insects of the beetle kind, and the *julus*, or hundred-legs, a most pernicious insect, which, wherever it prevails, produces a tumour on the roots of cabbages, broccoli, &c. and entirely spoils the growth of the plant. Another singular benefactor to man is the swallow. A single bird of this genus, it is calculated, will destroy nearly five thousand moths and butterflies in a week; and if we consider the countless number of caterpillars these would have produced, can we do otherwise than hail the approach of these active friends; these cheerful and pleasant "harbingers of spring?" The nightingale is

also entirely an insectivorous bird, and therefore deserves our regard as well for its useful exertions as its delightful song.

On the other hand, the pigeon is almost entirely a granivorous bird, and is one of the most destructive that I know. It is even a mischievous animal, and will destroy the buds of flowers and plants, even where it does not eat them. The partridge is also granivorous and very destructive, as well as the pheasant, which is however less so than the partridge, being in some measure carnivorous. Of the small birds, I have found the common house-sparrow most mischievous. It is ruinous to the pease and other plants reared for seed in the autumn season. Next to the sparrow in this destructive class I reckon the tom-tit; and perhaps most of the hard-billed birds subsist on grain and seeds.

Of our domestic poultry, the common fowls are both granivorous and carnivorous; but where they can find grain, they will seldom take the trouble of looking for insects. The Turkey and the Guinea-fowl are much sonder of insects than common fowls. But there is no animal so useful for destroying insects as the common duck. I am indeed satisfied that a farmer would find his account by keeping large flocks of them, and driving them into his corn-fields when the corn is young; and more particularly among the young turnips, which I am convinced are destroyed by the slug, and not by a fly, according to the vulgar notion.

Dr. Lettson is certainly right, that frost is not such a destroyer of insects as is commonly supposed. My little garden is greatly infested with slugs; and as I am fond of cultivating curious and beautiful herbaceous plants, I have suffered very severely by them. This however I can affirm, that I have found them much more numerous after very severe seasons, than I did last year, which was so remarkably mild. I however employed last winter two excellent gardeners of the duck species, and to their indefatigable exertions I might be chiefly indebted for this circumstance. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

VARRO.

Jan. 2, 1802.

N.B. Can any of your Correspondents answer this Query.—Is the nightingale really a bird of passage; or is it only *silent* except in the summer season, and from being rarely seen (from its reclusive habits) supposed to depart, when it ceases to sing?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the third volume of your Magazine I was given a scale of the price of bread, per quarter loaf, during the year 1796; as the variation has been much greater in the year 1801, you may perhaps think it worth insertion.

1801.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Jan.	1—1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	July	16—1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15—1	8		23—1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	29—1	9	August	7—1	7
Feb.	2*—1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		13—1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5*—1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		20—1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	5—1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		27—1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	26—1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept.	3—1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	2—1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		10—1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	16—1	9		17—1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	23—1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		24—1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	30—1	8	Oct.	8—1	1
May	7—1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		22—0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	14—1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		29—0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	21—1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	5—0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	28—1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		12—0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	4—1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		26—0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	11—1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec.	10—1	0
	18—1	5		17—0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	25—1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		24—1	0
July	9—1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		31—1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$

It may be proper to remind your country Readers, that the weight of the London quarter loaf is 4lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. G.

January 6, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observations and conjectures are proposed, not as certainly just, but as *lufus ingenii*, which, if they do no good, can do no harm, and may whet the wits of abler critics.

*Fungar vice cotis—exfors ipse secandi.*

Homer Il. a v. 597.

Αὐτὰρ ἑτοῖς ἀλλοιπὶ θεοῖς ἐνδείξια πᾶσιν  
Ὀνόχοσι, γλυκευ νεκτάρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων.

The comma after *Ὀνόχοσι* should be removed, as a well-known elegance of the Greek language is thereby lost. To put the matter out of doubt, compare Il. δ. v. 3. νεκτάρ εἰσὶ νόχοσι.

Il. γ. v. 100, for *Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἐνὲν' ἀρχῇ*, read *αἶψα*, as in other places. Vide Il. ω. v. 28.

\*The month of February was the period of the experiment of brown bread.

Il. τ. v. 133,

ἰδὲ ἔον φίλον υἱὸν ὄρωτο

Ἔργον αἰεὶς ἐχόντα, ὑπ' Εὐρυπύκτου ἀεθλῶν,

Place a comma after *Εὐρυπύκτου*, that *ἀεθλῶν* may be governed of *ἔργον*.

Virgil, Ecl. i. v. 74,

*Infere nunc, Melibæus, pīros,*

*Forte I fere nunc.* In this formula, the *I* and the *nunc* usually stand together; but this is not universal. Martial Epigr. L. x. Ep. 96, *I cole nunc reges*. If any one, however, should defend the common reading from the following hemistich of Virgil, *Infere Daphni, pīros*, verbum non amplius addam.

Virgil, Æn. v. 372,

*Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se  
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,  
Perculit, &c.*

*immani corpore* will be properly connected with *qui se ferebat*, a comma being placed after *Buten* and *gente*, as

Æn. viii. 199,

*Illiū atros*

*Ore uomens ignēs, magna se mole ferebat.*

Æn. v. 541,

*Nec bonus Eurytion prælato invidit bonori.*

Heyne explains *prælato* by *prærepto*, but this makes the passage ambiguous even to a Roman ear. I have tried *honore*, *honoris*, and *honorem*. *Honore* is good for nothing; *honoris* is also the conjecture of Markland; *honorem* appears the simplest and best. Vide Hor. Sermon. l. i. vi. v. 49,

*Quia non, ut forsit bonorem*

*Jure mihi invidcat quisvis, ita te quoque amicum.*

On the verb *invideo*, see that most judicious Grammarian Perizonius, in his notes on Sanct. Minerva, lib. iii. cap. 3. n. 80.

Æn. ix. v. 205,

*Est hic, est animus lucis contemtor.*

For *hic* read *huic* δεικτικῶς.

*Chefbunt, I am, Sir, your's, &c.*

Dec. 24, 1801.

E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

HAVING observed, in your useful Magazine, a well-written paper on mirrors for enlightening and directing ships near capes and headlands, perhaps a little further information on that useful subject may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers.

It



It has been long doubted, whether Archimedes did really burn the Roman ships of Marcellus at the siege of Syracuse with a large mirror, as no such feat could ever be performed by succeeding opticians. If he did, no doubt it must have been effected by a vast number of small mirrors placed on a large concave surface, or frame of wood, so as to have their reflected light thrown together at a greater or less distance by means of adjusting screws. This was the manner in which Buffon concentrated a vast quantity of light thrown from a concave case or frustum of a globe filled with 400 mirrors; but, as the focus must have been the size of one of his mirrors, the condensation of light was not sufficient to burn intensely, without a convex lense to concentrate the light so assembled more to a point. In this focus various metals were melted, diamonds dispersed, &c. and it has only remained a curiosity in the Botanic-garden in Paris since his time.

Other artists have lined the frustum of a globe with straw, and other polished reflecting substances; but we do not find these contrivances either used for burning of ships, or lighting them on their way: they were philosophical curiosities, and, like other novelties, amused the curious for a time. But this is one among thousands of instances, how a theorem in mathematics, or an invention in mechanics, may at first seem a mere toy for the mind, and applicable to no earthly purpose, yet, in time, may be found to contribute to the establishment of truth, or the general happiness of society. Did not a falling apple first suggest the law of gravity? Did not a shepherd discover the load-stone? And the diffusion of a frog the galvanic influence? We should not laugh at experiments that fail, or at those which seem to lead to nothing—No trial is lost!

But to return. The first use of concave mirrors, I remember to have seen (about thirty years ago), to direct ships, were at Liverpool and Newcastle: into the first, the road is very intricate, through sands and shoals, from Hoy Lake to the Black Rock. To direct the mariner in the night, that ingenious and useful dock-master, Captain Hutchinson, placed polished copper mirrors in light-houses, facing each turning of the Channel, so that the pilot made way towards the first light he saw, till he saw another to his right or left; he then turned immediately

towards the second light, and pursued that channel till another light broke in upon him, to which he then directed the ship. Thus is the harbour obtained by night as well as by day. At Newcastle, the Tyne flows perpendicularly into the German Ocean, and vessels in the night might sail past its mouth, were it not for a copper-mirror that throws out a light into the sea, in the direction of the river, so that as soon as that light is beginning to be crossed, the ship turns towards it, and is directed by it into the river.

These were in use in the year 1770, and are, no doubt, at this time, greatly improved. But this shews that mirrors were employed for navigation long before 1779 and 1787, the date of Mr. Ezekiel Walker's invention, as set forth in your impartial Magazine. Besides, the French have used mirrors at the mouths of their harbours time out of mind! Far from depreciating the merit of Mr. E. Walker's mirrors, I greatly admire them; and he deserves much praise for having assisted in bringing the huge mirrors of Buffon and Vilette into general use, both without and within doors; and certainly he who can increase light, even as much as with a farthing-candle, deserves well of a commercial country.

I am led into this reflection, by having lately sailed by the Scilly Light-house, where I was much struck with an intermitting light, that at once tells you what light it is, by disappearing every second minute. This is also a light of mirrors, but they are of copper, plated with silver, and polished in the curve of the parabola, by which their light neither spreads nor converges, but darts a cylinder of light to a vast distance. This light consists of six round mirrors placed round a seventh, each twenty-two inches in diameter; every mirror having an Argand's lamp in its focus, supplied with oil from behind. The frame in which these mirrors are fixed stands perpendicularly to the horizon, on a shaft united with a machine below that turns the whole round every two minutes: hence a cylinder of light, five feet and a half diameter, sweeps the whole horizon, and, by its intermission, cannot be mistaken for any other. This powerful light I find has been copied in Spain, on the Skerries, on the Isle of Wight, &c. some stationary, and some with motion, without consulting the original inventor. Upon seeing Mr. Ezekiel Walker's account of his mirrors, I concluded he must have been

been the inventor of the Scilly light; but, on application to the Trinity House, I found there were more Walkers who enlighten the world than your correspondent of Lynn Regis, and that it was Mr. Adam Walker, the lecturer in natural and experimental philosophy, who gave the design, and had that light executed under his immediate inspection.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

NAUTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is an abstract of a Meteorological Journal which I kept at Carlisle for the last twelve months, and is sent to you for publication in your Magazine.

Table.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain in Inches and Lengths.
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	
January -	51	25	40.8	30.14	29.07	29.71	3
February -	54	30	41	30.19	28.96	29.70	2.456
March -	60	28	43.7	30.33	28.66	29.71	2.874
April -	68	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	46.6	30.43	29.22	30.02	862
May -	68	36	53.1	30.21	29.57	29.85	1.931
June -	70	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	55.8	30.25	29.83	30.03	325
July -	78	43	59.7	30.17	29.37	29.81	5.627
August -	75	49	60.8	30.34	29.6	30.08	908
September -	71	36	55.5	30.32	29.48	29.91	4.804
October -	64	33	49.5	30.27	28.91	29.71	4.702
November -	55	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	39.8	30.17	28.98	29.64	1.496
December -	44	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	33.6	30.16	28.65	29.38	2.481
An. Mean		48.3	Annual Mean		29.796	31.466	Total.

The barometer and thermometer used in keeping this Journal were made by Messrs. Jones, Holborn, London. The barometer is of the Torricellian construction; its scale is not full inches, but something less, owing to the rising and falling of the surface of the reservoir; the nonius moves by a key placed in the front of the barometer, and it has a floating gauge for the purpose of adjusting it to its proper height. The thermometer is divided into half degrees, and is properly graduated. The times of registering were eight o'clock in the morning, one at noon, and ten at night, in the winter months; and half past seven, half past one, and half past ten, in summer. My rain-gauge is a tin vessel; the trunk is to the funnel as nine to one, and has a floating index to ascertain the quantity. The latitude and longitude of Carlisle, and its height above the level of the sea, will be found

in the Monthly Magazine for May last. Carlisle, Jan. 11, 1802. I am, &c.

WM. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS some inquiries have been made, respecting the re-publication of the "Memoirs of the Life of Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. &c." I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to inform those who may interest themselves on the subject, that my late brother's own copy of those Memoirs, with alterations, corrections, and additional papers, have been entrusted by his family to the care of two of his intimate friends, who are preparing for the press a new edition, with all the dispatch that a proper attention to the arrangement of those materials will permit.

I remain, Sir,

Richmond, Your humble Servant,  
Jan. 22, 1802. T. WAKEFIELD.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERUSING the several disquisitions respecting the Bank, that have very interestingly occupied your pages, leads me to conceive there cannot be a better channel to solicit information through, on the following subject.

The Bank-directors have, within these two years, instead of increasing the dividends on Bank-stock, given a *bonus* to the holders thereof; but upon the application of devisees, entitled to the dividends for life, they are informed they will not be permitted to sell out such bonus, the directors having consulted the (late, I suppose) Attorney and Solicitor General, who were of opinion such bonus must be added to the stock, and that the devisee is only entitled to receive the dividends thereon. To suspect such high legal authority can be mistaken may seem self-arrogant, but the following fact induces me to wish for better information than the *ipse dixit* of a Bank-clerk.

A. devised by will *all* interest, dividends and proceeds arising from a certain quantity of Bank-stock, to his wife B. for life, and at her decease *specifically* devised such Bank-stock to C. a collateral branch of his family; all the *rest* and *residue* of his estate he devised *absolutely* to B.

It is well known, for particular reasons, the testator never intended C. to have more than that specific bequest; and as the bonus is but another name for interest and proceeds, my inquiry would clear this point; whether there is any act of the legislature, chartered or bye-law, to support the Bank in refusing to suffer the annuitant selling out such bonus? and, if not, how long has the private opinion (without a judicial decision) of any public legal character been deemed the law of the land? and whether, if B. submits to such dictatorial presumption, she still has not a right by will to dispose of such bonus as it suits her own inclination?

October 8, 1801.

AGUECHEEK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SINGULAR MODE OF EXTORTION.

AMONG the numerous abuses practised or tolerated by the senate of Venice in the government of the Grecian islands subject to their sway, the following singular method of extortion is worthy of notice.

When a governor was appointed, his first care was to provide himself with a good sum of money, which perhaps he was obliged to borrow from the Jews esta-

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blished at Venice. Immediately on his arrival in the isle which he was to govern, he distributed that money among the peasants, in what may literally be called a *forced loan*, though of a very different kind from what we usually understand by that term. In fact, he compelled them to *accept* the *loan*, under the obligation of repaying double the amount at the expiration of the year. If they shewed themselves deficient in the payment at the appointed time, whatever part remained unpaid was doubled for the succeeding year, and went on progressively doubling from year to year, until the debt was completely discharged.

Nor was this the whole of the grievance; for those re-imbursements were not made in money, but in the productions of the soil, which the unfortunate peasant was forced to deliver to his unfeeling oppressor at whatever price the latter chose arbitrarily to set on them.

In vain the husbandman remonstrated against the compulsory loan, and represented that he did not want the money: in vain he strove to avoid the acceptance of a sum which was impudently offered to him under the name of a friendly aid: his refusal was construed into an act of rebellion: he was dragged to prison, and there lay groaning in irons, till the cruelty of his situation at length extorted his consent to the hard terms imposed on him by the avarice of his tyrant. But, now, even his acceptance of the conditions was not sufficient to procure him his liberty: he was moreover constrained to pay a certain fine, as the price of his enlargement.

Lest the English reader should conceive this picture to be the work of imagination, it may be well to inform him that the facts are stated on the authority of *Grasset Saint-Sauveur*, who resided many years in the Venetian isles, in the character of French consul.

DESULTORY COMMENTS on MASON'S SUPPLEMENT to JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(Continued from page 404, of Vol. XII.)

GIUST.

FROM the Italian *giostà* Spenser has formed the word *giust*; and from the French *jouste* Shakespeare has formed the word *just*, a *tilt*; which Dryden also employs in the same sense. From this last word the frequentative *jussle*, to *tilt* frequently, to *encounter*, to *clash*, has been regularly moulded. It is, however, inconvenient that the word *just* should signify

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nify both a *tournament* and a *righteous man*; on which account modern writers mostly spell the etymon *just*, and infer the frequentative *jostle*. This is a rational method of withdrawing ambiguity: when two words of distinct parentage and meaning become orthographically identical, the less usual of the two should be traced back to its original form, and employed in some one of its more antique but more distinguishable appearances.

*Gladful*.—From the Anglo-Saxon *gled*, a *live coal*, a *fire*, comes the adjective *glad*; which means primarily *bright*, *shining*; and is employed in that sense by Outfried, and in the Edda of Sæmund. Light and joy are naturally associated; hence a word, originally signifying *luminous*, easily turns to signify *cheerful*. Still there is some incongruity in employing such a term for *cheerful*, when the idea of *luminousness* is expressly excluded; as where Milton talks of “*glad evening*.” Although a metaphorical use of the adjective *glad* is very common in English: yet the substantive etymon *glede*, as the old writers spell it, is never used for a *frolic*, a *merry make*, as is the word *fun*, which likewise meant originally a *bonfire*. The affixes *full* and *less*, being adjectives, are only capable of combination with substantives: it is therefore not the adjective *glad*, but the substantive *glede*, which forms a part of the word *gladful*, if it be at all a legitimate word. In this case what would it mean? *Full of live coals, fiery!* There is not then yet in the language an instance of the only tolerable use of this word. Suppose we contrive one:—

Th’ intrusive poker grubs the *gladful* grate,  
And cinder-cataracts patter on the hearth.

*Henceforwards*.—*Henceforwards*, says Mr. Mason, is the same as *henceforward*; if so, let us always omit the cacophonous *ess*: the English language superabounds with hisings, and we should neglect no opportunity of thinning the number. Pindar could write in Greek an *essless* ode; but neither Gray, nor that vanquisher of glottic difficulties, Joshua Sylvester, would have accomplished it in our tongue: its syllabations are attached to its most necessary inflections, the cases and numbers of its nouns, the persons of its verbs, and the formation of its adjectives are too often assisted by the officious *ess*. If one seeks in Wallis, or in Lindley Murray, for the list of English adverbs, one is surprized to observe so many terminating withs:

Sometimes, oftentimes, always, straitways, nowadays, anights, else, whilst,

besides, darklings, once, twice, thrice whence, hence, thence, since, thus, perhaps, otherwise, upwards, downwards, homewards, backwards, forwards, &c.

Of these adverbs some owe the *s* final to the accidental termination of the noun which forms their basis, as *otherwise*; some to the circumstance, that the noun, which forms their basis, is, by the nature of their meaning, employed in the plural number, as *oftentimes*; but a great many assume it only in their adverbial form. Thus we say:—“a *backward* bashful man,”—“a *forward* officious fellow;” but “to walk *backwards* and *forwards*.” Again—“I am to pass a day at Clarkson’s; Coleridge too is gone to live *beside* the lake; I shall visit him *besides*.” *Once* and *once* are never confounded. That this *s* is a formative letter, and adverbializing affix, and therefore as essential as the *ly* in *wisely*, or the *to* in *to-day*, may be further shown from the analogy of other Gothic dialects. So in German are formed from *ander*, other: *anders*, otherwise: *recht*, right: *rechts*, aright: *link*, left: *links*, aleft: *theil*, part: *theils*, partly: *statt*, stead: (whence to *stay* and *stait*); *flets*, continually: *abend*, evening: *abends*, ov-evenings: (if our vernacular adverbs may be so written): *Montag*, Monday: *Montags*, o-Mondays: *her*, here: *herwärts*, hither. So again in Hollandish:—*on langs*, of late; *dikwils*, often; *straks*, presently; *eertyds*, formerly; *werwaards*, whither; *derwaards*, thither, &c. Anglo-Saxon:—*Elles*, *else*; *blindings*, *blind-eyes*, &c. The result of all which pedantry is—what? That *henceforwards*, although unusual, ought to be substituted to *henceforward*? No. For the adverbializing *s* is already included in the *hence*; and, in *opposite* or *compound words*, we never infect both members of the concord. But this results—that, although *henceforward* be itself correct, yet the *s* may not be omitted in the apparently analogous adverbs, *upwards*, *downwards*, *homewards*, *darklings*, *straitways*, *besides*, *whilst* (which word, the *t* being anomalous, should be written *whiles*), *always*, and so on; because it is the mark which serves to distinguish them from their cognate nouns.

*Hight*.—The Attic dialect of the Greeks willingly converted sigmas into taus, and employed θαλάττα for θαλασσα, and γλαττα for γλωσσα: so, among the Gothic dialects, the English. The German *keßel*, is expressed by *keßle*; *schmeissen*, by *smite*; *spieß*, by *spit*; *weiß*, by *white*; *beissen*, by *bite*; and *heissen*, by *hight*. The *gh* has been intro-

introduced into the spelling of this last word erroneously: that combination of letters, although silent in English, usually corresponds with the guttural letters of the foreign etymon, as in *light*, for *licht*; *flight*, for *sehlcht*. *Hight*, like *must*, is, according to authority, an inflexible verb; in the present, the past, and the participle, it is still *hight*, *hight*. Whereas, according to analogy, it ought to be inflected, like *bite* and *smite*; *bite*, *bit*, *bitten*. *Hight* approaches in spelling and in sound too nearly to *height*, or rather *hightb*, the regular substantive of *high*, as *length*, *breadth*, *width*, are of *long*, *broad*, *wide*. On all these accounts it is a sort of cripple, or monster, in language, and is deservedly limping to that infirmary of decayed words, the Glossary.

*Hitch*—To *hitch*, commonly means, as Johnson observes, to move by jerks, to proceed with interruptions, to advance with short, small, trail'd steps. To *hack*, to *hitch*, and to *hass*, are all derivatives of the same Gothic root. The High and Low Dutch have *hacken*, and *bicken*, and the French, through their Frankish ancestors, *bacher*. The primary meaning is, to chop into fragments, as "to hack wood into billeting." Hemp-stalks are broken with a sort of forked flail, called a *hatchel*, or *hitchel*. *Chaff* is called *bäckerling* in German. By those who have clay-cottages, "the temple-haunting martlett" has been named a *bick-wall*. It seems strange to apply a metaphor derived from cutting wood, or victuals, to the walk. Has some intermediate word been lost, signifying (1) a billet, (answering to the German *bütsche*, a footstool); and (2) a clog? We say, however, "a mincing gait,"—"to cut capers,"—"a see-saw waddle,"—"pick your way."

Both to *bick* (although obsolete) and to *hack*, have supplied derivatives to the language. *Hickwall*. *Hiccough*. *Higgler*. To *hackle*, and to *haggle*. "He will stand *higgle-haggle* for an hour over a twopenny-halfpenny bargain."

Intensive verbs are formed in several Gothic dialects by introducing the sound *sh*. So in German, from *gleiten*, to glide; *glitschen*, to slip; and again, *feilschen*, *rauschen*, *klatschen*, *hochen*, &c. Of this analogy there are many traces in English. *Break*, *breach*; *bond* (whence *bundle*), *bunch*; *cling*, *clinch*; *dot*, *dodge*; *foot*, *fudge*; *grub*, *grudge*; *mund* (mouhe), *munch*; *nook*, *notch*; *snap*, *snatch*; *stand*, *stanch*; *stark*, *stretch*; *sink*, *stench*; *twick* (*zwicken*), *twitch*; *wring*, *wrench*; and others. Thus from *bick*, *bitch*.

*Imperseverant*.—*Inveiled*.—Mr. Mason explains these words, and perhaps rightly, by *perseverant* and by *veiled*. It is surely a great defect in the language, that one and the same formative syllable *in* (which before *m*, *b*, and *p*, is for sound's sake written *im*) should have three distinct offices. Sometimes it is (1), as in the present instances, insignificant; sometimes it represents (2) the preposition *in*, as *to imperil*, *to inspire*; sometimes it serves (3) for a privative prefix, as in *immitigable*, *insanity*.

Where it has no meaning at all it might be dropped: as (I confine myself on this occasion to Mr. Mason's list of words) in *imperseverant*, *impersonated*, *impidured*, *impoor*, *inexhaustless*, *insuit*, *inveiled*, and *inwillaged*. Indeed all these words are obsolescent, precisely because they are anomalously formed, with a superfluous *in*.

Where it represents the preposition *in*, Johnson has endeavoured to substitute the French or Greek preposition *en*; not merely in words derived from the French, as *enchain*, *enchant*, *encounter*; or from the Greek, as *encytic*, *encomium*, *encysted*; but in words even of Latin origin, as *endiect*, *endorse*, *endue*. This last alteration is surely harsh; the Latin preposition *in* being more familiar to our ears, because it is a part of our own language, than the French preposition *en*, we expect it in such words as *indict*, *indorse*, *indue*. Besides Johnson does not carry his rule through; he retains, for instance, *to indebt*, which is certainly from *endetter*.

Where it serves for a privative prefix, it might often be replaced by the Saxon *un*: which, like the syllable *ness*, is become so wholly English, that it unites with words of southern origin without exciting much sentiment of incongruity; as in *unaccurate*, *unactive*, *unaffected*, *unexhausted*, *unexpressive*, *unextended*, *unimitable*, *unintelligible*, *unintrenched*, *unobvious*, *unoperative*, *unorderly*, *unusual*, &c. To substantives with Latin terminations the *un* is yet prefixed with reluctance: *un*, according to Junius and to Adelung, is a contraction of *ana*, or *ohne*, *without*: in this case it would seek the society of substantives, which it shuns. Is it the same word as *none*?

*Issuable*.—This may be a legal, but is not a legitimate, term, in the sense assigned by Mr. Maion: it can only mean *able to be issued*.—Shakespeare's *insuppressible* for *unsuppressible* is equally blameworthy.

*Jussiciary*.—The resident magistrate of a parish, or a hundred, is called in Eng-  
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land a justice of the peace. This vulgarism deserves reprobation. Translate it into any other language, *justicia pacis*, or *une justice de la paix*, and every one will be shocked at the awkwardness, the absurdity, of the denomination. There are two ways of curing the blemish; the one is to liberalize the word *justicer*, which, in many places, is used by the common people; the other, to modernize the word *justiciary*. Of each magistrate, who is called *justiciarius de banco regis*, *justiciarius communium placitorum*, *justiciarius foreste*, &c. it might be convenient to say *justiciary*; and of the provincial or district magistrate, *justicer*.

*Knife*.—Junius had a dislike to the letter *k*, and declined making an initial of it in his Dictionary: it would have been more rational to indulge an antipathy against *c*, which is a very pluperfect letter, and represents sometimes *k*, sometimes *s*, and sometimes *ts*. He tells us, however, in his article *knife*, that Casaubon supposed it to derive from the Greek *κίφος*, which the Æolians altered into *κνίφος*. In order to repeat this strange derivation, Mr. Mason, who seldom fatigues us with etymology, has made a nich for the word. How are Æolians to send hither their terms? Was the vernacular dialect of Constantinople Æolic? Did the corps of Varangi abound with Anglo-Saxon recruits? and a retiring band of veterans first bring home the instrument and the name? Unluckily the words have no resemblance. Is there not a Greek infinitive *κνίπειν* (although I do not find it in my lexicon) to *scrape*, or *slice*?

*Knives* may have been brought at a very early period to Great Britain by the Phœnicians, and sold at their emporial sea-towns in the Isle of Wight and in Cornwall. It is not absurd, therefore, to seek, with Gregory Sharpe, in Hebrew for the root of the word *knife*; although it may seem strange to fix on a root, which his system of translettering would express by *shiv*. But on this scheme of origin the word would exist in the Cornish and Welsh dialects, which, in the days of the Phœnicians, were not yet superseded by the Saxon or Danish; so that the hypothesis of an Aramic origin must be abandoned.

Did the Romans bring us *knives* and the name of *knives*? *Cannivus* for a *pen-knife* occurs in scholastic Latinity; is it an ancient word, which perchance escaped for ages the notice of the ungrateful pen? Salmassius authorizes the suspicion, that it merely belongs to the slang of French

school-boys, and is a very modern derivative of *canis*, which, with other Gothic words, the Franks naturalized in France.

In fact, all the Gothic dialects have *knife*. Icelandic, *knúfir*; Swedish, *knif*; Anglo-Saxon, *cnif*; Danish, *kniv*; German, *kneif*; Hollandish, *knipmes*, &c. From the Hollandish term, which signifies a *nip-blade*, it may be inferred, that the word *knife* was originally applied only to that sort of *knives* called *clasp-knives* and *hinge-knives*, which *nip* together, which shut into the handle. The word *nip*, in the Mœsgothic *ganipan*, was formerly preceded by *k* or *g*; and is itself a derivative of *knee*, from the movement of which joint *nip* and *nippers*, and *shutting-knives*, have their name very naturally. In order to preserve the mark of relationship throughout this whole family of words, one is tempted to wish back the *k* before *nip* and its descendants: Junius would have recommended to withdraw it in *knee*, *knife*, *knabble*, &c.

*Latter*.—This irregular comparative of *late* is one of the many impurities which the translators of the Bible have irrevocably foisted into our language. *Latter* begins to signify “*after in place*,” as *later*, “*after in time*,” but the instance adduced by Mr. Mason shows this distinction to be a modern refinement.

*Leaguer*.—*Leaguer* answers to the German *lager*, a *camp*, and is so used with propriety by Fairfax:

Till far behind the Christian *leaguer* was—

To *beleaguer* is to *surround with encampments*, to *besiege*: but as the idea of *encamping* is essential to the word; it ought not to be applied to any attack by assault, or storm, as in Dryden:—  
Against *beleaguer'd* heaven the giants move.

*Ligan*.—This law-term is derived by Mr. Mason from the Latin *ligare*: in this case the English word would have been *ligate*. A more probable pedigree has been indicated at the word *slotjam*, from the Saxon *ligan*, to *lie*; participle *ligand*.

*Livelyhead*.—the present way of spelling requires *livelibead*, and the word means *vivacity*: *livelibood* means *thrift*, *maintenance*: yet the formative syllables *bead* and *hood* are considered by grammarians as twin-born (both sprung from the Anglo-Saxon *badh*) and equipollent. One finds authorities for *dreribead*, *drowsibead*, *God-head*, *hardibead*, *jollibead*, *lustibead*, *maid-enbead*, *pen-sivebead*, *youthbead*, and others. One also finds *manhood*, *womanhood*, *childhood*, *brotherhood*, *sisterhood*, *widowhood*, *neighbourhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, and others.

others. The words in *head* are obsolescent, those in *hood* retain their popularity: but there is no sensible difference in the significance of the terminations. Deriving from *badh*, *caput*, *persona*, (we yet say, "a majority told by the *head*,") an idea of personality attaches to this syllable, on which account *Godhead*, *maiden-head*, *youthhead*, merit, because compatible with such idea, and, if I mistake not, are obtaining, an exception from the exile which awaits the other words in *head*. Neither *livelihead*, nor *livelihood*, falls within the limits of grammatical correctness: as *lively* does signify *vivacious*, *livelihood* has, however, some pretensions to mean *vivacity*; but as it never signifies *thrifty*, *livelihood* for *thrift*, *maintenance*, is a word altogether barbarous and intolerable, although used by Clarendon, by Addison, and by South.

*Lore*.—This word (which is derived from the obsolete *to lear*, *to teach*, and signifies *doctrine*) might conveniently have been applied to the formation of many words, which we now take from the Greek, as *meteorology*, *weather-lore*; *philology*, *speech-lore*; and so forth.

(*To be continued.*)

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### STATE OF ARTS, MANNERS, &c. in EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

(*Concluded from Page 502, of Vol. XII.*)

THE fish-markets of Edinburgh and Leith are abundantly supplied with cod, haddocks, whittings, flounders, soles, skates, turbot, oysters, cockles, muscles, clams, limpets, &c. from the fishings in the Frith, at almost all times in the year. These fishes afford a vast resource for the subsistence of the poor;—as a poor man may generally have a dinner of fresh white fish for what a dinner of beef or mutton would cost. Dried white-fish is at all times plentiful in the Edinburgh markets, and at a very cheap price. Salmon and trout are brought from Stirling, from Perth, from Kinross, &c. The price of salmon in Edinburgh is rarely lower than in London. Trouts might be obtained in great plenty and of the best quality from the inland lakes, if the demand for them were greater, and the means of carriage more convenient. Herrings, the pride of the Scottish seas, were not till within these last ten or twelve years taken in considerable quantity within the Frith of Forth; though, around all Scotland, from the extremities of this frith on the one side to the Solway Frith on the other, good quan-

ties of them were annually caught. But within these last ten years, herrings have been taken in the mouth of the Forth in a plenty surpassing all imagination. For immediate use, in their fresh state; for preservation in jars, in vinegar and spices, after previous boiling, to be eaten cold; for drying in kilns and over smoke, to be preserved in that state in which they are called *red-herrings*; to be put up in brine, with a very strong salt pickle, and in barrels; for use also, for the extraction of oil from their livers; and to be applied immediately, with lime, in the manufacture of soap—these herrings are, to this town and its environs, a fund of wealth more truly valuable than if the richest gold and silver mines had been suddenly discovered, opened and wrought, in a situation equally near to use. During the late scarcity, and in the whole decline of trade and industry by the war, the poor of Edinburgh have found in herrings a cheap resource for the most nourishing and wholesome sustenance. Throughout all South Britain, great relief to the poor has been derived by the importation of herrings from the Frith of Forth. It is common, during the season of taking the herrings, for a single fisherman, having the sixth share of a boat, and in no respect superior to a common sailor or a common labourer in husbandry, to earn not less than from 5*l.* to 10*l.* sterling a night! or sometimes even to 20*l.* a night! and this for a succession of several months in the year. The tacks of herrings in the Frith of Forth have actually added, within these few years, between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* a year to the value of the industry productive of the first necessities of life, which is here exercised. The fishermen are not entirely of Edinburgh, Leith and Newhaven. From the whole eastern coasts, they repair to take herrings in the Forth; and from Stranraer and other places on the west coast, after going, first to the earlier fishery among the Hebridian Isles, the fishermen of those parts are wont to come, in November, by the canal from the Clyde, to share in the advantages of the tack of herrings in this frith. Nothing has, of late, contributed more eminently than this fishery to the prosperity of Edinburgh and the villages adjacent.

The porters, chairmen, *cadies* or errand-men, and labourers in common rustic work, with the carters, hackney-coachmen, hair-dressers, and domestic male-servants in Edinburgh, compose no inconsiderable part of the population; and are supported at, for the whole, a large expence, of which



not more than one-half is compensated by their productive labour.

For the *women* of labouring families, the modes of employment are not very many. They sell fruits, greens and fish; they are employed as milliners, mantua-makers, sempstresses and washer-women; they do tambour-work: but I do not know that the manufacture of straw-hats has been, as yet, tried among them. Numbers of them go to work as reapers in harvest. At the cotton and paper-mills, a few find employment.

One of the most fortunate circumstances in the condition of Edinburgh is, that it stands in the midst of a country abundant in limestone and pit-coal. The former is so useful for building, &c. that a great town could scarcely rise where it is wanting. The latter is of such indispensable utility, that in no northern climate where fuel, especially this very sort of fuel, is not cheap and plentiful, can population or industry ever flourish. On the south-side of Edinburgh towards Dalkeith and Roslin, to the north on the Fife-side of the Frith, and westward in the country towards Glasgow, abundance of coal is procured. It is sold in Edinburgh at about seven shillings for a single horse's cart load. Hence, neither domestic comforts, nor the conveniences for manufactures, are liable to be diminished, or to be felt as wanting here, on account of any scantiness of fuel. The coaliers live rather in the vicinity of Edinburgh, than in the town itself. They receive great wages, work but four days in the week, are very dissolute and very poor. The women work with the men in the coal-pits.

In all these different ways are the means of subsistence supplied to the inhabitants of the metropolis of North Britain. They subsist, in great part, upon the profits of directly productive industry which is elsewhere exercised. But, their assemblage and employments contribute to augment the power of that industry, somewhat in the same manner in which the application of mill-machinery serves to increase the production of the labour of the spinner and weaver. It is probable, that the whole of the direct income of the inhabitants of this place, arising from immediately productive industry exercised in it, or from the fruits of a productive industry operating elsewhere, may be about one million sterling annually. The total value of their capital, in houses, lands, money, household furniture, carriages, dresses and personal ornaments, goods in shops and ware-

houses, horses and other cattle, conveniences of streets, roads, water-conduits, sea-ports and shipping, and in the advantages for fishing which render the sea to them, as it were, a sort of personal estate, may be moderately estimated at *twenty millions*. Should we, after the example of Sir William Petty, attempt to value also the people themselves; I should suppose, that they might be reckoned worth about *ten millions sterling*—an estimate, perhaps, rather too low. But, upon these principles, the whole value of the Scottish capital, its people and their property, will be *thirty millions sterling*.

The merchants of Edinburgh, Leith, and the environs, are associated, with the approbation of Government, in a Chamber of Commerce, which watches over their common interests, and occasionally corresponds with his Majesty's Ministers respecting matters in which these interests are deeply concerned. They are a respectable body. Some of them are bankers; sharers in the property of the Old Bank, the Royal Bank, or the British Linen Company—three incorporated companies of bankers; masters of private banking houses only; or persons at once sharing in the property of the public companies, and acting separately as private bankers. The houses of Forbes, Hunter and Co. and of Mansfield, Ramsay and Co. are little less respected in credit, and little less extensive in their transactions, than the incorporated companies themselves. The stock of the Old Bank has long been at a higher value in the market than that of almost any other public company in Great Britain. These banks keep current accounts with the merchants, issue notes payable on demand, discount good bills, transact the business of the exchange of money between Edinburgh and other places, &c.

The Russia, &c. merchants, trading to the dominions of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, in the Baltic and North Seas, are considerably numerous and opulent. Tar, timber, iron, hemp, flax, coarse linens, Russia leather, &c. are the imports from those parts. Cottons, glass and bottles, articles of household furniture and dress, utensils of the arts, &c. are the goods sent out in return. Many of the imports are for immediate consumption, not for manufacture in order to re-exportation. For the articles of timber, tar, hemp, and flax even alone, the nations of the Baltic draw vast sums from the merchants on the Frith of Forth. Corn to a great value is imported,  
for

for the use of the bakers and distillers, from Dantzick, Gothenburgh, &c. The same merchants trade likewise to the ports at the mouths of the Elbe, the Ems, and the Weser. The exports are cottons, glass, and a few other sorts of goods of the manufacture of this country. From the port of Leith, as from Hull and Newcastle, there is an exportation of pit-coal to the Baltic. Since the Clyde and Forth were connected by a navigable canal, the merchants of Glasgow prefer the navigation of that canal and of the Forth to the circuitous and hazardous navigation by the Hebrides and the Orkneys for exportation of their sugars, rums, and other West India goods, as well as of the cottons, to the markets of Germany and the Baltic; a preference which tends greatly to enliven and enlarge the trade of Edinburgh and Leith.

The trade with London and the other ports on the east coast of England employs much of the mercantile capital of these places, and affords large profits to its merchants. The products of the herring-fishery and of the other fisheries on these coasts begin to render the exports from Leith to the ports of England much more valuable than they have heretofore been. Edinburgh ale is exported in considerable quantity to London: vast quantities of London porter are consumed in Edinburgh. The distillers of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood sent formerly a great deal of whisky to the English market. Woollen-cloth to a prodigious amount, and almost every article of more elegant manufacture, except cottons, linens, and glass, are received from England for consumption in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood.

There has been formerly a considerable trade between Leith and the ports of Holland and Flanders. It will be, of course, renewed, and will become more flourishing than at any former time, in consequence of the peace now concluded with France and her Allies.

The trade from Leith to Portugal and to the ports of the Mediterranean is considerable. The wine-cellars of the merchants here are famous for supplying the best port that is drunk in Britain. Salted-fish of different sorts are the chief exports from Leith to those southern parts.

A small trade is carried on from this port to the West Indies and North America. It has been successful, and will probably become more considerable.

The great trade of Edinburgh is in *retail* for the consumption of its own in-

habitants, and for the use of persons in all parts of Scotland to whom its other advantages of intercourse, correspondence, and opulence as a capital, make it convenient to supply their wants rather directly from this than from any other market.

Its staple manufactures for wholesale are glass-works, soap-works, a small manufacture of table-linen, some cast-iron works; tanneries, a button-manufacture, some small cotton-works, pit-coal-works in the vicinity, ship-building, house-building, and of late the herring-fishery, if we may name it a manufacture.

The shop-keepers in Edinburgh and Leith trade on capitals varying from 500*l.* to 5000*l.* or 6000*l.* sterling. The merchants doing business in wholesale, and exporting and importing by sea, employ capitals of from 2000*l.* to 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* sterling. Fortunes of from 5000*l.* to 20,000*l.* are frequently acquired in the course of a single life, by shop-keepers trading with prudence and success. Merchants in business on a greater scale, not seldom realize from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* There are bankers who are believed to have acquired by trade in this metropolis to the clear amounts of 200,000*l.* or even 300,000*l.* The proprietor and publisher of a newspaper retired, not many years since, from business with a fortune of above 20,000*l.* earned by himself in that employment. Some builders have acquired handsome fortunes.

The ship-masters and sailors of Leith are in great consideration. The former usually retire, in old age, with fortunes of from 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* sterling.

Edinburgh owes much of its wealth and importance to the advantages it enjoys as the seat of the courts of justice and the offices of Government. The Court of Session, composed of fifteen ordinary judges, is the supreme court in Scotland for the decision of civil causes between parties who are subjects. The Court of Justiciary is the supreme court for criminal affairs. The Court of Exchequer tries causes relating to the revenue. The Sheriff's Courts, the Justice of Peace's Courts, and the Town Courts are for the subordinate distribution of justice for the district. About seven hundred persons in all may be here employed in transacting juridical business, as judges, advocates, writers to the signet, agents, procurators, notaries, messengers, apprentices and clerks. The trial of causes goes on with less dispatch than in the English courts.

The

The world has not seen judges more upright, more learned, of greater abilities, or more assiduous in their functions, than those who have for many successions filled the benches of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer. The advocates or counsellors are men of family; often eminently skilled in all the branches of erudition, science and ornamental literature; always, in considerable number, consummate masters of the jurisprudence of their own and other countries. Their order never wants a few orators whose pleadings are not exceeded in eloquence by those at any other bar. The writers to the signet are more uniformly respectable than the attornies in England. The inferior persons belonging to this profession are, in no respect, such as to do it discredit. Even the lowest who are diligent and of fair character, may derive from their business the means of living as gentlemen. I should scarce think that the aggregate professional incomes of the whole body can exceed the sum of 150,000l. a year. The Scots are indeed incomparably litigious. And when once a man gets into a lawyer's hands as a client, he will not easily slip from them again.

The Officers of the Customs, the Excise, the Stamp-duties, the General Post-office, the Court of Admiralty, the Post-office, the Herald's-office, the Staff of the Army for Scotland, &c. form a numerous, and, especially for the higher orders, an eminently respectable body of men. Their duties are faithfully discharged; their incomes are honourably expended. Edinburgh and Leith owe to them much of the respectability of their society and the activity of their business.

In regard to the system of education for the youth of this place, and the knowledge here cultivated, all that is favourable may be, with justice, affirmed. For the first instruction of children in letters, there are a sufficient number of English schools open under the authority and inspection of the magistrates, which never fail to be supplied with excellent teachers. The High School for instruction in the Latin language, and in English so far as it is unavoidably connected with the elements of the Latin, is filled by five masters, the most eminent for skill in Roman literature, and of the highest reputation for that gravity, mildness, prudence, piety, and unostentatious virtue which are the requisite qualities in a good teacher. There are also schools of public institu-

tion for instruction in writing, arithmetic, and the immediately practical branches of mathematics. Besides the schools of public institution within the city of Edinburgh, there are many private schools for the modern languages, and for every different part of education necessary or liberal. Leith and the other suburbs have also their schools, public and private. The bodily exercises of dancing and fencing are not neglected, but are taught by proper masters. It is usual for all parents, without exception, to send their children to school. All expend as much on their children's education, as they can possibly afford.

The University consists but of a single college founded by King James the Sixth. It has professors for Greek and Roman literature; for the different branches of philosophy physical and moral; for mathematics; for the several parts of medical science; for theology; for natural, ecclesiastical and civil history; and for the different branches of the study of jurisprudence. The professors are, almost without exception, men of excellent character, of great learning and science, of the happiest talents and address for communicating knowledge, and of diligence admirably exemplary in the discharge of their professional functions. The session is for seven months, from October to May. The usual number of attending students is seldom under twelve hundred. The course for the languages, philosophy, and, after these, either law, medicine, or theology as a professional study, is about seven or eight sessions. Degrees are conferred in jurisprudence, medicine, and theology. The professors enjoy small salaries; receive fees from the students; deliver lectures. Of late, for the convenience of the students, several of them have been accustomed to read a second course of lectures in summer, after closing that for the winter. The expence of residence and education for a young man living here, genteelly, but frugally and with uniform prudence may be about 100l. a year. There are several societies, medical, juridical, theological, philosophical, and literary, in which the students voluntarily meet, to debate and read essays which they, in turn, compose and present. There is a good library, of which the students occasionally complain, perhaps without reason, that the use is too exclusively confined to the professors and their friends. The Professor of Anatomy has a very large and excellent collection of preparations for illustrating the subject of his lectures.

There

There is a good Museum for the illustration of the lectures on natural history. The Principal and the *Senatus Academicus* regulate the police of the University under the direction and authority of the city magistrates. A new edifice for the accommodation of the professors and students in all the immediate business of the University began to be built, before the war, on the plan of Mr. Adam. It remains hitherto unfinished.

Here is a Royal Society for the advancement of physical and moral science. It was instituted under the auspices of the late Dr. Robertson, the historian. Its list of members is highly respectable. Several volumes of its Memoirs have been published, and well received by the world.

The physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh are respectively incorporated. Both these bodies consist of men, the pride of the society of the place, and the best ornaments of their professions. They are, almost without exception, men of eminent skill in the sciences allied to those noble arts which they practise.

The clergy of the established church here are in general illustrious for knowledge, eloquence, sanctity of manners, and diligence in the pastoral functions. They are universally and very highly respected. Several of them are professors in the University; several have distinguished themselves by their writings.

Of the faculty of advocates, as men of great taste and learning, I have already made mention. Their library is one of the best in Europe; and is opened, in a manner sufficiently convenient and obliging, to the studious use of all men of learning and scientific inquiry.

It were easily possible to enumerate by name many gentlemen of this city who have distinguished themselves as philosophers and eloquent writers by a great variety of publications. But, I must decline the task of repeating their names and discriminating their merits, as, for me, too delicate and invidious. They are best known by their own writings.

The municipal government of this town is by its charter in the magistrates and town-council. Leith, Canongate, and one or two other suburbs are governed by subordinate magistrates of the appointment of those of Edinburgh. There are a number of incorporations of artisans who have also a share in the municipal government. The administration of the police is ex-

tremely vigilant, prudent, and enlightened. Street-robberies and murders are, in consideration of the numbers of the people, very rare.

The morals are more commendable than in almost any other great town which I might name. Sloth, drunkenness, and venereal dissipation are the only vices here very conspicuous. These, I mean, are the vices of the bad. A very great proportion in all ranks are entirely free from them. They fall continually more and more into discredit. Every virtue of prudent discretion, every virtue of generous magnanimity, every good quality, the result of enlarged intelligence, prevails among that part of the community who are esteemed. No atrocious depravity of disposition and feeling is prominent even among the worst. Charity and loyalty are two public virtues universal among these people. I cannot express with what horror the treason of Watt and Downie was here regarded, nor with what enthusiasm the volunteer corps associated for the protection of public order, and for their country's defence against foreign enemies. The many charitable institutions, the liberality with which the wants of the poor are constantly supplied, the great sums at different times subscribed for the orphan families of soldiers and sailors, may be mentioned out of innumerable instances to shew, how open the hearts of these people are to the sympathetic sense of human woe.

In dress, the inhabitants of Edinburgh follow the same fashions as those of London. In their victuals, the year perhaps less cleanly; in their houses, more so. They are very convivial; and perhaps more frankly and warmly so, than the people of England. They live very little in that sort of *unsocial association* which one sees in the coffee-houses in London. The theatre, a concert, a circus for pantomimes and feats of horsemanship, assembly-rooms, and frequent assemblies for cards and dancing, are their chief public amusements. Tradesmen do not squander much of their money in following these. The public amusements are conducted with great decorum, and under the censure of a nicely distinguishing taste.

But, I have already extended this Letter to an unreasonable length: and here I am obliged to close it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. R. H.  
Edinburgh,  
November 3, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INSTANCES occur in ancient history of dumb persons acquiring the use of speech in consequence of some sudden emotion or exertion. We are told by Aulus Gellius that Egles, the Samian, conceiving that he was unfairly treated in regard to the distribution of certain prizes, after a contest at the sacred games, made an effort to upbraid one of his antagonists on that account, and by these means overcame the impediments which deprived him of the power of articulation.\* A similar story is related by Herodotus† respecting the son of Croesus. When Sardis was taken, a Persian, not knowing the king, was going to put him to death: but his son, who was dumb, struck with the danger to which his father was exposed, made a violent effort to speak and succeeded. The words which he first uttered, according to the historian, were: \*Ἀνδρῶν μὲν κτείνε Κροίσου. In this manner he saved his father's life, and ever after retained the faculty which he had acquired in so extraordinary a manner. Whether these anecdotes be true or false, and whether they furnish any hints that might be applied to practical utility, I shall not here inquire; the question, I believe, has been already determined by anatomists, and those who have examined the organs of persons born dumb. I must however observe, that as we no where read of the ancients being acquainted with any method of ameliorating the condition of such persons by communicating instructions to them, this art may be considered as one of those improvements by which the present age is distinguished; and as its utility cannot be denied, it deserves every support and encouragement. I was led into these reflections by reading in your useful Magazine for November an account of the progress made by the pupils of Mrs. Braidwood's seminary at Hackney. It must give great satisfaction to every friend of humanity to find that the valuable art of teaching such children of misfortune, not only to read and write, but even to converse, has been brought to so great perfection in this country. It shews how much may be effected by genius, patience, and perseverance; and there can be no doubt that by proper assistance a class of human beings, formerly consigned to oblivion and obscurity, will, in future, be en-

abled to employ their rational faculties with far more advantage to the public; to enlarge the sphere of their own enjoyments, and to become active and useful members of society.

Lincoln's Inn.

PHILOCOPHOS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Word DADO.

YOUR philological correspondent (p. 298, vol. xii.) observes rightly that *dado* means *a die* in Italian. It therefore means (1) the cubic part of the pedestal of a column, or of a statue, included between the base and the entablement. It means (2) that part of the pedestal of a pilaster, which corresponds with the *dado* in solid work. It means (3) that part of the wainscoting, or stucco work, which is a lateral prolongation of the *dado* of a pilaster . . . . . that is, the space included between the foot-board and the cornish of the wainscoting.

PALLADIO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH of the HISTORY of PURE MATHEMATICS, translated from "*Traité élémentaire de Mathématiques Pures*, par LEMOINE, Professeur de Mathématiques et de Physique, &c.

ARITHMETIC.

1. IN the pure mathematics, quantities are considered in an abstract manner, and only in so far as they are susceptible of augmentation or diminution. They comprehend *Arithmetic*, or the art of computing; *Geometry*, or the science of extension; and *Algebra*, or the science of magnitudes in general.

2. The origin of Arithmetic is of the highest antiquity. Nothing, indeed, being more clear and familiar than the idea of *number*, the first men must have counted their fingers, their cattle, their days, their trees, &c.; and it is plain, that the formation of societies, and the possession of property, suppose the necessity of calculation.

3. The Phœnicians, who were the first and the most skilful merchants in the world, probably extended the limits of natural arithmetic, by inventing signs and compendious processes; and, in this sense, they may be regarded as the first arithmeticians. But we may safely treat as fabulous the opinion of those who tell us, that Phœnix the son of Agenor first wrote on Arithmetic in the Phœnician language.

\* Aul. Gell. lib. v. c. 9.

† Herodot. lib. i.

4. We may observe by the way, that Egypt claimed the honour of being the cradle of this art, and that, regarding this useful invention of it as beyond the reach of the human intellect, the Egyptians ascribed it to a beneficent Divinity. Hermes was accounted by them the inventor of numbers, calculation and geometry.

5. All the nations of whom we have any knowledge (except the ancient Chinese, and a people in Thrace, mentioned by Aristotle) have chosen the same system of numeration, namely, the decuple progression\*, and represent numbers by the letters of their alphabets. The different periods of tens were distinguished, either by accents which affected the numeral letters, as among the Greeks; or by different combinations of the numeral letters, as among the Romans. These methods became very complicated, and therefore very inconvenient, when the numbers were considerable.

6. The ingenious system of numeration, which forms the basis of our modern Arithmetic, was long familiar to the Arabians, before it penetrated into our quarter of the world. But the honour of the original invention appears to belong to the Indians. For *Alsephadi*, an Arabian author, says, that the Indians boasted of three things, namely the book intitled *Golaila ve damma* (a kind of fables), the method of calculation, and the game of chess.†

\* It is very probable, that the arithmetic of the ancient Chinese was analogous to the binary arithmetic. For many ages, the figure of the *Cova*, formed of whole lines (—) and of broken ones (— —), which they ascribed to their emperor Fohi, was to them an inexplicable enigma. But Father Bouvet, a learned missionary, to whom Leibnitz had communicated his binary arithmetic, found that it explained the *Cova* of Fohi, which appeared to be nothing more than a series of numbers, expressed according to the principles of the new arithmetic of Leibnitz, the whole line answering to 1, and the broken one to our 0. As such a coincidence could not be the effect of chance, it is probable that the binary arithmetic was anciently used in China.

The work of Fohi, thus formed of lines whole and broken, is intitled the *Y-king*, and it makes a part of the five most ancient Chinese books, called the *Ou-king*.

The Thracian people, mentioned by Aristotle, he tells us, only counted to four, which is apparently to be understood in the same sense in which we may be said to count to ten, that is, by periods of tens.

† Ardeshir, king of Persia, had invented the game of trictrac, or tables, by which he pretended to represent the system and the

And *Aben-Ragel*, an Arabian author of the 13th. century, expressly ascribes the invention of this scheme of arithmetic to the Indian philosophers.

7. It is true, that some Pythagoreans employed nine particular characters in their calculations, while others used the letters of the alphabet, which were the ordinary signs; and it appears certain, that a mode of notation resembling ours was known in the school of *Pythagoras* \*. But it is more natural to suppose that Pythagoras learned that invention from the Indians, than that they owed it to the Greeks.

8. It is said, that that philosopher carried the combinations of numbers very far, and that he attached mysterious powers to certain properties of those combi-

game of the universe. The tables were divided into twelve points, answering to the twelve months in the year, and there were thirty men, answering to the thirty days in a month, &c.

As the Orientals looked upon the discovery of the Persian monarch as a great effort of the human mind, Shechram, an Indian king, offered a great reward to any man who should invent a game, which would bear a comparison with that of trictrac. The event exceeded his expectations; for the game of chess, invented by Sessa, far surpassed that of trictrac, in the opinion of the wise men.

\* Pythagoras was born at Samos, about 589 years before the Christian æra. Improving by the instructions of Pherecides, one of the seven wise men of Greece, he devoted himself wholly to philosophy. After the death of his preceptor, he travelled in Egypt, where he conversed with the priests, and was initiated into their mysteries. He afterwards penetrated to the banks of the Ganges, where he imbibed from the Brachmans, the doctrine of the metempsychosis. On his return, finding his native country groaning under tyranny, he chose a voluntary exile, carried his learning into Italy, and there established his celebrated school, in which every kind of knowledge, which could contribute to improve the understanding and the heart, was zealously cultivated. In a little time, Pythagoras was attended by four or five hundred pupils. Before he admitted them to that rank, he subjected them to a novitiate of silence, in which those whom he thought prone to speak, remained at least five years. His reputation for wisdom, rendered him the legislator of that country; and some of his scholars became the chiefs of the flourishing states which composed it. The most common opinion is, that Pythagoras died in peace at Metapontus, in the year 497, before the Christian æra. His house was converted into a temple, and the philosopher received the honours of a god. The sect of which he was the chief, was called the Italian sect.

nations. But this is conjectural : all that he could have written on the subject of numbers is lost, and time hath only respected his multiplication-table, which we still use.

9. In whatever manner the arithmetic we now use, which originated in India, became known to the Arabians, it is to this last people that we immediately owe that art ; and it was not till the year 960 or 970, that it was transmitted to the western Christians by the famous *Gerbert*, whose merit and wisdom afterwards elevated him to the Papal chair, under the name of *Silvester II.*\*

10. The form of our present arithmetical characters hath undergone some change. The figures used by *Alfephadi* and *Boëtius*† were almost all different from ours. Those of *Sacro Bosco*‡ and *Roger Bacon*§ in the 13th century had a great resemblance to those used at the present day, the form of which they have gradually assumed.

\* *Gerbert* was the son of indigent parents in Auvergne, and was educated in a monastery. Scarcely had he acquired the first principles of the sciences, when he left a country then immersed in ignorance, and travelled into Spain, where he remained several years. He made such progress in the mathematics, that it is said, he soon excelled his instructors. On his return into France, he taught the sciences, which he had learned from the Arabians, particularly arithmetic. *Gerbert*, having become Pope, died in the year 1003.

† *Anicius-Manlius-Severinus-Boëtius*, descended from an illustrious Roman family, was Consul in the year 487, minister of *Theodoric* king of the Goths, and one of the most skillful mathematicians of his time. He was imprisoned on mere suspicion, and during his confinement composed his excellent book “*On the Consolation of Philosophy*.” After suffering different kinds of punishment, he was beheaded at Pavia, in October 524 or 525.

‡ *Johannes de Sacro Bosco* was born in Great Britain, and studied at Oxford, and in Paris, where he acquired great reputation for his mathematical talents. He composed a treatise, in technical verses, on the Arabian arithmetic, and died at Paris, in the year 1256.

§ *Roger Bacon*, an English Cordelier, was born in 1214, in the county of Somerset. He made such a progress in Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Mathematics, that his contemporaries furnished him, the Admirable Doctor. He actually made burning mirrors, and proposed ideas which paved the way for the discovery of spectacles, telescopes, and microscopes. Some writers look upon him as the inventor of gunpowder. *Roger Bacon* died at Oxford, in 1294.

11. The Arabians enriched arithmetic with some useful rules, such as those of false position, single and double, of which they were undoubtedly the authors.

12. Decimals, which were introduced by *Regiomontanus*\* into mathematical calculations, simplified the management of fractions, and completed our system of numeration. And the discovery of the logarithms carried arithmetic perhaps to the utmost perfection of which it is capable. This happy idea of *Napier*†, which changes

*Note by the Translator.*—It appears that *Roger Bacon* was not only well versed in pure mathematics ; but knew how to apply them to perspective, catoptrics, dioptrics, geography, and astronomy, and we may add chronology ; for he was sensible of the error in the calendar, knew the cause, and pointed out the remedy. Though his chemical discoveries fall not within our province, we cannot omit, that he certainly invented gunpowder ; but dreading its destructive effects (though it has been since found to be less fatal to human life, than the ancient modes of war) he concealed his discovery, by transposing the letters of his recipe for making it, a copy of which *Doctor Henry* has given us in his History of Great Britain. For a fuller account of the discoveries of that extraordinary friar, see *Molyneux's Dioptrics*, 2d. ed. p. 256.—*Mulschenbroek's Elementa Physicæ*, p. 424, and *L'esprit des Journaux*, Paris, Juin 1789.

\* *Regiomontanus*, whose real name was *John Muller*, was born at *Koningsberg*, in 1436. He rendered great services to the mathematics, and particularly to astronomy. He died at forty years of age, having been poisoned, as was said, by his enemies.

† *John Napier*, baron of *Merchiston*, in Scotland, lived in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

*Note by the Translator.*—The ingenious author might have said with more propriety, that *Napier* died, than that he lived, in the beginning of the 17th century. He was born in 1550, discovered the logarithms about 1594, published his *Canon Mirificus*, at Edinburgh, in 1614, and died in 1617. “*Napier of Merchiston*,” says *Hume*, “the famous inventor of the logarithms, is the person to whom the title of a great man is more justly due, than to any other whom his country ever produced.” History of England, Vol. vii. p. 35, ed. 1775. His family was ancient and honourable ; “but,” says his noble biographer, “on his ancestors he reflected more honour than he received, and his name will probably be famous, when the lineage of *Plantagenet* will be remembered only by genealogists, and when posterity will know no more of his, than we now know of the families of *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Archimedes*, or *Euclid*.” See *Napier's* life by *Lord Buchan*, the scientific part by *Dr. Minto*, p. 11. The Doctor



changes multiplication into addition, division into subtraction, the formation of powers into multiplication, and the extraction of roots into division, is indeed one of the most useful and ingenious improvements in arithmetic.

(Geometry in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent from Glasgow, p. 27, vol. 12, has written upon a very important subject, and which not only deserves "the attention" of your readers, but of the public in general. To investigate, and, if possible, to ascertain the causes why "seven millions of uncultivated acres" yet remain in this

Doctor observes a wonderful similarity, or rather identity, in the language and ideas of the great inventor of Fluxions, and those of Napier, whom he justly calls the Scottish Newton. The words *velocity*, *moving point*, *moment*, *increment*, *decrement*, *flow*, *flux*, or *fluxion*, are to be found in several parts of the *Canon Mirificus*, and nearly, sometimes entirely, in the same sense in which Newton uses them. See part i. p. 1, 2, and 3, and part ii. p. 12, 13, Lyon's edition. But does not the learned gentleman go rather too far, when he infers that "Newton's ideas of fluxions were borrowed from Napier?" I do not like the word *borrowed*. We commonly say, and I hope elsewhere to prove, perhaps, more conclusively than has hitherto been done, that Descartes *borrowed* the discoveries of Harriot, and Leibnitz those of Newton. But is there not a vast difference between using a few ordinary words, in a sense but little removed from the commonly received one, and *borrowing* a most refined and accurate theory, capable of serving as a broad basis for a new and ample edifice of science? Besides the logarithms, Napier invented several instruments, which greatly facilitate arithmetical calculations. The chief of them are his *Rhabdology*, *Promptuary*, and *Local Arithmetic*: His *Five Circular Parts*, which, in a manner, comprehend spherical trigonometry in a nutshell, vie in utility with any mathematical discovery, the logarithms alone excepted. The circular parts have been improved by the excellent Wolfius, (*Elem. Math. Univ.* tom. 3.) by M. Pingré, and very lately by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Minister of Cranstown, Scotland. See the *Edinburgh Phil. Trans.* 1798. But the invention is Napier's, and many prefer his form of it to any other—The name of Mr. Henry Briggs, Savilian Professor of Geometry, at Oxford, should always accompany that of the great inventor of the logarithms, as his friend and fellow-labourer in reducing those admirable numbers to a more convenient form.

small island, when its "annual produce is far short of its annual consumption," is indeed a matter of the very first consequence. In imitation therefore of your correspondent, I beg leave to offer "a few ideas which have occurred to me upon the subject," and hope to see it yet further investigated in your "truly useful and excellent Miscellany."

What this sensible writer has suggested under the form of *Queries*, may possibly have some remote effect in preventing the cultivation of our waste lands; but I venture to think they can be no material, much less no "principal bar to the progress of improvement." My opinion is, that the principal obstacle to this branch of agricultural improvement arises from the want of a General Enclosure Bill, constructed upon liberal, rational principles; by virtue of which the majority of freeholders in any parish might be enabled to enclose their open, or waste lands, without that procrastination and heavy expence which the present mode uniformly and unavoidably occasions. I think too, that one principal reason why such a bill is not passed, is owing to the opposition which it has met, and will meet, with from the lords of manors—the clergy—and the country attornies, together with their professional connections in London.

1. With respect to the lords of manors, through the remains of the feudal system, their power is yet very great. They claim, a right to all minerals which can be found in waste or common land; together with various other privileges; and whenever an enclosure is proposed, they take care to demand ample satisfaction for every claim, whether real or doubtful. They also usually nominate one of the commissioners, who is thereby under their immediate influence, and is expected to act rather as their direct agent, than as an impartial person elected for the express purpose of doing justice to all the parties concerned. Sometimes too, these rural *Seigneurs* enrol themselves among the noisy sons of the chase; and then they will oppose an enclosure, lest it should obstruct their savage diversions.

2. As to the Clergy, their eagerness and rapacity is proverbial; and if their claims, however unfair or exorbitant, are opposed, they have a number of vigilant and powerful friends, who have an excellent opportunity of examining the contents of an Enclosure Bill, and can lay a dead weight upon it, whenever they think it will prove any diminution to the rights or emoluments of our holy mother. Now, from these

these parties arise most of the impediments to the enclosure and consequent improvement of our waste lands. The freeholders, foreseeing, or actually meeting with, so many unfair, and in their opinion inadmissible claims, are intimidated or disgusted; and resolve to let the land remain in the same uncultivated state as they found it, rather than consent to so great a diminution of their rights and property.

3. The gentlemen of the long robe must of course feel very powerful motives for opposing a General Enclosure Bill, as it would greatly curtail their emoluments. The procuring an act for a particular enclosure is a very lucrative job to the solicitors and others concerned; and by consulting your Magazine, vol. xii. page 67, it will appear "the last harvest has been uncommonly plenteous." No wonder then that a General Enclosure Bill has met with such a formidable opposition; though at the same time it is equally surprizing, that the advocates for such an act have not been more liberally stigmatized as Republicans, Jacobins, and determined enemies to our good constitution in church and state.

August 8.

Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGREE with your most valuable friend and correspondent, Mrs. Cappe, that the law, as it now stands, for putting out the children of the poor as parish apprentices, has a great tendency to, and often actually does, "call forth into action the very worst passions of the human frame." For consider the parties concerned in this business, and their mutual reluctance and disgust in every stage of it, and it cannot be otherwise. On the one hand behold the parents of these innocent victims, retiring in silent anguish, or else uttering the most violent execrations against the parties who are compelled to separate them from their beloved offspring. On the other hand see the master to whom these children are assigned. He murmurs,—is totally averse to receive them, and considers them as a severe burden imposed upon him, in addition to the growing burden of taxes for the poor, his quota of which he is compelled to pay. Add to this, that the parents being too often persons of very bad characters, and having "their very worst passions" inflamed by the loss of their children, too frequently make it a practice to corrupt the ductile mind of these young ones, and

to incite them to those habits of insolence, obstinacy, and dishonesty, which renders them a most substantial plague to the families on whom they are quartered. Innumerable proofs might be given in confirmation of this assertion; and if the children happen to survive the period of their apprenticeship, and to settle in the world, the observation of this excellent lady is equally verified, that they are far "less likely than others to conduct themselves well." Thus the evil is not only perpetuated, but immensely aggravated. For my own part, long experience, and no little trouble or suffering by this practice, has disposed me very cordially to wish that it were "entirely abolished." But as the present very critical situation of this country might render those who are best qualified for the task unwilling to undertake it; and the useful scarecrow, *innovation*, might afford the interested or the timid a pretence for opposing it, as it already has done many other salutary plans for reformation; I have no hopes of seeing any effectual redress of this acknowledged grievance. All, therefore, which can be done at present, seems to be, to adopt those humane "palliatives," which Mrs. Cappe has recommended, together with such additional ones as the "Kentish Magistrates" are said to have devised. By way of contributing my mite towards any scheme for this purpose, I would suggest, whether the master ought not to have some pecuniary or beneficial compensation allowed to him during the time he has an apprentice to maintain, e.g. a certain reduction in his quota towards the poor-rates, or an exemption from serving parish-offices or as juryman; and whether the apprentice might not be set at liberty, with the approbation of a magistrate, at any time after it had attained to fourteen years of age.

Aug. 8, 1801.

Your's,

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased with an essay on hereditary virtue, by the Enquirer, in vol. xii. p. 14. As I think the subject is not yet exhausted, I send you the following observations:—

Homer appears to have had this natural proclivity in his mind in the following passage of the *Odyssey*:—

Ταῖς γὰρ ἡ παῖδες ὃς ἐπαινεύετο βαλεῖς

Παῖς δ' ἀγριώτης γένος ἀνέρος. Lib. iv. 206.

From the great fire transmissive to the race,  
The boon devolving gives distinguished grace.

The

The opinion of the Pythagoreans is expressed on the subject. In a fragment quoted by Stobæus we find the ensuing observations:—

“\*Those who breed any other kind of living creatures use their utmost endeavours to produce a generous race, but men beget their offspring negligently, and without care; this is the chief and most manifest cause that so many men are so evil and wicked.”

The doctrines of the Stoics and Platonists were also highly favourable to this virtuous procreation. “Well” begotten (*euyγεννα*) with the former, denoted the possession of every virtue; and the reader has only to consult Porphyrius de Abstinence, to be convinced how intimately, according to the opinion of the latter, virtue is connected with the peculiar habits of the body.

Were authority allowed to decide this question, in addition to the above, we might call to our aid that of Aristotle, Horace, Valerius Maximus, and many others: but laying these aside, we will endeavour to establish the point by the more certain test of reason and experience. If virtue be hereditary, the children of virtuous parents must unavoidably partake of it accordingly. Do not we find this to be very generally the case; what placidity of temper, and congeniality of disposition, do we discover in every member of a virtuous family! Vice and infamy are banished from its dwelling. Whoever heard of sons of the upright and industrious descending to commit even the peccadilloes that stain the characters of the more mixed race? Such a circumstance would excite as much surprize as the discovery of honesty in a Jew, or violence of passion in a Quaker.

It has been the fashionable doctrine of the present day, that man comes into the world a mere *charte blanche*; that he is indebted for every thing to his impressions and education. How weak and ill-founded is such an idea? Could we search the annals of Newgate, I have no doubt but we should find the halter to be as regularly transmitted from the father to the son as the crown can be in the best established monarchy in Europe. That the anterior stamp of nature is much more deep and important than any posterior one can be, is proved by the frequent ill success of education; and I have no doubt

that if the son of the most virtuous character were educated in the company of the most abandoned, and *vice versa*, the original impression in either instance would be too strong to be at all obliterated.

In order to prove that qualities are not hereditary, the instances of the sons of Alcibiades, Pericles, Socrates, Brutus, Scipio, Cicero, Germanicus, Antoninus, Oliver Cromwell, and many others, will, perhaps, be quoted. We shall, perhaps, be informed, that hardly an affize is holden in which the son of some poor but honest parents does not undergo the sentence of the law; that it is hardly possible to find, in any family, two of the same dispositions and pursuits; and lastly, if qualities are hereditary, where is the progeny of those virtuous and independant characters that have shone so conspicuously for wisdom and patriotism in every period of the English history?

But to these trifling objections may it not be fairly urged—1. There is a great difficulty, especially in the present day, in ascertaining who are the genuine offspring of a family—2. It often happens that the virtues of a husband may be marred by vices of the wife, and contrariwise—3. That some characters are, by turns, both virtuous and vicious, which may account, in some degree, for the difference observable in their progeny; and—4. Though there are some who might merit the appellation of virtuous, yet their virtue has not acquired sufficient permanency to be in them certainly *congenite*.

If, after all, there should be a few points to which it is impossible to give an answer entirely satisfactory, ought this circumstance to overthrow a system so important in its nature and consequences? Who is there so cold-blooded as not to rejoice at the discovery, that health and virtue may with equal certainty be propagated to posterity! And how ought every new-married couple to cogitate on this most pregnant subject! This doctrine once established, how will the son execrate the memory of his vicious ancestry, who have deprived him, for ever, of the power of becoming virtuous; and how will the certain knowledge; that the iniquity of the father descends to the third and fourth generation, induce him to cease from the propagation of the race of such pestilent beings as himself!

The greatest political advantages also might be reapt from the general admission of this principle. I intend, in some future

\* Stanley's Nat. Hist. part 9: The original is not at hand.

ture Number of your work, to lay before your readers a plan for confining the business of propagation entirely to the virtuous part of the community. I shall point out the means for discriminating and selecting these from the mass of mankind, and forming men into a body, under the title of the *Propaganda*—by these means we may expect the *magnus ordo seculorum* of virtue to be restored, and prevent the numberless evils that arise from the cohabitation of the depraved and wicked.

I am, your's &c.

PHILAMEDES.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*A new ETYMOLOGY of the WORD BABEL; or, PROOFS that BABEL does not signify CONFUSION.*

IT has been hitherto the universal opinion, that *Babel* signifies *Confusion*. This opinion was founded on the words which we read in the book of Genesis, where it is said that the posterity of Noah did build a city called Babel, because the Lord did confound their language\*. Thence it was inferred, that *Babel* signified *Confusion*; and, indeed, both sacred and profane writers, as well Christians as Jews, from the remotest times, have made no difficulty to say, that the Hebrew word *Babel* imports *Confusion*. This is not to be wondered at, if we consider the blind attachment of the Jews to whatever is said by Moses, and the supreme ignorance of the Christians relative to whatever is derived from the Hebrew. Among these, I shall only quote St. Augustin, who, although one of the most learned of the fathers, and a master of the Punic language, which was a dialect of the Hebrew, and his vernacular idiom was, nevertheless, so inattentive as to neglect the knowledge of a dialect highly necessary for the explanation of the Scriptures. One cannot see without astonishment, says Basnage, that among such a great number of priests and bishops, of which the clergy was composed during so many centuries, the number of those who understood the Hebrew, and who were able to read the Old Testament, or the commentaries of the Jews, in the original, was so small†. Nay, even those among the fathers, says Middleton, who pretended to have received the gift of expounding the scripture, proved very often the contrary, from the

ignorance of the Hebrew language which they displayed. Thus, St. Justin, a father of the second century, explaining the word *Satanas*, says that it is composed from *Sata*, an *apostate*, and denotes a *snake*, although every Hebrew student now knows, that it is derived from *Satan*, which in Hebrew signifies an *enemy*, a *foe*, an *adversary*\*.

The same obscurity has prevailed with regard to the word *Babel*. Either from ignorance or neglect, it so happens, that to this day the same interpretation has been repeated from one to another, without either attending to the forced derivation of such a meaning, if taken from the Hebrew, or to the plain and natural one, if derived from the Chaldaic. The fact is, that *Babel* was the name of the ancient capital of Chaldea, and that to *confound* signifies in Hebrew not *Babel* or *Babal†*, but *Balal*. Now from *Balal*, according to the rules of the Hebrew Grammar, no such word as *Babel* can descend; and, therefore, if *Confusion* be derived literally from *Balal*, it must sound either *Mebilal* or *Tebilal*; *Balal* being one of those Hebrew verbs which double the second radical letter; thus from *galal* descends *megilal*, from *palal*, *tephilal*, &c‡.

Of this difficulty, Aben Ezra, one of the most learned of the Jewish rabbins, seems to have been well aware. He therefore endeavours to derive the word *Babel* from *ba*, *to come*, and from *Bel*, which he translates *Confusion*||. But, although the third radical of *Balal* might be thus syncope, as in several other Hebrew words to which *ba* must be added, in order to make it complete; yet there is really no occasion for such a forced derivation, when we have a much plainer, and more natural one in the Chaldaic idiom which was the native language of Babel, or, according to the Greek pronunciation, Babylon, a derivation agreeing with all the ancient historians who treat of that country, and who, instead of referring to a confusion of languages, about which they are totally silent, all concur

\* Middleton's Enquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Primitive Church.

† Taylor, Buxtorf, and all other Hebrew lexicographers.

‡ See David Kimchi's Miklol, and all the grammarians.

|| Aben Ezra's Commentar. in Genes. c<sup>ap</sup>. II.

\* Gen. chap. 2.

† Basnage, Hist. des Juifs, liv. iii chap. 6.

in saying that Bel was the first founder of Babel\*.

Thus Curtius, speaking of Babylon, says it was built by Semiramis, or, as it is the common opinion, by Bel, whose court is still shewn†; and Ammianus Marcellinus, reconciling both opinions, relates, that Semiramis built the walls of the city, and that the castle had been built long before by Bel‡.

*Bel* is a Chaldaic word, signifying *Lord, master, or God*; and, according to the Scripture, Bel was the chief god of the Babylonians, and, according to profane writers, the founder of Babel; we may consequently suppose, that Babel was called thus from Bel. This may be proved *a priori*—Bel had a son called Ninus or Nin, which in Hebrew signifies a *son*; Ninus, about the same time, built another town near Babylon, which he ordered to be called after his name, says Diodorus Siculus||, as the name of Nineveh itself clearly proves. For, as *Nin* signifies a *son*, so *Neveh* signifies a *place of abode or habitation* (Taylor's Sub. Concord.); consequently *Nineveh* signifies the *habitation of Nin*, as Bochart has long ago observed§. If Nineveh was called after its founder, the same might be the case with Babel, and consequently *Babel* might signify the *Court of Bel*. Thus, indeed, *Babel* signifies, in the Hebrew (בבל); and therefore Professor Eichhorn, of Göttingen, in his enlarged edition of Simonis Hebrew Lexicon, not satisfied with the ancient word *Confusion*, supposes *Babel* to be extracted from\*\* *Bab*, a *door or court*, and *Bel*, the *god of the Babylonians*††. M. Beauchamp, a Frenchman, who, during his residence at Bagdad, had applied himself to the study of the Arabic, speaking

of Babylon, whose ruins he visited, says, A person skilled in the Arabic will not easily believe that the word *Babel* is derived (as commentators pretend) from the root *bibbel*, which in Arabic signifies *to confound*\*; for the same irregularity takes place in deriving *Babel* either from *Balal*, or from *Balbal*, or from *Belbel*, and therefore Golius, in his Arabic Dictionary, which is classified after the roots, puts *Babel* in a separate place, as a word not belonging to the verb *bibbel*, *to confound*, but as one having no root†.

If *Babel* then does not originally signify *confusion*, the question now occurs, why Moses, or Ezras, who has inserted different things in the Books of Moses (such as, for instance, his death, which could not be related by Moses himself), thought proper to give to the famous Babylon such a contemptible etymology and derivation. Whoever has attentively read Zimmermann's excellent work on National Pride, will easily conceive how the Jews would speak with contempt of their neighbours, the Chaldeans, as well as their gods. What Juvenal relates of Egypt, that one town despised the gods of the other, must naturally have happened in Syria:

—Numina vicinorum

Odit utrique locus, cum solos credat habendos  
Esse Deos quos ipse colit. Juv. Sat. 15.

It is dangerous indeed to rely on the authority and testimony of jealous neighbours; and it would be equally dangerous if we were, for instance, to rely on the authority of Tacitus‡, respecting the origin of the Jews; we should be told that they were driven out of Egypt, not by divine order, but on account of their being very much infected with the itch, scab, or leprosy: and we should learn from Plutarch, that they worshipped asses, from their having been taught by an ass how to find water in the desert§.

Bel was a foreign divinity; now, it was commanded by the law of Moses, to destroy the name of the strange gods (Deut. xii. 3); at which place, Solomon Jarchi observes, that this was by giving them a contemptible name, as, for instance, instead of *Beth-galia*, which was an honourable name, to change it into another, which

\* See *Pezron. Orig. Babylon. Cap. 7.*

† Semiramis eam condidit; vel, ut ple-  
rique credidere, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur.  
*Curtius de Rebus gest. Alex. M. lib. 5.*

‡ Babylon, cujus mœnia bitumine Semira-  
mis struxit; arcem enim antiquissimus rex  
condidit Belus. *Ammian. Marcell. lib. 23.*

|| Diod. Sic. Biblioth. Hist. lib. 2.

§ Bochart. Phaleg.

\*\* Sed fortassis contracta est ex *Bab-Bel*,  
porta, seu aula Beli. *Simon.—Lexic. Heb.*  
*Chald. Halæ, 1793; voce Babel.*

†† *Bab* signifies to this day, in Arabic,  
the daughter of the Hebrew, a *door, a court*;  
in Persian, *der* signifies a *door, and a court*; and  
thence also the Ottoman Porte is tantamount  
to the Ottoman Court.

\* *Journal des Sçavans, December, 1790.*

† Golii Lexic. Arab.

‡ Tacit. Annal. lib. 5.

|| Plutarch, Sympos. lib. 1.

has nearly the same sound, but is a contemptible one, as *Beth-karia*\*. The Jews follow this commandment scrupulously to this day, as we may see in the Christian names, to which they commonly give a contemptible turn; the same might probably have happened with Babel, by deriving it from *Balal* or *Balbal*, denoting *confusion*, instead of mentioning its true origin from the god Bel.

I could prove this further by that famous tower, which gave origin to the report of a confusion of languages, and which, far from being interrupted, as would appear from the 11th chapter of Genesis, was quite finished, and composed of eight stories, according to Herodotus†. Nor was it destroyed until the time of Xerxes‡, but served the Chaldean astronomers as an observatory||, in which those famous observations were made, which Calisthenes, one of the attendants of Alexander, found at Babylon, when this capital fell under his dominion, and which he sent to Aristotle, who had desired to see them§.

Nor is it to be supposed, that there existed two towers of such an immense size, on the same spot, one after the other; nor does either the Scripture, or any historian, mention the destruction of the first tower; so that Bochart, and with him a number of others, have every reason to conclude, that the Tower of Babel was no other than the Tower of Bel¶; and Kircher, who asserts the contrary, cannot produce a single testimony in favour of his assertion.

Now this tower, instead of being the tower of confusion, or having occasioned a confusion of languages, was rather the first model of all those famous towers and pagodas, which to this day exist both in India and China, as I have shewn in a former dissertation; it was, perhaps, also the model of the Egyptian pyramids: far from deserving the epithet of *confusion*, it was the most ancient observatory in the world, and the tower whence the first rays of astronomy were everywhere diffused.

\* See Buxtorf. Bibl. Heb. and Lexic. on those places.

† Lib. i.

‡ Strabo, lib. 16.

|| Diod. Sic. lib. 2.

§ Simplic. de Cælo Comment. 46.

¶ Bochar. Phaleg. lib. 1. cap. i.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Few months back, the readers of your Magazine were presented with three views of that stupendous monument of ministerial extravagance, the National Debt. These representations differed from each other very materially, and one of your correspondents (page 122) displayed much ability in pointing out the cause of the variations; but, admitting the justness of his remarks, and consequently that his account is preferable to either of the others, still, the nature of the subject renders all such statements very unsatisfactory. When persons, whose information and judgment are equally intitled to respect, differ in their conclusions by *many millions*, there is great reason to presume the subject must be of a very indeterminate nature. In fact, such statements, when most correct, merely shew the greatest sum which the public debt then existing might, under certain supposed circumstances, amount to, but certainly not its real amount. In other words, they shew the sum which government, if sufficiently infatuated, might choose (but is under no obligation) to pay the public creditors, rather than the sum which will be paid if the debt is ever redeemed.

There is another subject, materially connected with the above, which is capable of being determined with a much greater degree of precision. The money that has been spent is perhaps not the greatest loss we have sustained in the course of the late war; yet it must be admitted a circumstance of considerable importance, and many persons will be desirous of knowing, what the total sum may amount to. Not being in possession of regular accounts of the public expenditure for the whole period of the war, I shall be among the number who will feel obliged to any of your correspondents who may communicate authentic information on the subject; and for the present shall presume, that the total expenditure of the last nine years, including a very moderate sum for the expences of the war yet unprovided for, cannot be less than 378 millions: the expenditure, during an equal period of peace, according to the estimate of the finance-committee of 1791, would not have exceed 144 millions; therefore, the excess of the former sum, or 234 millions, appears to be the sum which the advantages we have gained by the war have cost.

The vast amount to which the annual expences of the State has increased of late years,

years, has rendered large expressions of numbers so familiar to us, that many persons will mention 234,000,000 with as much coolness as they would the price of a few acres of land; and if this disposition did not very generally prevail, it would be difficult to conceive that the gigantic strides of unbounded profusion should not have been regarded with more attention and concern: the fact seems to be, that the majority of the public have never attempted to stretch their faculties to any distinct idea of the degree of quantity expressed by a million. It may not be very easy to read, without learning to spell; yet I conceive it possible, that most of the persons I have alluded to may be capable of forming some notion of the magnitude of the sum of 234 millions, which I have assumed as the expence of the war. With this view, it may be useful to inform them, that it is a greater sum than *all the money which has ever been coined in this country* would amount to; that it exceeds *all the money existing in all Europe*; that it would require more time to count it out in guineas, than the whole period in which it has been spent, or nearly *eleven years*; and that, if laid down in shillings touching each other, it would extend very nearly *three times round the world*.

Dec. 16, 1801.

J. J. G.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**W**ITH many others of the readers of your Magazine for December, I was much struck with the efforts of Citizen André Michaux to benefit his country by the introducing of foreign useful trees and plants.—Having a wish to induce some of our countrymen to imitate his example; I send you the following instance of its practicability, viz. Early in September last, I sowed some seeds, called *gram*, which are brought by our ships from Bengal, to feed pigs and poultry; in size they are nearly as large as a marrow-fat-pea, the plants from them have stood the severity of the weather till the 4th of January (at which time I write this) as well as chick-weed and groundsel.—I would advise first to search those countries, which we are about to restore to France, Spain and Holland: and allow me to point out one fruit-tree lately discovered in Caffraria, and called by the natives *inyonja*. It is a large tree, bearing a fruit of the drupa kind, which is of a delicious flavour, resembling that of sugar acidulated with lemon-juice: it is of an oval form, about two inches in length.

I have lately been informed by a captain of a merchant ship, that it is the practice of our ships bound to Russia, to send a boat's crew to some islands in the Baltic, to gather wild strawberries, which grew on them in the greatest abundance: these are most probably different from our wood-strawberry, and with culture might prove a very valuable sort, and are easily procured.

E. S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N my little communication of the 24th of December last, I proposed pointing the following line of Homer, Il. i. v. 133.

Εργον αειμεις εχοντα ὑπ' Εὐρυσθενος αεθλων,

not as it stands in the editions of Barnes and Dr. Clarke, who shew that they have mistaken the construction by translating, *sub Eurysthei laboribus*, but after Εὐρυσθενος as well as εχοντα, that αεθλων may be governed of εργον. This correction is indisputable. In confirmation of the force given to ὑπο, compare Moschus Megara, v. 4, 5, where speaking of Hercules and Eurystheus he says,

Ἡῶτι ἀλγεα πασχει ἀπειριτα παιδιμος υἱος  
Ἀνδρος "ΤΠ' ἐτιδανοιο, λεων ἄπειδ' "ΥΠΟ νεβρε;

See also professor Porson's note in v. 1011 of the Medea of Euripides.

In defence of εργον αεθλων, see Megara, v. 42, πολεων γαρ οἱ ΕΡΓΟΝ ἑτοιμον ΜΟΧΘΩΝ. *Walthamstow*, I am Sir, Your's, &c.

Jan. 4, 1802.

E. COGAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**S I am of opinion, in common with many others, that the questions now agitated respecting the causes of the dearth of provisions, and the policy of a free trade in those commodities, are of the utmost permanent importance, I beg permission to lay before the public, through the medium of your Magazine, a few ideas which have occurred to me, or been revived in my mind, by the perusal of your correspondent Misorhetor's observations upon the subject. I do not design to notice all his positions and conclusions, some of which I think just, some fallacious, and one or two incomprehensible.

I am not inclined to subscribe to all the popular prejudices regarding the trade in provisions; but neither can I assent to the doctrine of some liberal and not ill-informed persons, who, after Dr. A. Smith, contend that this trade should be entirely free.

It is, I believe, allowed that the price

of provisions has for some time been higher than was requisite, to indemnify the producers for their expences, and afford them a fair and customary profit. I think likewise, that it will admit of little dispute, that the commerce in those articles, particularly in corn, has within a few years undergone a material change. Corn-dealers have spread themselves over the country; factors in the metropolis have, I imagine, universally, become dealers, and large capitals have been invested in the trade, which has been conducted very much upon a principle of speculation. These facts must excite a suspicion that the trade may have occasioned an undue advance in the price of those commodities; but to warrant that conclusion, more direct proofs are certainly required.

If the quantity of wheat consumed in London be upon an average 10,000 quarters per week, and the price should be 4l. per quarter, a capital of half a million could swallow up nearly three months' supply. At this period half a million is not an enormous sum, and a large real capital would carry along with it a credit, probably to at least an equal amount. From this statement apparently we must infer, that large capitalists will have a considerable power over the corn-market. Yet, undoubtedly it could only in a season of great scarcity be the object of dealers to withhold the articles *long* from the public, because a period would at length arrive, when the market must be glutted, and a loss consequently incurred. But it seems that policy would lead them to purchase of the growers or their agents the whole, or the greater part, of the quantity offered for sale, and thus to compel the millers to buy of them certainly at an advanced price; to sell much or little as their interest might prompt them; and, to employ manoeuvres to second their purposes. When the trade in any article is brisk, its price naturally advances, or is kept up; and an increased number of dealers makes such a trade as that in corn brisk, as no one attempts to undersell another; and, if the quantity to be sold should, at any time, be unusually great, the buyers will probably be likewise sufficiently numerous. When an article passes through the hands of several persons between the producer and the consumer, it is to be presumed that each of those persons, though performing no manufacturing operations upon the article, will derive a profit from it. If it had not been so transferred, and the consumer had no previous demand for it, then it must have remained, we will sup-

pose, in the hands of one person, who would have been paid for his time and the use of his capital. It is indeed not only advantageous to the public, but it is in every-point of view highly expedient, that when the farmers bring a greater quantity of corn to market than is wanted for immediate consumption, some persons should advance to the farmers a *fair* price for their commodity, and hold it till there is a demand for it from the consumers.

But the number of persons engaged in this business, or the extent of their capital, may be larger than is required for that purpose; and then the price of the commodity must experience an undue advance. Besides, it needs the logic derived from facts to convince me that ten or twelve persons, through whose hands an article passes, will exact no more as the aggregate of their profits, than would have been exacted by one person who might have held the article during the same period of time. Surely no person of reflection will contend that this can be the case: neither can it be fairly supposed that the ten or twelve persons would take more care of the article than one person might take. If they aggregately spend more time and labour upon it, that expence is entirely superfluous, and the public ought not to be burthened with it. If no one had capital sufficient to hold the whole quantity in his own hands, still they should not have purchased from each other, but from the producer or his agent; and then, as all would purchase at the same price as the first or single dealer, the consumers would be supplied at a fair rate.

Your correspondent considers that the time consumed by the farmer in going to market, is invariably of more value to the community than the time of a dealer who should purchase the corn at his house. It might be so if farmers in general, when at home, were accustomed to make the most of *all* their time. But this fact is very dubious. It is still more doubtful, in my opinion, that the farmers themselves actually affix any value to the time they employ in going to market, or that they demand a higher price for their produce at the market, than they would have demanded of persons who should call upon them as purchasers. None but the very inferior class of farmers perform much manual labour; and others do not *practically* consider that *every moment* of their time is required for superintending the operations going on in their barn or their fields.

I have not the means of ascertaining, but



but I cannot avoid suspecting, that some new and improper circumstances, connected with the commerce in cattle, have contributed to enhance the price of meat. It is said that the price of lean stock is advanced to double the rate at which it was sold a few years ago. Yet it is probable that the number of those cattle has not decreased; and that the rent of the land upon which they are bred is not much advanced.

The breeders indeed require profits somewhat larger than heretofore, but the difference in the price of their stock is too great to be justified upon that or any other consideration of which I am aware.

It appears to me that the millers have for some time been in the habit of gaining exorbitant profits. Perhaps the best remedy for this would be to abolish the assize upon bread, and thus stimulate the bakers to buy their flour on the lowest possible terms.

I am persuaded that it would be as advantageous as it is equitable to allow a free commerce in all articles, which are not by nature or custom absolutely necessary for subsistence, and where there might be a competition among the sellers. But there is no competition among the venders of corn and cattle; and as these are commodities which must be had, the sellers have always an advantage over those who buy for consumption. I think therefore, that restrictions upon the commerce in those articles are warrantable; and I am of opinion further, that the public good essentially requires that this trade should be subjected to some restrictive regulations. There appears to me no doubt of the expediency of a law, which should very strictly prohibit every factor or salesman of corn and cattle from being at the same time a dealer, and every dealer from selling to any other dealer, unless for exportation, or to a merchant residing at a distant place, where the commodity was wanted, and whither it should be immediately sent.

Conscious of my inability to pursue this subject to its proper extent, I shall conclude with earnestly recommending its complete investigation to such as are qualified for the task, and especially to those whose power can give efficacy to the plans which their wisdom may prescribe.

Jan. 11, 1802.

J. N. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to present to your readers two passages from Homer's

Iliad, which lately struck my attention on the perusal, as being contrary to the ordinary rules of Greek Syntax. One occurs in lib. 15, ver. 308: Apollo is there described as,

Εἰμένος ὠμοῖν νεφελῶν.

The instrument is regularly put in the dative case in Greek, but here in the accusative.

The other passage appears in lib. 16, ver. 207, 208:

νῦν δὲ πείρασαι

Φυλόπιδος μέγα ἔργον,—

It is a common and acknowledged practice for the Greeks, to put a verb singular after a neuter substantive plural; but, on the contrary, for a verb plural to agree with a neuter substantive singular, as in the passage above-recited, seems a singular concordance; and especially as the substantive bears no allusion to number or multitude. These observations may perhaps induce some of your Greek critics, to favour us with further animadversions thereupon.

Hanslope,  
Jan. 2. 1802.

Yours, &c.  
W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

MUCH time has elapsed, since you informed the world, that a new and compleat edition of the works of Chatterton was to be published for the benefit of his surviving relations: the notice excited much attention, as well on account of the benevolent purpose for which the work was intended, as from the desire, felt by numbers, to possess the works of that unfortunate genius.

I left my name with the bookseller as a subscriber; and as I never received the book, I lately called at his shop, to ask what reason he could give for the disappointment. He answered *none*, he knew there were plenty of subscribers, but the delay lay with Mr. Southey, and he (the bookseller) could not account for it.

As my attention was first excited by the notice given in your Magazine, permit me, through the same channel, to ask Mr. Southey, if the book is ever to be published, and when it is likely the world will be favoured with the sight of it; his answer will undoubtedly oblige many subscribers as well as the writer of this who is

AN ADMIRER OF CHATTERTON.

Jan. 2, 1802.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been induced to offer you the following cursory observations, in consequence of reading Mrs. Robinson's posthumous works, lately published. Their perusal excited a mingled sensation of pleasure and pain: of pleasure, because I rejoiced in the vindication of innocence, and the exposure of vice; and of pain, because a woman, fitted to confer and enjoy the purest and most exalted of human pleasures, became the victim of deceit, and systematic, civilized, corruption!—of that corruption which arises out of the institutions of society. By developing the causes that led to the conduct which has furnished so much food for "black scandal and foul-faced reproach," she has ensured the pity and sympathy of every humanized mind, and blunted the envenomed tooth of merciless calumny; but the more the reader is acquainted with the uncommon qualities of her mind, the more painful is the reflection, that powers so valuable, and dispositions so amiable, should have been snatched from the world by a premature death. Her errors were undoubtedly the result of a combination of uncontrollable circumstances; and it cannot be denied, that she was endowed with qualities which her enemies are never likely to possess: may her virtues be recorded, and may they be emulated!

A desire of paying a tribute of respect to injured worth has led me into this digression; but the unmerited misfortunes and untimely death of Mrs. Robinson bring me immediately to the subject that gave rise to these reflections. In the Memoirs of her life, an opinion is inculcated, which I conceive to be a very dangerous error; and as the opinion is not peculiar to her, but is almost universal in its influence, I believe that he who shall demonstrate it to be an error will perform a work of most extensive utility, by removing a powerful barrier to intellectual improvement and the increase of human happiness. It seems to have been Mrs. Robinson's opinion, *that mental exertion is not only certainly destructive to health, but even more destructive than any other species of exertion.* She says (vol. 1, p. 185.) "Alas! how little did I then know either the fatigue or the hazard of mental occupations! How little did I foresee that the day would come, when my health would be impaired, my thoughts perpetually employed in *so destructive a pursuit!* At the moment that I write this page, I feel, in every fibre of my brain, the fatal

conviction that it is a *destroying labour!*" On contemplating the history of Mrs. Robinson's life, it will be found, that there were causes, independent of her literary pursuits, more than sufficient to produce those feelings which led her to conceive that "mental occupation is a destroying labour;" and it may be proper to point out those causes before I proceed to prove, that intellectual exertion can only injure the body, by producing inattention to its wants, an evil which may always be prevented by the knowledge, that such a danger exists. At an early age she became the child of misfortune. Before she could herself discriminate, she was sacrificed to a man who was incapable of appreciating the treasure in his possession—who, soon tired of it, fled to novelty to pamper his depraved appetite, and repaid her affection with heart-wounding neglect and brutal profligacy. Thus she was cut off from the enjoyment of those delightful sympathies for which she seems to have been so exquisitely fitted; and all her hopes of domestic happiness were nipped in the bud; besides, her husband's follies caused a series of distresses that would have corroded the springs of a constitution originally stronger than her's. These, with succeeding misfortunes, the consequences of her first, produced a rooted melancholy, which appears to have grown with her years; and that melancholy is not friendly to health few will deny, although it is little known how far it is productive of that effect: it will probably be found, that the nameless *anxieties and sorrows, more or less the necessary attendants on every member of society, as it is at present constituted,* are powerful assistants to physiological ignorance in terminating the ephemeral existence of man.\* It appears also, that she led an "*uniform and sedentary life;*" and while at Brighthelmston, "*she passed whole nights at her window,* in deep meditation, contrasting with her present situation the scenes of her former life," vol. 2, p. 115. The quantity of laudanum which she appears to have been in the habit of taking, for the purpose of alleviating pain, must not be forgotten; and these combined causes were surely sufficient to induce that state of debility which she attributes to mental exertion alone. It is known to physiologists, that mental occupations cannot permanently

\* The effects of the mind on the body are beautifully illustrated in the "*Enquiry concerning Political Justice,*" &c. vol. 2. p. 519. Appendix.

impair the vigour of the body. By the exertion of any of the organs of sense, proportional fatigue of that organ is induced by the temporary waste of the *sensorial power or excitability*; but these effects are removed by rest, during which state the excitability is re-accumulated; and the frequent use of the intellectual powers, by increasing the number of ideas, and multiplying their combinations, renders every succeeding exertion less an effort, and consequently less fatiguing. But, independent of a theory which I believe cannot be disproved, I can produce a living proof of the truth of my position, which will probably be considered to be more conclusive than any reasoning from principles, of which the mass of mankind are yet totally ignorant, although an acquaintance with the laws that govern his existence, even as far as they are already known, must be of the highest importance to man. The proof, at which I have hinted, is the venerable poet and philosopher, Dr. Darwin, who, after having produced three extensive works, one of which alone (*Zoonomia*) was the fruit of *twenty years' labour*, is still in a green old age, and enjoys, or did lately enjoy, a degree of health equal to that of most men in the prime of life, with a mind as fit as ever to penetrate the veil which nature is said to have thrown over the most sublime of her operations, or add to the pleasures of taste, by the beautiful flights of his enchanting Muse! In addition to this, it is recorded of Waller, the poet, that, to the age of *eighty-two*, when he died, "his intellectual powers continued vigorous, and that the lines which he composed, when he *for age could neither read nor write*, are not inferior to the effusions of his youth."\* It must be remembered, that Waller, like Dr. Darwin, *drank water*. Other examples might be adduced to corroborate these, but Dr. Darwin, from his comparative old age, furnishes the most striking instance on record of *great mental exertion* not being injurious to health, but, on the contrary, productive of the most happy consequences to himself, his contemporaries, and posterity. One or two examples more, however, will give additional weight to the proofs already brought forward. Mr. Godwin, whose perseverance and vigilance in the detection of error has probably never been equalled, besides having conceived several works of most exquisite imagination, has developed the principles of moral science in a work, which few who have read it

will doubt to be the most stupendous and valuable that the human mind ever produced; yet there is no reason to believe that he has suffered by his intellectual exertions, great as they must have been to produce so rich a harvest! Nor does it appear, that the unceasing labour of Dr. Beddoes to develop the laws of living nature, and excite mankind to attend to these laws, have impaired his corporeal vigour; on the contrary, by increasing his knowledge of the agents that act to the destruction or preservation of health and life, have they not given him assurance of enjoying an unusual prolongation of existence?

It is needless to multiply examples.—From the facts which have been adduced I think it may be fairly concluded, that *intellectual exertion can never be injurious to the body*: and it will be found, that in all those cases where the health has been conceived to be impaired by intellectual pursuits, the cause has been inattention to the wants of the body, the principal of which are exercise, rest, and food, at proper times and in proper quantities.

The observation, that persons eminent for their intellectual acquirements have been usually, more than others, subjected to the ravages of lingering and fatal diseases, is undoubtedly too well founded.

It is a truth, infinitely to be regretted, if regret would remedy the evil, that many of the greatest ornaments of our species have been cut off from society by a premature death, and the benefits which posterity might have derived from their after-exertions for ever lost; but the cause is obvious: the laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity, whether by inattention to the necessities of life, or the direct application of noxious agents; and as long as mankind neglect the cultivation of the *art of living*, so long will they continue to be the victims of their ignorance.

It is unnecessary to extend these observations to a greater length. I have only to add, that, however they may at present be received by those who have imbibed an opposite opinion, I trust that they will not ultimately be useless:—"causes and effects are connected in an endless chain, so that no honest effort can be lost, but will operate to good, centuries after its author is consigned to the grave."\* The destruction of the prejudice which I have endeavoured to combat is of the utmost im-

\* Johnson's "Lives of the most eminent English Poets."

\* Godwin's "Enquiry," vol. 2. p. 488.

portance to the well-being of man: in proportion as it prevails, it must check the growth of intellect, and retard the diminution of human evil.

Edinburgh, Nov. 11, 1801. A. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the dissertation with which Dr. Hager has lately favoured us on the Babylonian bricks in the possession of the East India Company, the learned writer has justly remarked, that many travellers, whose names he has given, had formerly noticed these curiosities, but that the first person who had observed the inscriptions upon them, and which constitute their chief value, was Father Emanuel, in a manuscript account transmitted by him to the celebrated D'Anville, and published in the xxviii. volume of the Mémoires de l'Acad. des Inscriptions; he had, therefore, never probably seen the very entertaining Life of Peiresc, written by Gassendi, from which I shall beg leave to extract the following curious passage:—"He exceedingly desired, that some interpreter might be found out who could explain the *figures and characters* which were evidently to be seen upon a fragment of brick-work which was, not long before, dug up at Babylon, and sent to him; for he conjectured it was some of that brick-work upon which Pliny tells us (from Epigenes) that the Babylonians wrote the observations which they made of the stars for seven hundred and twenty years." Book iv. p. 26. of Dr. Rand's translation, 1657, 8vo.

Before I had read Dr. Hager's dissertation, or met with the above passage, I had found the quotation of Pliny, of which I think Dr. Hager has not made all the use he might have done; for it really seems to apply most appositely to the bricks in question, provided it could be ascertained *in what manner* those bricks were placed in the buildings now remaining at Hilla, the supposed scite of Ancient Babylon. I am aware that it has been asserted, that those inscribed bricks are found with the letters turned inwards, in which case I should be inclined to adopt the opinion of those who think the characters talismanical, or even the names of the makers; but it is to be lamented that we have not the particulars of these ruins correctly and minutely stated, with elevations and drawings of any fragments of walls or buildings that remain, except in one solitary view given us by Mr. Ives, in his Voyage to India. It would also be necessary to

know how many varieties of inscriptions occur on these bricks; whether *all* are inscribed, or in what proportion; and it is hoped, that the person who may be at any future time delegated by the India Company for the purpose of making further inquiries, will have the goodness to attend to these imperfect hints, or consult those who are qualified to extend or improve them; till then, all comment or further investigation should, I think, be suspended.

Your "Man of Letters," Sir, whose port-folio so frequently administers to the entertainment and instruction of your readers, is respectfully intreated to state *whence* he extracted the communication of last month, p. 524. He appears to quote the original manuscript of *Brunetto's Tesoro*, written in the Romance tongue, and not in the Provencal, as Mr. Warton has somewhere asserted, and I think afterwards acknowledged his mistake; but the English fable from *Æsop*, if *genuine*, is a curiosity of which a more particular account would be highly acceptable. D.

6th January, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry to perceive an attempt, in the last number of your truly valuable Magazine, to transfer the unfortunate popular prejudice against farmers to their landlords, by an Observer; and I am confident, that neither the landholders nor the public are much indebted to him for this last effort of his observations. I am ready to admit, that the general outcry against farmers is ill founded; so illiterate a class of men spread over the whole face of the country (as a Correspondent in your last justly observes) can never act in concert; and if the high price of provisions is not kept up by their combination, there can be no blame properly charged upon them as a body, as the same spirit of competition still exists amongst the individuals as formerly. We must, therefore, look to some other cause for the high price of provisions, than the combined efforts of farmers; but I am far from being prepared to admit, that the landlords, though apparently the next in the chain, are to be saddled with producing this unfortunate effect. Numerous and various, indeed, have been the explanations already given of this national calamity; but I do not think, that the public mind is fully impressed with the fundamental cause of the greatest part of the evil. We are told of light crops for years together

together, of waste committed by war, of large farms, and banking accommodations; all of these have produced, and some of them continue to produce some part of the effect, but will never account for doubling and even tripling the usual prices. The real state of the case may easily be illustrated by a circumstance that took place in this neighbourhood, not long since. An old man, who gained his livelihood by selling bags of sand, from the sea-shore, at a half-penny per bag, suddenly raised his price to one penny per bag, and gave the war as his reason for so doing; and being asked whether there was any scarcity of the grains of sand on the sea-shore, replied that he must live by his sand, and the scarcity was not of that, but of the pence. This, Sir, in my opinion, applies to all species of grains, as well as those of sand, and shews decidedly, that an increase of 300,000,000*l.* to the national debt, the interest of which is screwed out of the pockets of the nation, through the operation of direct and oblique taxes, obliges every one to increase the price of the particular article by which he lives, in order to enable him to support that additional taxation; but some articles can be dispensed with, and others cannot; the nation must have necessities, *coute qu'il coute*. The consequence is, that these soon find a higher level than luxuries, and therefore, when we take a comparative view of the price of grain, &c. with other articles, we exclaim, that a farmer is a knave, and asks an exorbitant price for his produce: but in fact, it is the necessity of the community to buy, and not the peculiarly extravagant demands of the farmer, that settles the price of the article. There is no doubt, the farmer will ask as much as he finds he can obtain for his produce; and his produce being a necessary that must be bought, if possible, by the consumer, to supply the wants of the moment, at a time when the want of money to the farmer is not so urgent, the bargain is always against the consumer, and the effect of the taxation, and even more than that, is transferred from the seller to the purchaser. I would beg leave to ask some of the many split-hair reasoners on this subject, how a conscientious farmer is to act? Is he to sell his corn at what the purchaser may call a fair price, and thus lose half his capital? or is he to accept the common market-price of the time, and take advantage of the dearth he is not conscious of being accessory to, although as one individual of a great body of men, who collectively produce the effect, he may be said

to bear his share in the blame? I fear, if the page of human events were fairly unfolded to us, we should not find encouragement to believe, that it is within the limits of uneducated nature, for any large body of men to act uniformly against their immediate interest, in compliance with more evident rules of moral right than the present case presents to their view—may we not truly infer, that any other set of illiterate men, placed in similar circumstances to those of the farmers, would act in a similar manner, and therefore that no peculiarity of reproach is due to them? If the farmers are little to blame, their landlords are still less so, in raising the price of provisions; for confessedly they increase their rents in consequence of the high price received by the farmer, and therefore, however they may contribute towards retarding the fall, they certainly did not produce the rise of the price. The increase of rent which some few landlords have put upon their farms, does not, in my opinion, in general exceed an eighth part of their rent five years ago; and as many have not raised their rents at all, I should suppose that on an average, throughout the kingdom, an additional payment of one-tenth from the tenant to the landlord will exceed the truth. The landholders then can only be charged with keeping up the produce of the earth at one-tenth additional price within these five years; whereas a double and even triple advance has actually taken place. The farmer has frequently sold an acre of wheat for 25*l.* and sometimes as high as 36*l.* at the time that he paid from one to two pounds rent for that acre to his landlord. How long were men, oppressed by the assessed taxes, and then by the income tax, in contemplating this state of things, before they put forth their slow, but just, claim to a slight share of the general increase of income? Their moderation has been surprizing, and can only be referred to their sense of honour and of the conduct that became men who hold so high a rank in the community. The proprietors of land, were perhaps the only body of men, who payed fairly to the income-tax. Their property lay fully exposed to view, and would have given the lie to any false statements of income, had they wished to prevent them. I shall only add one more plea in favour of landlords, and that is, that when other men were making from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per cent of their capital, they were scarce making 3*l.* 10*s.*—a sufficient apology in itself to excuse any attempt towards an increase of income.

With regard to the practice of letting farms by secret propofals, spoken of by the Observer, I can only say, that I have not seen much of this practice in the North of England; and, if it were general, I do not fear any bad consequences from it. No substantial farmer will give more than the worth of the land: and as the obligation of the landlord to find a tenant, and of the tenant to obtain the farm, is mutual, whatever mode of forming the contract can be devised, fair terms will prevail.

*Yorkshire, Dec. 20th.*

C. Y.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DEFENCE of FORESTALLING, &c.

(Continued from Page 512, of Vol. XII.)

I AM now to try the maxims, and the validity of the reasoning, by a consideration of the cases of prosecution for forestalling, regrating, and monopolizing. The cases shall be taken at random, from the public prints, where they unfortunately abound.

*Case I.*—"The magistrates caused to be convened four persons from Preston Pans, accused of forestalling oysters, coming from Newhaven to Edinburgh, all of which they had bought up, and had ordered to be carried to the East Country, and thence to be re-conducted to Edinburgh, and sold at double price to the winners."

That they sold at double price (whether it be meant that they made a hundred per cent, or were sold for double as much as they would otherwise have been sold for), is asserted without proof, and without probability. There is no reason for thinking that the men of Newhaven, if they had pleased to go on to Edinburgh, might not have sold their oysters at the same price at which they were sold by the forestallers. Certainly they might have had a higher price at Edinburgh, than they received from the forestallers on the road. But they preferred the being at liberty to return to Newhaven, and follow their own occupation. What good purpose could it answer, to compel them whose business it is to take oysters from the beds, to be also the venders of oysters, at a distant market; when themselves, who must be the best judges, were of opinion, that by sticking to their own division of the labour, they might do better for themselves, and, as far as their labour is concerned, more advantageously for the public? "But they might lawfully have sent the oysters to Edinburgh, and sold them by commis-

sion." Would this lower the price to the consumer? The commission must be added to the price at which they might have sold the oysters when they met the forestallers: and commission enough to pay for 1st. The improved value of the oysters, in being carried the remaining part of the way: 2dly The labour of retailing them: 3dly The loss of the advantage of prompt payment; or of the capital advanced to the oystermen by the forestallers. Whether the oysters be sold by commission, or after becoming the property of a middleman, is a private bargain between the parties, which does not at all affect the public. The additional price of the commission should be the same as the profit of the forestallers, if they who sold on commission were honest men. And it cannot be supposed that the opposers of forestalling desire to make oysters cheap by agents cheating their employers.

The carrying of the oysters to the market by a circuitous route, was probably a consequence of these prosecutions against forestallers; an inconvenience to the trader, and, on that account, a cause of ultimately increasing the price of his wares. Besides causing a fluctuating market, by making the supply irregular; these prosecutions raise the price of the commodity, by throwing obstacles in its road to market. In whatever part of its natural line the obstruction is made, it is soon felt by the producer. He withdraws capital from an impeded employment. A less quantity is produced, while the demand remains the same; and the necessary consequence is an increase of price.

Whether the forestaller thinks that he is doing wrong, or not, has nothing to do with the present question. A man may be doing that which benefits the public, and yet, morally, be incurring guilt. And, on the other hand, a man may be acting with the most upright intentions, and yet be doing a great deal of mischief. Probably, many a forestaller is of the former description: and a chief justice may be of the latter.

MISORHETOR.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE methods lately adopted, on the recommendation of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, with a view to rescue from their mischievous prejudices and comfortless habits of diet that most useful class of the community, cannot but meet the concurrence of every good man; but perhaps no part of their

system of melioration is more deserving of applause, or more decidedly necessary to the completion of their truly patriotic intentions, than the *freedom of choice* which is left to the sturdy objects of their benevolence, to receive or not the boon that is offered them.

Well indeed has Count Rumford, the father of this admirable system, instructed us to manage, with great circumspection and policy, "that impatience of controul," that "*jealousy and obstinate perseverance* in maintaining the rights of personal liberty and independence, which so strongly mark the human character in all the stages of life." It is indeed on the degree of address with which we are able to direct this principle, that our degrading or exalting the poor—our effectually relieving or materially injuring them, depends; and whether we shall rescue poverty or increase mendicity by our charities.

But, Sir, the object of my addressing you at present is left to repeat what has already been so well enforced by others, than to suggest what, I apprehend, might be made a source of considerable relief to the poor, and render the establishments now existing in the metropolis, and in some principal towns in the country, capable of more extensive benefit to the objects of their bounty.

One of the public establishments for feeding the poor in Bavaria, we are told by Count Rumford, was essentially aided by the practice of sending round to the houses of the inhabitants of Munich covered carts with proper attendants, to receive gifts of meat, bread, and soup, which, when properly managed in the cooking, made very savory and wholesome messes. There certainly existed exclusive reasons *there* why such a practice could not but be attended with material benefit; and though the collection of *soup* was not continued, owing to the circumstance of the offerings of some being of a quality much more *slender* than the motives which called them forth, I am not deterred, Sir, from recommending this practice as worthy the imitation of all the great towns in Britain where soup-houses are established.

Every mistress of an opulent family who condescends to pay occasional visits to the pantry, especially *when her presence is not expected*, will have ample opportunities of being convinced, how large a portion of the provisions brought into the house are consumed out of it, and how large a quantity of what would cheer the sinking hearts of the industrious, is either

thrown away, given to tipling mendicants, or sold to some vender of *country* pork (who perhaps feeds his pigs with it in a cellar), just as the lusty queen of the kitchen happens to be disposed. What excellent, what nutritious, what palatable food might be prepared from these overflowings of luxury! How easily might the hungry be fed if those *whose duty it is to attend to their welfare* would give themselves only a *very little* trouble!

Perhaps, Sir, the observations with which I set out, will be thought to furnish an objection to any plan of this sort, and that the honest pride of ineffectual industry will disdain the "*crumbs* from the great man's table." I admit that there would be danger of such a prejudice being excited for a while; but I am convinced, that if the scheme were conducted with the same regard to appearances that distinguished the measures of Count Rumford, and especially if the food, so prepared were to be *sold* to them at a price equal to the *whole* expence attending it, so as to *take away all appearance of obligation on the part of the buyers*, the cookery would be heartily relished by thousands.

At this inclement season, when the poor stand most in need of assistance; when meat is, notwithstanding the removal of some serious impediments, double the usual price, and bread dear in proportion, you will not probably think these observations unnecessary. I heartily wish they were so; but as I apprehend a practice, that in another country has been so successful, cannot but be applicable in some casual instance or other in this, I am induced to ask a place for these hints in your useful miscellany.

Hammer Smith,  
Dec. 18. 1801.

I am Sir,  
Yours, &c.  
W. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MONG the many foreigners added in Mr. Bromley's useful Catalogue to the Series of English Portraits, frequently on such slight grounds as the having been attracted either by business or curiosity to make a short residence in this island, I see no notice taken of a benefited clergyman, the outlines of whose literary life are somewhat singular.

A quarto volume of French Poems now lies before me, entitled "*La Lyre du jeune Apollon*, Paris 1657; the portrait of its author "*Le petit de Beauchâteau agé de 11 Ans*" is prefixed; the dedication has no other signature: but from one of the numerous commendatory epigrams

F 2                      prefixed,

prefixed, which occupy no less than thirty-seven leaves, we learn, that his Christian name was *then* Matthew. According to Moreri he was the son of a player, and on going to England *falsely* assumed the name of "Luzancy," to which it seems he prefixed "Hippolitus."

Perhaps, like that ancient model of continence, he fled from the allurements of some frail Parisian dame; or more probably, having taken an abundant draught of the waters of Lethé, and entering as far as in him lay on a new stage of existence, his country, name, profession, and religious tenets being all about to undergo a change, he borrowed from Virgil an idea of that distinguished personage:

*Pæoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianæ.*

Be this as it may, the earliest notice I can trace of him *here* is in the Oxford Graduate Book; he is there called a Member of Christ Church, and is said to have been *created* M.A. in 1675: Cooke's Preacher's Assistant exhibits him as author of a Sermon preached on the day of his Abjuration in 1676, and calls him vi-

car of Dover Court and Harwich in Essex. This coincidence of dates is remarkable; and I see no reason to question its authenticity. It looks as if Oxford (*now* distinguished from all other European Universities, for closing her gates against every sect but one, by exacting from boys fifteen or sixteen years old a subscription to 39 abstruse articles, which have occasioned much controversy, and a still greater abundance of equivocation among the learned) could, in the seventeenth century, not only admit a Roman Catholic student, but bestow on him her most *supernumerary* distinctions.

I have seen an octavo volume of Luzancy on Baptism and the Lord's Supper, dated 1701. A short life of the Duke of Schomberg, who was killed in Ireland, at the Battle of the Boyne, written by him in the French language, and published at Amsterdam in 1690, is mentioned in Le Long's *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, No. 31,686, 3d Vol. folio, Paris, 1768; by the account there given of the author, he appears to have died a Socinian previous to the year 1716. L. L.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS of the late MR. JONATHAN BATTISHILL, communicated by DR. BUSBY.

WHEN Death deprives the world of an individual, whose genius and professional learning have attracted general notice, mankind at large feel a secret concern at that loss which his personal acquaintances still more sensibly regret, while his particular friends indulge the tenderest sorrow, and drop on his tomb the tear of involuntary lamentation.

The author of this remark had the satisfaction of being among those dearly regarded by the subject of the present memoirs, who was formerly his tutor, and is induced to communicate them to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, from the double motive of gratifying public curiosity, and of doing justice to the merits of his departed friend.

The Reverend Mr. Jonathan Battishill, formerly rector of the parish of Sheepwash, near Hatherleigh, in the county of Devon, and grandfather to the late Mr. Jonathan Battishill, had two sons, Jonathan and John. The former served his clerkship in the profession of attorney at law, with Mr. Basil Herne, of Paternoster-row, father of

the present Sir William Herne, Knight, of the same place, and afterwards married Miss Mary Leverton, of Great Torrington, in the above county, by whom he had issue, of which the subject of this account was the only survivor.

Mr. Jonathan Battishill was born in London, May, 1738. Discovering at a very early age an uncommon genius for music, and having an excellent voice, he was, in the year 1747, placed in the choir of St. Paul's, under the tuition of Mr. Savage, then master of the young gentlemen of that cathedral. He was soon qualified to *sing at sight*; and before he had been in the choir two years, his performances there gave proofs of his native taste and improving judgment which astonished and delighted his hearers. On his voice quitting him at the usual period of life, he became an articulated pupil of the above master, under whom he continued his professional studies with an ardour and success which, together with his superior understanding, love of reading, and high relish of the beauties of our best authors, greatly distinguished him from the generality of his young cotemporaries. In contemplating the works of the great cathedral



thedral composers, and other first-rate masters, his penetrating mind never suffered an excellence in melody, harmony, or modulation, to escape him, nor did he ever rest satisfied till he had fully discovered his author's meaning. This anxious research, combined with constant practice on the organ, at once stored his mind with those riches of harmonic combination and evolution on which he formed his style, and gave him a command of hand adequate to the execution of whatever his imagination suggested; and at the expiration of his engagement with Mr. Savage, he came forth one of the first *extempore* performers in this country; having among his particular friends and admirers the late Dr. Arne, Dr. Howard, Dr. Worgan, Mr. Stanley, and Dr. Boyce, for the latter of which gentlemen he officiated some time at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

He had now just arrived at manhood; and having a pleasing though not powerful voice, a tasteful and masterly style of execution on the harpichord, a fund of entertaining information acquired by extensive reading, a pleasing manner, and a gay and lively disposition, he possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of rendering himself agreeable in every company; and his society and instruction were courted by persons of the highest respectability. Every encouragement was offered to excite his future efforts, and promote his professional success; and no prospects could be fairer or more flattering than those which he had now before him.

Soon after he left Mr. Savage, he was solicited to compose some songs for Sadler's Wells, to which application very handsome terms induced him to listen; and he produced, for the use of that place, some of the best ballads of that time, among which was the celebrated hunting song of "Away! to the Copsie lead away!" Not long after this he was engaged at the harpichord at Covent Garden Theatre, when he became acquainted with Miss Davies, pupil of Dr. Howard, an admired vocal performer at that theatre, and the original representative of *Madge*, in the Opera of "Love in a Village." To this young lady, whose elegance of figure, and beauty of countenance, heightened the attractions of an excellent voice and a sweetly-simple style of singing, Mr. Battisbill was some time afterwards married, when he immediately quitted the stage, to which he never permitted her to return.

Not long after his marriage, the place of organist in the United Parishes of St.

Clement, East-cheap, and St. Martin Orgar, became vacant, to which he was elected; as also, soon afterwards, to that of Christ-church, Newgate-street.

About this time he published a set of songs, the melodies and harmonical construction of which bespoke a highly florid fancy, and a degree of science and judgment much beyond his years and practical experience; but the circumstance which established his reputation as a composer, was the high style in which he soon afterwards acquitted himself in furnishing, in conjunction with Mr. Michael Arne, son of Dr. Arne, the music of *Alcmena*, an English Opera, written by Mr. Holt, and produced under the direction of Mr. Garrick, at Drury-Lane Theatre, about the year 1764. In this piece, though its success was far from equal to its deserts, there were some chorusses which, for their science, dignity and fire of expression, deserve to be classed with the greatest productions in that species of composition; while several of his airs, particularly the two ballads, "Pois'd in Heaven's eternal Scale," and "Thus when Young Annonon marched along," both sung by Mr. Samuel Champness, strongly picture his energy and vigour of imagination, and prove that he felt the character for which they were written. This piece was shortly afterwards succeeded by the *Rites of Hecate*, a musical drama, in which his powers were again displayed in an eminent degree; especially in a song beginning with "A fond Father's Bliss is to number his Race," the melody of which is particularly rich and dignified. But neither these avocations, nor the attention demanded by his pupils, wholly diverted his mind from cathedral composition. Retiring occasionally from the gay and busy concerns of life, he indulged that propensity which had its birth in the choir, and produced a number of anthems, the excellencies of which have been universally confessed and admired. Among them we have particularly to name his "Call to Remembrance," the artful and close imitations of the first movement of which are inimitably fine, while the beauty and sweetness of melody in the other movements is every where original and striking.\* He also, at the express desire of the Reverend Mr. Charles Wesley, brother of the celebrated Mr. John Wesley,

\* This Anthem, together with his "How long wilt thou forget me, O Lord?"—"I will magnify thee, O Lord"—and "O Lord, deliver us!" have been lately re-published in Page's *Harmonia Sacra*.

and father of the present scientific and ingenious Messrs. Charles and Samuel Wesley, set to music a collection of Hymns, written by that gentleman, the melodies of which are peculiarly elegant, yet exceedingly chaste and appropriate.

In the catch and glee style he has given the most convincing examples of his diversity of taste and ingenuity; in evidence of which it is only necessary to mention his "O my Clarissa, cruel Fair"—"I lov'd thee, beautiful and kind"—"Consign'd to Dust beneath this Stone"—"Here on his Back lies Sir John Keeling"—and "Ye Birds for whom I rear'd this Grove." About the year 1770 he was among the candidates for the gold-medal given by the Noblemen's Catch-club at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, to the composer of the best cheerful glee, which medal he obtained by his charming and well-known glee for three voices, "Underneath this myrtle shade." As proofs of the beauty and originality of his fancy in ballad composition, every one will admit the charming pastoral melody of "Ye Shepherds and Nymphs of the Grove"—the mellifluous and affecting air of "When Damon languished at my Feet," formerly sung by Mrs. Baddely, in the Tragedy of the Gamester,—the expressive passages in "When Beauty on the Lover's Cheek," and above all, his popular and universally admired "Kate of Aberdeen," sung by Miss Polly Young, at Ranelagh, the beauty and sweetness of which will be felt and acknowledged in this country as long as taste for vocal music exists.

Mr. Battisbill having possessed such extraordinary resources of mind, heightened and polished by early study and practical application, the world will naturally be surprized, that during so many of the latter years of his life he has appeared so seldom in the list of publishing composers; for excepting two excellent collections of *three* and *four-part* songs, published by subscription, twenty-six years ago, and a few airs composed for a work projected about twelve years since by Mr. Harrison, late of Paternoster-row, nothing from his pen has appeared within these last thirty years.

It is feared that an excessive indulgence of his love of reading, and a too-frequent dissipation of his time in convivial parties, left but little opportunity for the proper exertion of those faculties with which nature had so liberally endowed him: to these causes may, perhaps, be added, the pernicious but too frequent effect of early

praise, a reputation too rapidly acquired, and the want of the necessary stimulus of some powerful rival in his own particular path of excellence. His library was always increasing; and he had at one time accumulated between six and seven thousand volumes of the best editions of our classical authors, most of them superbly bound. Amidst these he employed all the hours not occupied with his pupils or festive friends. To this neglect of musical study, and strange division of his time (from whatever cause they sprung), we are to attribute his not becoming the greatest musician this country ever produced, Purcell excepted, and the loss of many a composition that would have done honour to the catalogue of English music.

To this same supineness we are also to impute the premature decay of that energy and warmth of imagination which had formerly been inseparable from his performance on the organ. Yet he sometimes, even to the last, recovered a gleam of his native fire, and in finely-conceived *fugues* poured forth all the powers of harmony and responsive melody.

In the year 1775 Mrs. Battisbill died; after her decease, less of Mr. Battisbill's time was spent at home than during her life, so that, though he read less, professional study was equally neglected, and he remained contented with the repute he had already acquired. He was blest with an uncommonly strong constitution: but the excesses in which he of late too frequently indulged, together with his insuperable grief for the loss of his friend Colonel Morris, lately killed in Flanders, visibly preyed upon his health; and he became so ill during the last autumn, as to be confined to his chamber. He was advised to try sea-bathing and the air of Margate, but these rendered him no service. He returned from that place rather worse than when he left town; and, agreeably to the advice of his physicians, took apartments at Islington, where his general debility still continued to increase, and where he expired on Thursday, the 10th of December, 1801, aged sixty-three years.

During his illness many of his friends were solicitously attentive to his situation; amongst the kindest of whom were Robert James, esq. of Queen-square; Miss Pope, of Drury-lane Theatre; and Mr. Page, vicar-choral of St. Paul's. On the Tuesday following he was interred, according to his dying-wish, in the vaults of that Cathedral, near the grave of Dr. Boyce, on which occasion his own excellent Anthem, "Call to Remembrance,"

was performed by the gentlemen of the choir, as also Dr. Boyce's Funeral Anthem, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and a Burial Service composed for the occasion by the writer of this account, whom Dr. Arnold joined as one of the chief mourners, succeeded by Robert James, esq. Mr. Charles Wesley, Mr. Groombridge, and Mr. Page.

Mr. Battisill's retentive faculties were as remarkable as his quickness of conception, and vigour of execution. What he once read or performed he scarcely ever forgot; and the longest compositions of Handel, Corelli, or Arne, were always sufficiently within his recollection to render the assistance of the text unnecessary. His reminiscence with respect to dates and other circumstances was truly astonishing. He always knew where and with whom he had dined on any particular day, however distant, and even what conversation occurred. If he once heard any music, it was indelibly written in his mind: and his memory remained so long faithful to him, that dining with Dr. Arnold no great while before his death, he played to him by rote passages from the Doctor's Oratorio of the "*Prodigal Son*," which he had not heard for nearly thirty years, and which the Doctor himself had totally forgotten.

From what has been said of Mr. Battisill's compositions, the reader will collect that they were marked with a peculiar strength of idea, great force and justness of expression, a masterly disposition, and a happy contrivance in the parts.

Among his amiable qualities are to be reckoned his great good-nature, unlimited generosity of temper, tender humanity, liberal confession and commendation of real merit, wherever he found it, and a manliness of mind, that rendered him superior to the littleness of professional jealousy.

He has left in manuscript six anthems, several psalm-tunes, and some glees, ronds, and songs: these posthumous works Mr. Page will speedily publish; and to the lovers of the fine harmony and genuine melody of the *good old school*, they will certainly prove a most valuable acquisition.

#### MEMOIRS OF MRS. CHAPONE.

So may some gentle Muse,  
With lucky words favour my destined urn;  
And as he passes turn,  
And bid fair Peace be to my sable shroud.

MRS. Chapone, who died at Hadley, in Middlesex, December the 25th 1801, in her 75th year, has long been

known to the public, as an elegant and highly moral writer. The first productions of hers, which were given to the world, were, the interesting story of *Fidelia*, in the *Adventurer*; and a Poem, prefixed to her friend Mrs. Carter's Translation of *Epictetus*; but her name only became known on the publication of a deservedly popular work, *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Young Lady*. This was printed in 1773, and will long, it is to be hoped, maintain its place in the library of young women. It is distinguished by sound sense, a liberal, as well as a warm, spirit of piety, and a philosophy applied to its best use, the culture of the heart and affections. It has no shining eccentricities of thought, no peculiarities of system; it follows experience as its guide, and is content to produce effects of acknowledged utility, by known and approved means. On these accounts, it is perhaps the most unexceptionable treatise, that can be put into the hands of female youth. These letters are particularly excellent, in what relates to regulating the temper and feelings. Their style is pure and unaffected, and the manner grave and impressive. Those who choose to compare them in this respect with another widely circulated publication, addressed, about the same time to young women, (Dr. Fordyce's Sermons) will probably be of opinion, that the dignified simplicity of the female writer is much more consonant to true taste, than the affected prettiness and constant glitter of the preacher. Mrs. Chapone soon after published a volume of *Miscellanies*, containing one or two moral essays, and some elegant poems. The poems, which have the merit of many beautiful thoughts, and some original images, seem not have been sufficiently appreciated by the public; for they were not greatly noticed, owing perhaps to the mode of their publication. It was not then so common as it has been since, to mix new matter with old.

Mrs. Chapone's maiden name was Mulso: her family was a respectable one, in Northamptonshire. Her married life was short, and not very happy. She probably alluded to her own nuptial choice, when she speaks in one of her poems of  
"Prudence slow, that ever comes too late."

When left a widow, her very limited circumstances prevented her not from enjoying a large acquaintance among the first circles of society, who admired her for her talents, and respected her for her virtues.

She

She understood and relished conversation. Her discourse was seasoned occasionally with a vein of humour; and having the advantage (for it is an advantage) of associating in early life with the best company, the ease and polish of the gentlewoman accompanied the talents of the writer. Her person was plain: but in her youth she had a fine voice, and always had a strong taste for music. Mrs. Chapone was one of those women who have shewn that it is possible to attain a correct and elegant style, without an acquaintance with the classics. The French and Italian she understood; and from the latter she made some translations. Mrs. Chapone, Mrs. Montague, and another lady, who stands confessedly at the summit of female literature, and upon a par with the most distinguished scholars of the other sex, were friends and intimates: the two former have left the stage; but their venerable senior still survives to receive the homage of another century. Mrs. Chapone had been

declining in health for many years. The loss of a beloved niece, the lady to whom the letters were addressed, and of a more beloved brother to whom she was united in affection and similarity of taste, hastened the infirmities of age; and for some time before her death, she was laid aside from society. It is not unusual for those, who in some period of their lives have filled a certain space in the eye of the public, if they have been sometime withdrawn from it, to glide silently out of life unnoticed, except by the attendants at their bedside; so was it with Mrs. Chapone.—But if there are those of her sex, now happy wives and mothers, who have in any measure been formed to those characters by the early impressions they may have received from her writings, they will drop a grateful tear to the memory of their benefactor, and rank her among those who, in the French phrase, “have deserved well of their country.”

*Hampstead.*

A. L. B.

### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

#### *The KNIGHTS of THEBES and TROY.*

THE origin of those wild and fantastic fables, which we meet with in the romances of the middle ages, concerning the knights of Thebes and Troy, may be traced to the following circumstances. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the writings of Dictys of Crete, and of Dares the Phrygian, came to be known in Europe; but the knowledge which they imparted of the fables of ancient times was imperfect and confused, as their works were preserved only in that mutilated condition in which they had escaped the ravages of time. They wanted, besides, that romantic varnish which was requisite to make them acceptable in the age of chivalry. To supply these defects, Guido di Colonna, a learned civilian and eminent poet of his time, undertook, about the year 1216, to interweave with the ancient legends the romantic manners of the middle ages, tournaments, single combats, and adventures of knight-errantry. The favourable reception which the world bestowed on this amplification of the Trojan stories, induced the author to compose a romance in prose concerning the transactions of the Trojan war, in the Latin tongue. In this work, he also introduced the siege of Thebes, and the expedition of the Argonauts from Ovid, Statius, and Valerius Flaccus.

With a view to embellish the feats of his hero by imaginary adventures, the author mingles together all manner of ornaments and fables, old and new, Grecian and Arabian, Asiatic and European. His heroes are well acquainted with alchemy and astrology, deeply versed in sorcery and exorcism, and frequently engaged with dragons and griffins. This book of truly wonderful adventures was translated into the new languages of the several countries—into Italian, German, French, and the Scandinavian languages of the North, and by this means it soon came into universal circulation. The great families of Europe were so captivated with the Grecian heroes, that they all wished to derive their origin from them: and the Monks, to give proofs of their classical knowledge, vied with each other in tracing out some shroud of the Greek and Roman names, by which the noble families of modern times might assert their connection with the Trojan heroes. This mixture of ancient and modern fables and manners produced the most wild confusion in the brains of the knights-errant. They talked of Alexander the Great as a second Charlemagne, and surrounded him with twelve renowned peers. Theseus, Jason, and Hercules were made to sit down with Arthur at his round table. The Greek heroes broke a lance with the far-famed knights

knights of the middle ages, entering the lists according to the most approved usages of chivalry; and Charlemagne was made to undertake the hazardous enterprize of again piloting the ship *Argo* to Colchis.

#### EDUCATION *in the* TIMES of CHIVALRY.

Every youth of noble extraction, the son of the poorest as well as of the most wealthy baron, was taken, at seven years of age, out of the women's hands, and removed from his paternal seat to the castle of another knight, where he was to be trained up to the profession of chivalry under the rigid commands of strangers, at a distance from the effeminate habits produced by parental endearments. In quality of page, he waited on the knight, his lady, and guests, at their entertainments; attended them on a journey, or at the chase; accompanied them in their walks and visits; and, when occasion required, was ready to go on their errands, and execute their commissions. The intervals, when he was not employed immediately in any of these services, were devoted to bodily exercises, to fit him sometimes for that hardy and laborious profession for which he was intended. In the reviews of the knights and squires, he saw the game of war played on a small scale. By-and-bye, he learned to shoot with the bow, to manage the sling, to defend places and ways which were assailed by his companions. Above all, his instructors were anxious to impress on his heart such a character as would reflect lustre on his future rank. Ardent devotion to God, veneration for the lofty spirit of chivalry, and respect for the female sex, were carefully impressed on his mind. Virtue and good manners, courteous behaviour, elegant carriage, and propriety of demeanour, were inculcated both by precept and example. Religion and gallantry were intended to form the principal features of his future character. After a course of seven year's preparation, when he had now reached the fourteenth year of his age, he was accompanied by his parents to the altar, there to be admitted to the use of arms. The priest took from the altar a belt, which was placed there for the purpose, and, after having consecrated it with his blessing, girded it around the young warrior, and sent him, adorned with this badge of his new order, to undergo his probation as a squire. Here was the school in which he was to be fitted for a higher elevation. From the example of the older squires, he

learned to obey; and every other necessary instruction he found in an intercourse with the world. From this time, he was admitted to confidential circles, and received into companies; and by this means had every opportunity he could desire of cultivating his mind and taste. He now acted in a more extended province. According to their mental and bodily powers, their activity and dexterity, the elegance of their address, and gracefulness of elocution, the squires had the several departments allotted to them in their attendance on the knight and his lady. Their offices were the care of the stable and equipage of their lord, discharging the ceremonies of a banquet, a ball, and the other splendid enjoyments that give variety to tranquillity. When any knightly enterprize, such as a quarrel of honour, or a tournament, called his master to arms, the squire was ever ready at his back to yield him assistance. The bodily recreations of the young squires were frequently exchanged for such feats as riding at the ring on horseback with lances, and such other exercises as served for preparations to the art of war, while, at the same time, they rendered them strong, active, and alert. During their term of service in the quality of squires, the spirit of chivalry sank deep into their souls. A long probation of obedience and deference broke the fierceness of their hearts, and wore off the barbarous rudeness of the times. Their frequent conversations with stranger knights, who had often traversed half the world through a series of dangerous adventures, enriched their minds with a knowledge of men and of the world. Their intercourse with the female sex, and the frequent offices of deep respect which they performed towards them, accustomed them to gallantry and devotion, and rendered their hearts soft and tender, though sheathed in steel and iron. Their presence at the knightly combats of their lords again cherished a spirit of dauntless courage and heroism in danger. This discipline, which rendered their minds at once heroic and gentle, finished the education of these pupils of towers and castles; and, after seven years more of such exercises, they were now, at the age of one-and-twenty, declared capable of entering on the duties of knighthood. Some of them, however, voluntarily remained, during their whole lives, in the quality of squires to some renowned knight, who was graced with every virtue of spirit and heart, that could adorn a

perfect knight; and, in this case, the high and sacred oath, which they took on being dubbed knights, amidst the pomp of many religious ceremonies, served to confer a superior sanctity on themselves. Before their admission to the illustrious order of knighthood, they swore at the altar—always to speak the truth, and maintain the right; to protect religion, its ministers, and temples; to assert the cause of the weak and helpless, of the widow and orphans; to be the guardians of chaste women, and their good name; and also to persecute Infidels. This oath was an epitome of the morality of knighthood, the foundation of the sacred respect paid to a knight's word and truth; the fountain of his courtesy and gentle demeanour. To preserve his own honour unspotted, no complete knight permitted himself to be guilty of any injustice at home, as the umpire of his equals, and the judge of his vassals; or to commit any action in the field that was inconsistent with the laws and practice of war. On their return from the field, each gave a faithful and accurate account, for the information of heralds and framers of escutcheons, of whatever had happened, the fate of the fortunate as well as the unfortunate; the feats of the valiant, and the flight of the coward: they concealed nothing from posterity, that could serve to inflame their courage, or to give them confidence in similar adventures. Hence, honour and a love of truth, humanity and gentleness, shone forth amidst the fierceness, valour, and dauntless heroism of the age, and produced that strange mixture of character which was peculiar to chivalry.

#### THE PORTER BREWERY.

The wholesome and excellent beverage of porter obtained its name about the year 1730, from the following circumstances, which not having yet been printed, we think them proper to be recorded in this work:—Prior to the above-mentioned period, the malt-liquors in general use were *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*; and it was customary for the drinkers of malt-liquor to call for a pint or tankard of *half-and-half*, i. e. a half of ale and half of beer, a half of ale and half of twopenny, or a half of beer and half of twopenny. In course of time, it also became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of *three-threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny; and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three cocks, for a pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer, of the name of HARWOOD, conceived the

idea of making a liquor, which should partake of the united flavours of *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*. He did so, and succeeded, calling it *entire* or *entire butt*, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt; and as it was a very hearty nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for *porters*, and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of *porter*.

Mr. Whitbread's brewery in Chiswell-street, near Moorfields, is the greatest in London. The commodity produced in it is also esteemed to be of the best quality of any brewed in the metropolis. The quantity of porter brewed in the year in this house is generally about 200,000 barrels.

#### GALILEO.

The following is a correct Translation of the celebrated Sentence passed upon Galileo, the forerunner of Newton: it never appeared in English, except in a provincial newspaper, a few years since.

“We, Gaspar, of the title of Holy Cross of Jerusalem, Borgia, brother Felix Certinus, of the title of St. Anastasia, surnamed of Asculum.

Guidus, of the title of St. Mary of the People, Bentivolus, brother Desiderius Scaglia, of the title of St. Charles, surnamed of Cremona.

Brother Antonius Barbarinus, surnamed of St. Onuphrius, Landivius Zacchia, of the title of St. Peter in Vinculis, surnamed of St. Sixtus.

Berlingierius, of the title of St. Augustin Gypsius.

Fabricius of St. Lawrence.

Francis of St. Lawrence.

Martin, of the new St. Mary and Ginethis, Deacons, by the mercy of God, Cardinals of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and specially deputed by the Holy Apostolical See as Inquisitors General against Heretical Perverseness throughout the whole Christian commonwealth.

Whereas you, Galileo, son of the late Vincent Galileo, of Florence, being seventy years of age, had a charge brought against you, in the year 1615, in this Holy Office, that you held as true an erroneous opinion held by many, namely, That the Sun is in the Centre of the World, and immoveable, and that the Earth moves even with a Diurnal Motion: also, that you had certain scholars into whom you instilled the same doctrine: also, that you maintained a correspondence on this point with certain mathematicians of Germany: also, that you published certain Epistles, treating of the Solar Spots, in which you explained the same doctrine

doctrine as true, because you answered to the objections, which, from time to time, were brought against you, taken from the Holy Scripture, by glossing over the said Scripture according to your own sense; and that afterwards, when a copy of a writing, in the form of an Epistle, written by you to a certain late scholar of your's, was presented to you (it following the hypothesis of Copernicus), you stood up for, and defended, certain propositions in it, which are against the true sense and authority of the Holy Scripture.

This Holy Tribunal desiring, therefore, to provide against the inconveniences and mischiefs, which have issued hence, and increased, to the danger of our Holy Faith; agreeably to the mandate of Lord N——, and the very eminent Doctors, Cardinals of this supreme and universal Inquisition, two propositions respecting the immobility of the sun, and the motion of the earth, were adopted and pronounced, as under:—

That the sun is in the centre of the world, and immoveable in respect of local motion, is an absurd proposition, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, seeing it is expressly contrary to Holy Scripture.

That the earth is not the centre of the world, nor immoveable, but moves even with a diurnal motion, is also an absurd proposition, false in philosophy, and, considered theologically, is at least an error in faith.

But, whereas we thought fit in the interim to proceed gently with you, it was agreed upon in the Holy Congregation held before D. N. on the 25th day of February, 1616, that the most eminent Lord Cardinal Bellarmine should injoin you entirely to recede from the aforesaid false doctrine; and, on your refusal, it was commanded by the Commissary of the Holy Office, that you should recant the said false doctrine, and should not teach it to others, nor defend it, nor dispute concerning it: to which command if you would not submit, that you should be cast into prison; and, in order to put in execution the same decree, on the following day you were gently admonished in the palace before the abovesaid most eminent Lord Cardinal Bellarmine, and afterwards by the same Lord Cardinal, and by the Commissary of the Holy Office, a notary and witnesses being present, entirely to desist from the said erroneous opinion; and that thereafter it should not be permitted you to defend it, or teach it, in any manner, either by speaking or writing;

and, whereas you promised obedience, you were at that time dismissed.

And to the end such a pernicious doctrine might be entirely extirpated away, and spread no farther to the grievous detriment of the Catholic verity, a decree was issued by the Holy Congregation *Indicis*, prohibiting the printing of books which treat of such sort of doctrine, which was therein pronounced false, and altogether contrary to Holy and Divine Scripture. But the same book has since appeared at Florence, published in the year last past, the inscription of which shewed that you were its author, as the title was “A Dialogue of Galileo Galilei,” concerning the two principal systems of the world, the Ptolemaic and the Copernican, as the Holy Congregation recognising from the impression of the aforesaid book, that the false opinion concerning the motion of the earth, and the immobility of the sun, prevailed daily more and more; the aforesaid book was diligently examined, when we openly discovered the transgression of the aforesaid command, before enjoined you; seeing that in the same book you had resumed and defended the aforesaid opinion already condemned, and in your preface declared to be erroneous; because, in the said book, by various circumlocutions, you earnestly endeavour to persuade, that it is left by you undecided, and, at the least, probable, which must necessarily be a grievous error, since an opinion can by no means be probable which hath already been declared and adjudged contrary to divine Scripture.

Wherefore you have, by our authority, been summoned to this our Holy Office, in which being examined, you have on oath acknowledged the said book was written and printed by you. And have also confessed, that about ten or twelve years ago, after the injunction had been given you as above, the said book was begun to be written by you. Also, that you petitioned for licence to publish it, but without signifying to those who gave you such licence, that it had been prohibited you not by any means to maintain, defend, or teach such doctrine.

You likewise confessed, that the writing of the aforesaid book was so composed in many places, that the reader might think that arguments adduced on the false part, calculated rather to perplex the understanding by their weight, than be easily resolved; excusing yourself, by saying, you had fallen into an error so foreign from your intention (as you declared),

because you had handled the subject in the form of a dialogue, and because of the natural complaisance, which every one hath in maintaining his own arguments, and in shewing himself more acute than others, in defending even false propositions by ingenious deductions and of apparent probability.

And, when a time was assigned you for making your defence, you produced a certificate under the hand-writing of the most eminent Lord Cardinal Bellarmine, procured, as you said, in order to defend yourself against the calumnies of your enemies, who every where gave it out, that you had abjured, and had been punished by the Holy Office; in which certificate it is said, that you had not abjured, nor had been punished, but only that a declaration had been filed against you, drawn up by the said Lord, and formally issued by the Holy Congregation *Indicis*, in which it is declared, that the doctrine concerning the motion of the earth and the immobility of the sun is contrary to the Holy Scriptures, and therefore can neither be defended nor maintained. Wherefore, seeing no mention was then made of two particulars of the mandate, namely, (*docere & quovis modo*), "teaching, and by any means," we judge, that in the course of fourteen or sixteen years, they had slipped out of your memory, and for the same reason you were silent respecting the mandate, when you petitioned for a licence to print your book; and yet this was said by you not to maintain, or obstinately persist in, your error, but as proceeding from vain ambition, and not perverseness. But this very certificate, produced in your defence, rather tends to make your excuse look worse, because in it is declared, that the aforesaid opinion is contrary to the Holy Scripture, and yet you have dared to treat of it as a matter of dispute, and defend and teach it as probable: nor does the licence itself favour you, seeing it was deceitfully and artfully obtained by you, as you did not produce the mandate imposed upon you.

And whereas it appeared to us, that the whole truth was not expressed by you respecting your intention, we have judged it necessary to come to a more accurate examination of the business, in which (without prejudice to those things which you have confessed, and which have been brought against you as above, respecting your said intention) you have answered as a penitent, and good Catholic. Wherefore we, having maturely considered the merits of your cause, together with your

above-said confessions and defence, are come to the under-written definitive sentence against you:

Having invoked the most holy name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of his most glorious mother, the ever blessed Virgin Mary, we, by this our definitive sentence, by the advice and judgment of the most Reverend Masters of Holy Theology, and the Doctors of both Laws, our Counsellors respecting the cause and causes controverted before us, between the magnificient Charles Sincerus, Dr. of both Laws, Fiscal Procurator of this Holy Office, on the one part, and you Galileo Galilei, defendant, questioned, examined, and having confessed, as above, on the other part, we say, judge, and declare, by the present proceffional writing, you, the abovesaid Galileo, on account of those things which have been adduced in the written process, and which you have confessed, as above, that you have rendered yourself liable to the suspicion of Heresy by this Office, that is, you have believed and maintained a false doctrine, and contrary to the Holy and Divine Scriptures, namely, that the sun is the centre of the orb of the earth, and that it does not move from the east to the west, and that the earth moves, and is not the centre of the world; and that this position may be held and defended as a probable opinion, after it had been declared and defined to be contrary to Holy Scripture; and consequently that you have incurred all the censures and penalties of the Holy Canons, and other Constitutions general and particular, enacted and promulgated against such delinquents, from which it is our pleasure to absolve you, on condition that first, with sincere heart and faith unfeigned, you abjure, execrate, and detest, the above errors and heresies, and every other error and heresy contrary to the Catholic and Apostolical Roman Church, in our presence, in that formula which is hereby exhibited to you.

But that your grievous and pernicious error and transgression may not remain altogether unpunished, and that you may hereafter be more cautious, serving as an example to others, that they may abstain from the like offences, we decree, that the book of the Dialogue of Galileo be prohibited by public edict, and we condemn yourself to the prison of this Holy Office, to a time to be limited by our discretion; and we enjoin, under the title of salutary penance, that, during three years to come, you recite, once a week, the seven Penitential Psalms, reserving to ourselves the



the power of moderating, changing, or taking away entirely, or in part, the aforesaid penalties and penitences.

And so we say, pronounce, and by our sentence, declare, enact, condemn, and reserve, by this and every other better mode or formula, by which of right we can and ought.

So we, the underwritten Cardinals, pronounce, F. Cardinal de Aculo, G. Cardinal Bentivolus, F. Cardinal de Cremona, Fr. Antony Cardinal S. Onuphrii, B. Cardinal Glypius, F. Cardinal Verospius, M. Cardinal Ginettus.

*The Abjuration of Galileo.*—I, Galileo Galilei, son of the late Vincent Galileo, a Florentine, of the age of seventy, appearing personally in judgment, and being on my knees in the presence of you, most eminent and most reverend Lords Cardinals of the Universal Christian Commonwealth, Inquisitors General against Heretical Depravity, having before my eyes the Holy Gospels, on which I now lay my hands, swear that I have always believed, and now believe, and, God helping, that I shall for the future always believe whatever the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church holds, preaches, and teaches. But because this Holy Office had enjoined me by precept, entirely to relinquish the false dogma, which maintains, that the sun is the centre of the world and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre and moves; nor to hold, defend, or teach by any means, or by writing, the aforesaid false doctrine; and, after it had been notified to me, that the aforesaid doctrine is repugnant to the Holy Scripture, I have written and printed a book, in which I treat of the same doctrine already condemned, and adduce reasons with great efficacy in favour of it, not offering any solution of them; therefore I have been adjudged and vehemently

suspected of Heresy, namely, that I maintained and believed, that the sun is the centre of the world, and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre, and moves.

Therefore, being willing to take out of the minds of your Eminences, and of every Catholic Christian, this vehement suspicion, of right conceived against me, I, with sincere heart and faith unfeigned, abjure, execrate, and detest, the aforesaid errors and heresies, and generally every other error and sect contrary to the aforesaid Holy Church; and I swear that I will never any more hereafter say or assert, by speech or writing, any thing through which the like suspicion may be had of me; but, if I shall know any one Heretical, or suspected of Heresy, I will denounce him to this Holy Office, or to the Inquisitor and Ordinary of the place in which I shall be. I moreover swear and promise, that I will fulfil and observe entirely all the penitences which have been imposed upon me, or which shall be imposed by this Holy Office. But if it shall happen, that I shall go contrary (which God avert) to any of my words, promises, protestations, and oaths, I subject myself to all the penalties and punishments, which, by the Holy Canons, and other Constitutions, general and particular, have been enacted and promulgated against such delinquents: So help me God, and his Holy Gospels, on which I now lay my hands.

I, the aforesaid Galileo Galilei, have abjured, sworn, promised, and have bound myself as above, and in the fidelity of those with my own hands, and have subscribed to this present writing of my abjuration, which I have recited word by word. At Rome, in the Convent of Minerva, this 22d of June, of the year 1633.

I, Galileo Galilei, have abjured as above with my own hand.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*The SPIRITS of the LAKE*—Translated from the German of Miss AMELIA D'IMHOF, Maid of Honour at Weimar, by the CHEVALIER LAWRENCE.

THE waters cease their hollow roar;  
And, grey as the robe of a ghost,  
The dull thick vapours hover o'er  
The path that sinks in the sandy shore,  
And climbs the craggy coast.  
The melancholy breeze  
Sighs among the trees,

And curls the lake below:  
Night shuts every eye,  
And now and then from high  
There falls a tear of snow.

And 'mid the gloomy night that's spread  
Round Ullin's silent rill,  
There roves, by love distracted led,  
A pleasing form; she rests her head,  
And listens—but all is still.  
Her tresses float on the breeze;  
She looks—no lover she sees,

Nought.

Nought moves but her shadow alone ;  
 She calls—but, ah!—to her cries  
 No fond lover replies ;  
 The forest re-echoes her moan.

Why roves Allona so late at night  
 Thro' Ullin's silent vale,  
 With nought but the distant northern light  
 To guide her steps thro' scenes of affright,  
 The light with its purple tail ?

She seeks by the ruddy beam  
 Cathullin, the youth of her dream,  
 Who hunted the roe on the plain.  
 Two nights she has watched by the fire,  
 She saw the embers expire,  
 But watched in the hall in vain.

She mounts a cliff, and looks in vain  
 Over the comfortless strand,  
 There something holds her flowing train,  
 And doleful whines, and seems to com-  
 plain,

And fondly caresses her hand.  
 " Ah ! Luath, trusty dog, 'tis thou ?  
 Say on what mountain's brow  
 Cathullin follows the deer ?  
 Or, is he benighted beneath  
 The firs of the desert heath ?  
 Why is Allona not near ?

" Alas ! he hunts the deer no more,  
 Nor more returns to his hall :  
 The lake so mournfully beats the shore,  
 And every billow seems to deplore.  
 Luath, thou saw'st him fall :

Thou wast his faithful guide,  
 Thou never stirr'd from his side—  
 Alone he lies on the coast.  
 Tell me, ye spirits of air,  
 Where is Cathullin ? Ah ! where  
 Wanders Cathullin's ghost ?"

And the air groans, the north wind blows,  
 There rises a misty form—  
 The vapours of night the spectre com-  
 pose,

Over the foaming billows it goes ;  
 'Tis driven on shore by the storm :—  
 Sublime it stalks on high,  
 And mounts the clouds of the sky ;  
 But lost is his bugle horn ;  
 The cord of his bow is unstrung ;  
 At his shoulder a quiver is hung,  
 But every arrow is gone.

He turns to Allona—but ah, how pale !  
 How gloomy is his face !  
 Tho' sweetly he speaks as the whispering  
 gale—

" No more I return to my natal vale,  
 No more I return from the chace.  
 Unwary, beyond the grove,  
 Where I was wont to rove,  
 I followed the swift-footed roe ;  
 Vapours covered the deep,  
 Deceiv'd by the waters asleep,  
 I fell in the lake below ;"

The nymph, 'twixt terror and delight,  
 Will clasp her lover there ;  
 But the spirit, compos'd of the vapours of  
 night,  
 Slips through her arms, and takes its flight—  
 She sees it melt into air.  
 She hears the thunders roll,  
 Horror chills her soul,  
 And freezes the course of her blood.  
 Her troubled senses are fled,  
 Giddiness turns her head,  
 She sinks into the flood.

And oft, when the winds shall cease to  
 roar,

And, grey as the robe of a ghost,  
 The dull thick vapours hover o'er  
 The path that sinks on the sandy shore,  
 And climbs the craggy coast ;  
 An eddy shall curl the deep,  
 And the two spirits shall sweep,  
 Light as the fleecy snow,  
 Along the lake's liquid face,  
 And, join'd in a mutual embrace,  
 Shall sink in the waters below.

Weimar, May 22, 1801.

Written on visiting SIDMOUTH, in  
 DEVONSHIRE.

NOW reigns a solemn stillness o'er the  
 deep,

No ruder blast disturbs the general peace ;  
 Serenely smile the skies, and every wave  
 Dies with a gentle murmur on the shore.  
 Now sinks the glorious regent of the day  
 Behind the western cliffs, and eve resumes  
 Her modest sceptre. O'er the smooth ex-  
 panse

The shadowy breeze is gently seen to move,  
 Its track distinguish'd by a darker shade.  
 The sea-gull flutters in the dusky air,  
 Whose quick, tumultuous cry makes silence  
 seem

More silent ; while, above the briny wave,  
 The floundering dolphin shoots the pointed  
 head,

And calls imagination to survey  
 Ocean's vast progeny ; the caverns deep  
 Unfathomable, immense, where lie conceal'd  
 Unwieldy forms, peopling the dark abyss. 4  
 Soon, from heav'n's concave looks the paler  
 orb,

Whose changeful rule the ebbing seas obey  
 Upon the subject tide, and softly pours  
 Her trembling radiance down : on that bright  
 track

The eye delighted dwells, and seems to trace  
 Ideal shapes in robes of purest light,  
 With gentle minds inform'd, that love to  
 glide

O'er the calm bosom of the swelling main,  
 Beneath the lunar beam.

Exeter.

J. H. B.

To P. D. on reading his VERSES in the last  
MAGAZINE.

FRIEND, be not this thy "last expiring  
strain!"

Tho' joys are fled we ne'er shall greet again;  
Such, as in social hours remember'd long,  
We shared from Wakefield's science-gifted  
tongue:

Yet may kind Heav'n extend thy life's so-  
journ,  
Though "bending" oft, regretful, "o'er  
his urn!"

Yes, live, till friendship's pious care has  
join'd

Each scatter'd fragment of his mighty mind;  
And, as thy judging eye the form surveys,  
The semblance still may faithful mem'ry  
trace.

Live, yet to teach the vanity of youth,  
How letter'd age reclines on heav'nly truth,  
And waits the bliss of virtue's promis'd  
days,

When "Friendship's altar" shall for ever  
"blaze."

Whitegate Farm, Jan. 2, 1802.

J. T. R.

ANACREON, ODE I.

Θεῶν ἀρχαῖν ἀτρεΐδης.

Imitated.

FAIN would my Muse, with daring wing,

Thy glorious deeds, Atreides, sing;

And celebrate to list'ning plains,

Cadmus, thy acts in lofty strains.

Alas! in vain:—the peaceful lyre

Nor feels nor knows a martial fire;

Its warbling notes more gently move,

And only sing the charms of love.

Inspir'd by glory, once again,

I change the lyre, renew the strain;

In bolder notes my song I raise,

The deeds of Hercules to praise:

But soon again, in murmurs low

The melting notes begin to flow;

Rebellious to my wish they prove,

Re-echoing still the charms of love.

Here then I cease—with hand profane

No more I'll raise the warlike strain.

Heroes and arms, farewell! My song

Shall now to softer themes belong;

Reclin'd at ease, beneath the shade,—

I'll celebrate my lovely maid;

And every rising note shall prove

The charms of Laura, and of Love.

Lincoln College, Oxford.

C. T. J.

TRANSLATION OF A LATIN EPIGRAM.

IN vain a mother cries

For succour and relief:

In vain her streaming eyes

O'erflow with pain and grief.

Stern and unmov'd Lucina hears:

With cruel heart her aid denies:

Confirm'd are all a father's fears,

And at its birth the infant dies.

Oh! Powers above, who bear eternal sway,  
Whose will supreme, nature and time obey,  
Where were ye then? Why rush'd ye not to  
save

A matchless infant from th' unfeeling grave?

But ah! the babe expires,

And by its mother's side is clos'd in fun'ral  
fires.

Sapp'd in the bud, thus droops the tender  
flow'r;

Thus beauty fades when canker-worms de-  
vour.

They're gone—but safe, earth's troubles o'er

Safe are they landed on that happy shore,

Where pain and grief and troubles are no  
more.

Still memory, with retrospective eye,

Dwells on the past, and wakes a parent's  
sigh.

Ah! why did Heav'n reject my heart-felt  
pray'r,

And blast my hopes so fair?

Give but the child—ah! no—the mother  
too,

Best soother of my woe!

For who, that culls the produce of the vine,  
Would tear the branches which the *am* en-  
twine?

Rejoice, ye barren! strangers to the pain

Amelia felt; but join your tears to mine,

Ye widow'd hearts! return the sigh again,

While we due honours pay to virtue's shrine:

Virtue which from despair and grief can save,

The Gods themselves doom to th' untimely  
grave.

Too, too unequal strife—

Thus rends the weighty fruit the branch  
that gave it life.

SONNET.

WHEN gentle Eve, fair child of ardent Day,  
Throws her soft mantle o'er the verdant  
ground,

How sweet! adown the sloping vale to stray,  
While Cynthia sheds her silver radiance  
round.

How sweet! to hear the plaintive bird of  
woe

Pour her sad murmurs to the list'ning  
grove,

As through the air the warbl'd numbers flow,  
Fraught with the melody of mourning  
love.

How sweet! to mark the fading landscape  
near,

The lowly cottage and the stately tower;  
How sweet! the distant village peal to hear,

Borne on the gale at this soft silent hour.  
These are thy charms, fair Evening! may  
they prove

A balm for grief, an antidote to love!

Lincoln College, Oxford.

C. T. J.

PRO-

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS, at the PUBLIC SITTING of the 15th MESSIDOR, YEAR 9, by CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY.

THE necessity which exists of being acquainted with antiquity—a well supported zeal for the study of the monuments which it has transmitted to us—the hope of contributing to the consolidation of the Republic, by procuring for it, in the name of letters and of the arts, the means of immortalizing the lustre of its conquests—and lastly, the interest which the history of the French language, and the notice of the manuscripts of the National Library excite in all enlightened men; such are the sentiments which have dictated the works of which we are going to give an account to the public. This notice will offer the result of the labours of the class, from the Sitting of the 15th last Germinal.

Citizen DAVID LE ROY has presented an explication of the naval battle represented on two bas-reliefs to be seen at Seville, in the garden of the beautiful house inhabited by the Duke of Alcala. The designs of this valuable monument were sent from Spain to Montfaucon, by the eminent and learned D. EMMANUEL MARTI, his friend.

The author of *l'Antiquité Expliquée* (Antiquity Explained,) to whom our colleague is partly indebted for the historical part contained in his Memoir, insists, that it is not possible to ascertain what battle is represented in the two bas-reliefs.\* Citizen David le Roy proves, that it is the Battle of Actium, a memorable action, in which the fate of the world was decided by a single man.

These bas-reliefs of Seville, says Montfaucon, are not entire; they are only two fragments of the same naval battle. In the monument which they formerly adorned, they were separated by a space, which cannot now be determined. The arms and the apparel of the combatants shew that the two armies were composed of Romans. On one of the bas-reliefs appears a column, which seems to indicate

particularly that it is a monument erected to the glory of the victor, and that the battle was fought near land.

The vessel which Montfaucon considers as the *Pretorian*, bears a centaur in the prow, and leads to a probable presumption that it was commanded by the general of the Roman army. In fact, the tower which arises above the poop or stern, is remarkable for its magnitude. The pinnacles which crown it, and its division into two stories, give room to suspect, that it served at the same time for a fortress in the combat, and for a retreat to the commander of the galley.

On the stern of one vessel pursued by one of those of the victorious army, are seen two stories of habitations. Another presents a richer design to the eye of the observer. We see in it the very small mast to which was suspended the ensign of the vessel. The sort of magnificence which the tent, erected on this poop exhibits, seems to announce that the vessel carried one of the generals.

After having explained the principal details of the different galleys, represented by the bas-reliefs of Seville, our colleague justifies his opinion relative to these two antique monuments, by all that Plutarch has related of the Battle of Actium.

It was fought near land; and the column spoken of above, induces a presumption that the bas-reliefs, likewise, represent a battle fought near land.

We see Romans fighting against Romans: and this unquestionably took place at the battle fought between Augustus and Mark Antony. In vain does Montfaucon assure us that *he cannot believe, that it is one party of Romans fighting against another party; because, he adds, the Roman generals never triumphed for a victory gained over other Romans.* The consequences of the Battle of Actium, as our colleague observes, shew an example quite contrary.

According to Plutarch, Augustus caused certain monuments, designed to perpetuate the memory of that action, to be erected at Nicopolis. There is now at Rome, in the Clementine Museum, a fragment of that which the conqueror had erected at Palestrina.

According to Montfaucon, *all the vessels seen in the two bas-reliefs have decks. There are only soldiers on the decks; under the decks the rowers are placed, who also appear*

\* They are to be seen in the 4th volume of *l'Antiquité Expliquée*, 2d part, p. 244.

*appear secured from blows, for fear, lest some accident should disturb their labours.*

What the author says here is not accurate. The decks of which he speaks, far from being above the heads of the rowers (which would have deprived them of a large mass of air necessary for their respiration) were under their feet, as in our galleys. Over their heads, narrow-ways reached along the borders of the vessel, from poop to prow. A great interval separated them from one another: the antients named them *parodos*.

The galleys of the Romans, represented in this battle, were not with many benches of oars, as Montfaucon asserts; nor were the apertures on the sides made to pass the oars through; for, from the example which he cites, we can conclude nothing relative to the figures of the galleys of the Trajan column. These last were entirely uncovered; and those of the bas-relief of Seville are not so. The holes, in other respects very small, are not open in a sufficient length, that the rank or ranks of upper oars placed there, could cover the lower rank. And besides, the designs of these holes were figures pretty much varied; which would not have been the case, if they had been all intended for the same use, that of passing oars through them. And lastly, as the moment of the battle indicates the pursuit of the enemy's vessels, it was assuredly the most favourable circumstance to display ranks of superior oars, if the vessels had had any. From all that Citizen David le Roy has said, and especially from there not appearing in the bas-reliefs, any trace of a rank of superior oars, he concludes, that the vessels had only the one which is represented in the two monuments.

If the antient galleys, employed by the Romans with great success in naval battles, had only had a single rank of oars, they could only have been very great *lyburna*, (*lyburnes*). The most distant period in which it may be permitted to place the battle, which the *lyburnes* represent, is the famous epoch where Augustus disputed the empire with Mark Antony.

There is reason to believe, that Agrippa was the inventor of the new galleys. He had recourse to new means to overcome the enemy. The men of genius who have preceded or followed him in the career of arms, have not contented themselves with ordinary means to obtain victory. The Romans were indebted to the corvus of Domitius, for their first maritime triumph over the Carthaginians. History ought likewise to transmit to our latest descend-

ants, the memory of those redoubts of a construction entirely new, which Bonaparte established at Marengo, to cover the flanks of his army when ranged in battle on the plain.

It was at the time of the fight at Actium, that the galleys, or rather the great *lyburnes*, invented by Agrippa, were carried to the highest degree of perfection. From that epoch, neither under the reign of Augustus, nor under that of the other emperors, does history make mention of any other naval combat wherein ambition or intrigue had placed the Romans in contest with other Romans. The author of the Memoir concludes from hence, that the bas-reliefs of Seville retrace to us the most important circumstances of the sea-fight of Actium.

The *lyburnes* were very light, when compared with those which had many ranks of oars, and the elevation of which was prodigious.

As to the ships which fly before the Roman army, nothing announces in them strong vessels of war. We neither see towers nor even battlements above the habitations of the stern; we remark only a cordage inclined and stretched, which supposes sails. The little mast to which an ensign was suspended, served to distinguish the vessel which carried a chief of the vanquished army.

It is then very probable, that not only the Battle of Actium is represented in the bas-reliefs of Seville, but that care has been taken to trace on them, the instant in which the army of Octavius seizes the advantage, and when Antony takes flight after the example of Cleopatra. The two vessels the most remarkable, one for the multiplicity of compartments seen on its poop, the other for the ensign which decorates its little mast, are, perhaps, those which carried Cleopatra and Mark Antony. This last was, doubtless, in a *Pentere*, small and light, at the moment, when losing all his fame in the arms of effeminacy, he abandoned his two armies, and the empire, to his young rival.

Plutarch informs us, that contrary to the advice of his pilots, he preserved the sails of his galleys; but this author adds that the greatest galleys were taken or destroyed on the very spot where the battle was fought.

Such is the manner in which Citizen David le Roy explains the two bas-reliefs of Seville, although the celebrated Montfaucon had affirmed that it was not possible to discover what battle is represented by them. When the author shall have

published his Memoir with all the details, wherein the limits of a simple notice do not permit us to follow him, the learned will pronounce between the judgment of

Montfaucon and the luminous explication of which there is given here only a very succinct analysis.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

**ABSTRACT of the Specification of a PATENT, granted on the 5th of June, 1801, to Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Newcastle upon Tyne, for the "Application of certain substances, either separately or combined, as a preservation for cordage; which substances being insoluble in water, or very imperfectly soluble, will, when used in the manufacture of cordage, be the means of making it more durable than it has hitherto been."**

**I**T being well known that cordage, exposed to great heat, as it necessarily must in hot climates, frequently becomes useless in two or three years, and sometimes less, from a species of destruction, called by seamen the dry rot, because the rope, looking well to the eye, and no way injured by moisture, is found to have its yarns quite rotten. It is also known that ropes exposed to water soon lose the tar with which they are covered; which circumstance quickly takes place in warm climates, and shallow water; under which predicament that element becomes considerably more heated than it is in the ocean in the same latitude, and its effect is quickly shewn upon a new cable, as the part lying under water is soon covered with a slime arising from the solution of the tar. The first of those disorders (the dry rot) Mr. Chapman attributes to a superabundant acid which is disengaged from the tar when exposed to heat.

The other deficiency in ropes prepared with common tar, clearly arises from that substance containing a mucilage or gum, along with its resinous matter, which latter is insoluble in water. The remedy, the patentee proposes for both these evils, is very simple, and is effected during the necessary inspissation of tar to that state in which it is used in the manufacture of ropes. The common process is by boiling the tar, until it has thrown off so much of its essential oil as to come to the state in which it is wanted.—Instead of which, Mr. Chapman proposes to boil the tar in water, two or three times, until it nearly attains the necessary degree of inspissation. In the first boiling, the same as in distillation, it throws off with the steam its su-

perabundant acid, and parts with much of its mucilage to the water; and by a second process it is rendered fit for use. Seamen, accustomed to hot climates, experience that tarred ropes, although sufficiently pliable whilst there, become rigid on their return to cold countries; which sometimes occasions the loss of sails by the breaking of the ropes which form their borders. These ropes, which are called bolt-ropes, the patentee proposes to prepare with inspissated gross oils, mixed if requisite with a small quantity of resin. He also prepares crane-ropes in the same manner, so as to prevent their receiving injury from the weather, and yet keep them always pliable.

The cause of the rigidity of tarred ropes, after exposure to heat, is the dissipation of the essential oil of the tar. To prevent this inconvenience, Mr. Chapman proposes that his purified tar should be more inspissated than if used by itself, and that a due proportion of tallow, suet, whale-oil, rape oil, or other fixed oil, be mixed with the tar, and that the oils should previously be deprived of their mucilage after the same process as the tar.

The utility of this invention to the navy and merchant ships of these kingdoms, must evidently be very considerable.

**MISS YOUNG'S PATENT for an APPARATUS for teaching the PRINCIPLES of MUSIC in CHILDREN'S GAMES.**

Miss ANN YOUNG, of St. James's square, Edinburgh, has lately obtained a patent for an apparatus, by which children, even so early as at eight years of age, may be instructed, in the way of an amusing game, in the fundamental principles of music.

This apparatus consists of an oblong square box, which, when opened, presents two faces or tables, and of various dice, pins, counters, &c. contained within that box. By the means of this box with its dice, counters, and pins, six different games of amusement may be played. These games are contrived to familiarize to the young mind all the musical keys or modulations of the signatures, common and

and uncommon, the chords and dischords, with their revolutions, and the most useful rules of thorough bass.

The box resembles in its form the size and figure of a back-gammon table. When opened, it presents on the face of one of its halves, at each end, two musical staves or systems of five-lines each. These staves have holes to receive pins of turned ivory and wood, representing the sharps and flats which belong to the different keys. Under the staves are two drawers; one of which contains dice, pins, &c. to be used in playing with sharps; the other, the dice, pins, &c. which are to be used in playing with flats. Between the drawers, and under the same side of the opened box, are lodged two dice-boxes to be used in the game.

The other face of the table is of one piece. It has, at each end, a delineation of the clavier or finger-touches of a piano-forte; and, in every one of these, a small hole. Over these are two musical staves, on which all the notes of the natural scale are written in crochets. Each crochet has, in its head, a hole to receive a pin: and immediately below each is another hole to receive a pin with the mark on its head of a sharp, flat, or natural. A drawer below contains the apparatus appropriated to this table, consisting of dice, counters, &c. particularly marked for the intended game.

With this apparatus and these tables, a series of games are played, the chances of which conduct the players through so many improving exercises in the knowledge of the fundamental principles of *musical composition*.

#### MR. J. B. DENIZE'S PATENT for a particular CEMENT.

On the 16th of July last, Mr. DENIZE enrolled in the proper office of record, a specification of an invention of a particular cement, for the exclusive use of which, during a wonted time, he has obtained the protection of Letters Patent from his Majesty.

The principle on which the grand peculiarity of his invention is founded, is simply this, that a greater quantity of viscid matter than is commonly employed, ought to enter into the composition of cement, to render it sufficiently adhesive.

Mr. Denize uses, in the preparation of his cement, two different kinds of matters; *fixed substances*, and viscid matters capable of liquefaction. The fixed matters are, 1. Metallic, and particularly ferruginous scoriae, scums, drosses, file-dust, and other remains, such as may be pro-

cured from forges. 2. Metallic calces or oxides of all sorts; any of the native oxides of iron; volcanic ashes, lava, pozzolana, or pumice-stone; ashes of all sorts which can be procured by the incineration of pit-coal, charcoal, or any vegetable body; any of the simple earths, as flex, alumina, lime, magnesia, barytes, &c. 3. Pit-coal as nearly as possible of the character of that which is known in England by the name of Cannel-coal. 4. A proportion of glass or flint-stone.

Charcoal and soot, glass-flint in any form, potter's earth, brick, tile, slate, clay, marle, gravel, sandstone, lime, plaster, sand, shells of all sorts, Mr. Denize has also tried, as fixed matters, in the composition of his cement. But, he has found, that if they be used either exclusively, or in too great a proportion, the cement cannot be made with them.

The *viscid matters*, capable of *liquefaction*, which he employs, are these. Sulphur (not precisely of this character) in flour; bitumen extracted from pit-coal, or petrol, mineral pitch, naphtha, or asphaltos; tallow-pitch, white-resin, pitch, tar, or any similar resinous extract from vegetables; the mucilage procured by the decoction of linseed, to the consistency of about twice the thickness of the white of an egg; or, instead of this last matter, any similar oily and mucilaginous substance, prepared from matters, animal or vegetable.

He prepares the fixed matters for mixture in his cement, by cleaning the volcanic substances or others analogous to them from all extraneous mixture, reducing them to a powder, of the fineness of the finest white ashes, calcining them in a furnace, if they be not already in a state of sufficient calcination, washing them in an alkaline lye, then thoroughly drying, and lastly, sifting them. The pit-coal, glass, and flint-stone, are to be reduced to the same fine pulverization as the other matters, and to be sifted. The *viscid matters* are next to be separately prepared. In this manipulation he takes flour of sulphur, in the proportion of one-eighth of the whole bulk of cement intended to be made. With this he mixes bitumen from pit-coal, to the amount of about one-third of the quantity of the sulphur. The mixture is then exposed to the heat of a very moderate fire, till bubbles begin to rise on its surface; and it appears to be completely dissolved. While on the fire, it is constantly stirred: continue the stirring for some time after you remove it the fire; and during this agitation, add to the liquid mixture one-third of black pitch,

pitch. Put it again on the fire, and let it remain till it shall again rise in bubbles at the surface. Remove it from the fire; and add of tallow, and either rosin or wax, in equal proportions, a quantity equal to one-twentieth of the whole bulk of matters which you use in the composition of the cement. These proportions may be varied. After this last addition is sufficiently mixed with the other viscid matters; this part of the preparation is now fit to be mingled with the fixed parts.

You next proceed to the immediate composition of the cement. Holding the viscid matter in liquefaction, add to it three-fourths in volume of the ferruginous preparation specified above—one eighth of pozzolana, or what you use as a substitute for it; one-eighth of pumice-stone or its substitute; one-eighth of pit-coal; and one-eighth of glass or flint stone, all duly prepared in the manner above described. Expose this mixture of viscid and fixed matters to the heat of a fire sufficient to hold them in solution, without evaporating the volatile parts. Stir the mixture on the fire, to hinder the fixed parts from settling at the bottom. From time to time, while you stir, make trial, with the trowel and with your hand, whether any portion hardens as it cools, and when warm does not stick to the finger. When the mixture has acquired these qualities, your cement is made; and you may remove it from the fire. It would be advantageous to have this last boiling performed by heat conducted to your boiler, through the medium of steam.

The cement thus made, is removed from the fire, left to cool, and then put aside for future use. In using it, you break it in small pieces; expose it with one-fortieth of either tallow, or any bituminous substance, or vegetable oil, to melt for a quarter of an hour in an earthen vessel, or one of cast-iron, over a slow fire; and then, without delay, apply it to your intended purpose of cementing.

#### MR. WILKINSON'S PATENT for his method of making LEADEN PIPES.

Mr. Wilkinson's invention for making leaden pipes, will, within no long time, become free to the common use of the public. It is extremely simple; and therefore, so much the more valuable. He casts the lead in lengths upon a rod or maundrel of iron. The rod or maundrel may vary in length or thickness, according to the differences desired in the length or width of the leaden pipes. The leaden pipe upon the maundrel is then extended to the exact length and thickness wanted in

the pipes, by drawing the maundrel with the pipe upon it, through or between rollers with grooves of different sizes. Or the maundrel bearing the pipe, may be drawn through metal gauges or collars, each successive collar being smaller than that used immediately before it. These operations are easily done, under the action of a common water-wheel.

#### PATENT of MESSRS. KENDREW and PORTHOUSE, for a MACHINE for spinning YARN, from HEMP, TOW, FLAX, or WOOL.

This invention has, within these few months, become free to the common use of the public.

In the machine, wheel-work moved by water, a horse, or any other means of giving the requisite impulse, communicates motion to the exterior of two wheels belonging peculiarly to this invention. That, by means of a nut on its axis, gives motion to an interior wheel. This interior wheel impels the revolutions of a cylinder, by which the whole process of the spinning is chiefly performed.

This cylinder is three feet in diameter, and in breadth, ten inches. It is made of dry wood or metal; and is covered on its circumference with smooth leather. On this leather are a certain number of rollers, covered also with leather, and turning on an axis of iron. They are of different weights. The roller which is the highest on the cylinder, is of two stone weight: the others decrease to the lowest, which weighs only two pounds. A cloth revolves upon two rollers: and by its side, is placed a table precisely of the same length and breadth. To this table belong two other similar cloths.

The workman puts on this table a quantity of the material to be spun, more or less, as a finer or a coarser thread is wanted.—He spreads it equally on the smooth cloths.—From these he puts of it upon the revolving cloth.—Motion is then communicated from the wheel-work to the rollers and the cylinder. The flax, tow, hemp, or wool is drawn forward. It is extended in passing into a thread or sliver. From under the action of the rollers, it falls into a cannister suspended to receive it.

The first sliver may be afterwards reduced on another similar machine, with only some necessary variations, into a thread for cloth of any ordinary fineness.

#### MR. CARTWRIGHT'S PATENT for his COMBING MACHINE.

The term for which the exclusive property of this invention was secured to the



the inventor and patentee, was inadequate to afford due compensation for the pains and expence with which he had contrived it, perfected it, and brought it into use. Mr. Cartwright therefore applied to Parliament, for a renewal of his Patent-right, for another term of fourteen years. Evidence was produced in his favour, at the bar of the House of Peers, from which it appeared, that his invention afforded a vast saving upon the usual labour of combing wool; that it was great-

ly in request among the manufacturers in the wool combing business; that its invention had been attended to him with trouble and expence, for which he was not yet duly repaid. It, in consequence of this, seemed reasonable to the Legislature that his Patent-right should be renewed, according to his desire. An Act to this effect was therefore passed in his favour; and under its protection he will, for another fourteen years, deservedly enjoy the benefit of his invention.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

### AGRICULTURE.

Portraits of Prize Cattle and South Down Sheep; together with the Proceedings of the Sussex Agricultural Society. By Edmund Scott, Imperial 4to. 15s. Robinsons.

### COMMERCE.

A Letter to Sir William Pulteney, on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe. By Sir George Dalters, 5s. boards. Stockdale.

### DRAMA.

The Maid of Lochlin, a Lyrical Drama, with Legendary Odes and other Poems. By Wm. Richardson, A. M. Foolscap, 8vo. 3s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

Almeda; or, The Neapolitan Revenge, a Tragic Drama. By a Lady, 2s. H. D. Symonds.

The Female Jacobin Club, a Political Comedy, translated from the German of Kotzebue. By J. C. Siber. Vernor and Hood.

The Second Part of King Henry IV. altered from Shakspeare, as performed at Reading-school in October last, for the Benefit of the Humane Society, 2s. 6d. Richardsons.

Chains of the Heart; or, The Slave by Choice, a Musical Drama, performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, 2s. Barker.

The Poor Gentleman, a Comedy. By Geo. Colman, the younger, 2s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

### EDUCATION.

An Abstract of the Art of Teaching, as far as it respects Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, and the leading Principles of Religion: calculated as an Aid to subordinate Schools, and as a Charity-book to be distributed by Societies, &c. To which are annexed Remarks on the Education of the Poor. By David Morrice, 1s. 6d. fewed. Rivingtons.

The Accomplished Tutor; or, Complete System of Liberal Education. By Thomas Hodson, in Two large vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Symonds.

The Arts of Life, for the Instruction of Young Persons. By the Author of *Evenings at Home*. Johnson.

Early Lessons. By Maria Edgeworth, Ten Parts, 5s. Johnson.

### FINE ARTS.

Anecdotes and Remarks, in a Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures, purchased for the late King of Poland, which will be exhibited and sold at the Great Room, No. 3, Berner-street, in the beginning of February, 1802. By Noel Desenfans, Esq. 5s. Cadell & Davies.

### LAW.

The Statutes at Large, Anno Quadragesimo primo Georgii III. Regis, being the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the first Part of the 43d vol. of the Statutes, collected by Pickering, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Ogilvy and Son.

The Trial of Joseph Wall, Esq. Governor of Goree, for the Murder of Serjeant Benjamin Armstrong, at Goree, in July, 1782, before the Chief Baron, Justice Rooke, and Justice Lawrence, at the Old Bailey, in January, 1802. Including a Comment on the Speech of the Attorney General, and the Verdict of the Jury. By Charles Andrew Seltz Pennington, Esq. 1s. Jordan.

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Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held in October, 1801, on Captain Roger Blograve, of the Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards, upon Charges of Embezzlement of Money and Provisions, and of having made a False Return of the State of his Troops. Also the Trial of Quarter-master Samuel Wilton, in August, 1801, for Disobedience and Insolence, 3s. 6d. Hurst.

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Essays on the Diseases of Children, with Cases and Dissections. Essay 1.—Of the Croup. By John Cheyne, M. D. large 8vo. 16s. bds. Longman and Rees.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 83.

nées 1793 and 1794, Leipz. 1801, tom. 2, 4to. atlas, 41. 14s. 6d.

Philosophie de Kaunt ou Principes Fondamentaux de la Philosophie transcendente, par Villiers, Metz, 1801, 8vo. br. 6s.

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Les Trois Ages des Colonies ou de leur Etat passé, present, et à venir, par de Pradt, par 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. br. 15s.

Vaillant Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de Paradis des Rolliers et des Promerops, fig. color. folio, 1e Livraison, 21. 2s.

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L'Univers, Poème en Prose, in 12 Chants, suivi de Notes et d'Observations, sur le Systeme de Newton, par 1801, 8vo. fig. 8s.

Voyage dans l'Inde, et au Bengall, pendant les Années 1789 et 1790, par Grandpré, par 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. fig. 14.

Voyage dans la Caverne du Matheur, par 1801, 2 vols. br. 6s.

——— en Syrie, No. 20, proof-pl. 21. 12s. 6d.,  
——— not proof, 11. 16s.

Almanac de Gotha, for 1802, 5s. 6d.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*\*\*\* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**D**R. DARWIN, the author of the Botanic Garden, is engaged on a new Poem, to be entitled the "Temple of Nature." This, like his former Poem, will be divided into two parts; the first may be expected some time in the course of the next spring.

A second edition of the "Hecuba of Euripides," by Professor PORSON, with a Supplement to the Preface and Notes, is nearly finished at the Cambridge Press, and will be published very soon. The Professor intends to print the Supplementary Preface and Notes separately, to accommodate the purchasers of the first edition.

Mr. PINKERTON will publish early in March his "Modern Geography," with an Astronomical Introduction by the Rev. S. VINCE. The maps will amount to between forty and fifty, from entirely new drawings, superintended and revised by Mr. ARROWSMITH. The chief authorities are also marked at the bottom of each map, and they are illustrated by Mr. Pinkerton; and engraved by Mr. LOWRY, in a style of clearness and beauty never before attempted, and upon a new principle suggested by the author.

The Parent's Friend; consisting of a Selection of the important Passages of all esteemed Writers on the Subject of Education, from Montaigne to the present Time, arranged under different Heads, and in Chronological Order, forming two volumes in octavo, will be ready for publication in a few days.

Miss EDGEWORTH has just completed her fifth and last volume of "Moral Tales for Young People," and a new edition of "Belinda."

Mr. BEARDMAN, Veterinary-surgeon to the Third (or King's own) Regiment of Dragoons, has in the press "A Dictionary of the Veterinary Art," which will be published in two volumes quarto, with anatomical plates.

The second part of that elegant topographical work, the "Itinerant," is, we understand, in great forwardness for publication; and will, when completed, form the most extensive and elegant collection of views of the United Kingdoms that has been published. They do great credit to the abilities and perseverance of Mr.

WALKER, and combine in one volume a library of topographical information, and a port-folio of interesting prints.

Mr. T. SHELDRAKE is preparing for the press a sixth edition of "Useful Hints to those who are afflicted with Ruptures; on the Nature, Cure, and Consequences of the Disease; and on the Empirical Practices of the present Day."

"Splendid Misery," by Mr. T. S. SURR, will make its appearance early in February.

A practical work on the "Choice of Books, for the Use of Schools," by Dr. COLLINS, will be published in a few days. Such a work for the use of schoolmasters and private tuition has long been wanted.

The fourth Number of Dr. BEDDOES's "Popular Essays on Health," will contain an account of the manner in which the youth of the male-sex lose their health, and of the influence of the changes in the manner of living, that have taken place, (particularly in the course of the last half-century) upon the constitution and longevity of our tradesmen, merchants, country gentlemen, and persons belonging to the professions.

Early in February Mr. EARNSHAW will have ready for publication a volume of poetry, intitled "The Wreath; or, Miscellaneous Poetical Gleanings (including Originals) from respectable Sources."

Speedily will be published, "The Friend of Women;" translated from the French of BOURDIER DE VILLEMERT. — A work which is intended to raise females to that rank in life to which their many virtues so justly entitle them.

The following work, SHAKESPEARE's first Part of the "Contention betwixt the Two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster; with the Death of the Good-Duke Humphrey, and the Banishment and Death of the Duke of Suffolk; and the tragical end of the Proud Cardinal of Winchester; with the notable Rebellion of Jack Cade, and the Duke of York's first Claim unto the Crown;" London, printed by Thomas Creed and Thomas Millington, 1594, was purchased last week, at the sale of the late SAMUEL TYSSSEN, esq. by Mr. MALONE, for thirty-seven guineas.

The Booksellers of London have so far succeeded in their application for the reduction of the duty upon printing papers, as to have secured the favourable decision of the Minister, who has promised to recommend their intended petition to a Committee of the House of Commons.

The Critical Review has, of late, devoted a part of every Number of its Appendix to an examination of maps and charts; a branch of criticism hitherto uncultivated in Great Britain, and seldom attempted on the Continent; but which the growing importance of the science of geography seems importunately to demand. Geography, as a science, is, nevertheless, still in its infancy. It has long, indeed, formed a department of liberal education, and we have multitudes of maps and charts almost daily issuing from the press; but for want of that critical superintendence which has presided over every other branch of literature, we have few designs, even at the present, that will bear the ordeal of rigid scrutiny; and perhaps fewer students in the science who are capable of applying such a test. How far the geographical strictures which are meant to be continued in the Critical Review may accomplish these important objects, must be left to the public to determine. It is obvious, however, that lineal geography is yet totally destitute of such a presiding power; and it is presumed, therefore, that this first attempt to supply so serious a defect, will meet with support and assistance.

There are few enquiries that have more excited public attention than that concerning the author of "Junius." Between him and the late Mr. WILKES several letters are known to have passed. Mr. Wilkes, besides his legitimate daughter, and another acknowledged by him and bearing his name, left also a son, a Mr. SMITH, a gentleman of great opulence in India. By information communicated through him, the discovery of the real author of Junius's Letters, supposed to have been made by the Rev. Mr. BRACKIN, is said to be greatly confirmed. Some papers on the subject are preparing for the press.

The great national work of Cattle Plates, inscribed by permission to his Majesty, about to be published by subscription by Messrs. BOYDELL, is in considerable forwardness. It will consist of upwards of two hundred drawings of portraits painted from the life, of all the various distinguished breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, deer, &c. at present upon this

island; with descriptions characteristic of each genus, and its varieties, their uses, merits, defects, &c. and their appropriate advantages and disadvantages, as to situation, soil, and climate. The house of Boydell, with that high spirit of liberality so well known throughout Europe, have spared no expence to render this truly patriotic undertaking complete in all its parts. Lord SOMERVILLE has condescended to undertake the superintendence of the whole. The paintings, &c. by Mr. WARD, and the most eminent masters. The descriptions of the cattle, by Mr. LAWRENCE, veterinary and agricultural writer, author of the New Farmers' Calendar, &c. Of the horses, by Mr. MOORCROFT, veterinary surgeon.

The Travels in Italy of the Abbé BARTHELEMY, author of the Travels of Anacharsis, have lately appeared in Paris, and a translation will speedily be published in London. They are contained in a series of Letters addressed to the celebrated Count CAYLUS, and abound in the most curious and interesting observations.

A telescope of the value of 11,000l. sterling, has been lately shipped in the river Thames for the Royal Observatory at Madrid. It was made under the direction of Dr. HERSCHEL, and it fills so many packages as to freight great part of a small ship. Another telescope is also about to be completed, under the same direction, for the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. This last instrument will cost about 5000l.

Mr. PRATT, of Suffolk, who has been formerly in Egypt, has lately produced a clutch of 67 chickens, without the eggs being ever set upon by hens. The method he used was the same as that which has long been pursued in Egypt, by moderate heat. The little animals are now about three weeks old, (in the middle of January) and by preserving a proper temperature of heat, seem not to thrive a whit the less for being motherless. This plan will be particularly eligible in the breed of turkeys, as they are extremely tender and difficult to rear, being peculiarly susceptible of the transitions of the weather. Mr. Pratt laid the eggs in fine sand, in a hot-house, the heat of which he regulated by a thermometer.

A discovery has been lately made by Messrs. LANCLIFFE and W. HAWKES, jun. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which promises not only gratification to the curious, but considerable utility to chemical science. The discovery consists in the combustion of the oxygen and hydro-

gen-gasses, by means of a blow-pipe. The gasses are conducted in due proportions by tubes, from their respective reservoirs, and made to terminate in concentric circles where a flame, the most rapid, takes place, causing a heat of such intenseness, as, till now, has baffled the efforts of chemistry to produce.

Two non-descript birds have been lately brought home from Botany Bay, by the ship Buffalo, which are to be sent to the seat of the Earl of Exeter. A cage has been purposely made for bringing them on shore, and another for conveying them to his lordship. They rise in height seven feet from the toe to the point of the beak, and their form resembles that of an ostrich, with greyish-brown plumage, consisting of two feathers on one quill. They are extremely docile, and are with difficulty enraged: when they are in anger, they shew it by no other method than by kicking with the greatest violence. The neck is like that of a swan, and the head and beak greatly resemble those of a goose. Their legs are long, thick, and feathered, and when they stand erect, they are in form and attitude nearly perpendicular.

The Society of Antiquarians of London have it in contemplation to engrave, successively, all the churches throughout England that are built in the Gothic taste. This important work will be carefully executed. A beginning has been already made by engraving the cathedral of Exeter.

The remarkable paintings lately discovered on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, or the House of Commons, London, have been presented to the Society of Antiquarians, who have ordered drawings to be made of them.

A new invention has lately attracted the attention of the Parisian economists. It is called the *thermo-lamp*. With the smoke of five or six logs of wood, very new, from 10 to 12 pounds each, carefully collected and reduced to the state of gas or inflammable air, the inventor Citizen LEBON, an Engineer, was able, for 24 hours, to spread throughout seven large apartments, the mildest heat and the most vivid light, and, at the same time, to enlighten a large garden in such a manner as to make it appear like noon-day. The flame can be shewn detached from all support, and can be modelled to any shape. When inclosed in a crystal globe, the flame by no means soils it.—*Gazette de France*.

M. MILLIN has just published, at Paris

the first Number of his *Monumens Inédits*, or Collection of Inedited Antiquities; an elegant edition in 4to. The whole work will occupy four volumes, each volume to contain about 40 plates, with their respective explanations.

The seventh Volume of the *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, or Notices and Extracts of the Manuscripts of the National Library, is now in the press, at Paris; and the thirteenth and last Number of the very splendid and picturesque *Voyage or Travels in Istria and Dalmatia*, of the painter LAS CASAS, has just made its appearance.

The *Chrestomathie Arabique*, or Flowers of Arabian Literature, is now likewise in the press. This curious work will consist of different pieces, partly in verse and partly in prose, collected from different Arabian authors, for the use of the Arabic School at Paris, which is under the direction of M. D. SACY, the editor. His History of the Religion of the Druses, on which he has been employed for the last twelve years, is likewise ready for the press.

The magnificent work of M. DE NON, on Egypt, will appear in the course of about three months, as M. DIDOT, the elder, his printer, cannot use great expedition in dispatching it. This delay, however, will be amply compensated by M. De Non, who, in lieu of one hundred and thirty plates as he first promised, designs to present the public with one hundred and forty-two; among which the fine *papyrus* belonging to Bonaparte, and which contains three different Egyptian characters, the Epistolic, the Hierogrammatic, and the Hieroglyphic, will, doubtless, excite high interest.

Dr. HAGER, who is at present employed in the National Library at Paris, in arranging the valuable materials left by the late FOURMONT, for compiling a Grand Chinese Dictionary, proposes shortly to publish a new Prospectus in French, announcing the splendid edition here alluded to, which will be executed at the expence of the French Government, to enable the literati of Europe to acquire some knowledge of that difficult language.

It should likewise be noticed, as an interesting and happy article of news, and which will highly redound to the credit of French literature, that a great number of Oriental manuscripts, medals, stones, and other monuments found by the French, during their long residence in Egypt, have been



been all saved from the English army and the ravages of war. About three hundred Oriental manuscripts, for the most part Arabic, are already safely arrived at Marseilles, to be deposited in the National Library, together with a large collection of other ancient monuments of all kinds. M. DE LA PORTE, the Librarian of the National Institute at Grand Cairo, has lately arrived at Paris, from Egypt and Marseilles, with this important intelligence. He has himself sixty manuscripts in his own possession, as also drawings copied from the most interesting monuments of Upper Egypt, object of natural history, &c. which will enable the French Government to publish such a description of that once celebrated country, as has never yet appeared in any part of Europe.

M. DACIER, formerly perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, and at present one of the keepers of the manuscripts at the National Library of Paris, proposes speedily to publish the last four volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, in the Years 47, 48, 49 and 50. These will form the conclusion of the Memoirs of the said academy, now extinct, and besides several interesting dissertations, will likewise contain a history of that academy.

M. DEGUIGNES, the son, who is lately arrived from China, has brought with him a number of original drawings or views of China, taken on the spot, which, together with his description of that country, where he has been a resident sixteen years, and an account of his voyage, will be published with all convenient speed.

The same gentleman has been, likewise, prevailed upon by his friends, to deliver up for publication the learned Dissertations of his deceased father, now in manuscript, the most remarkable of which is, that which treats of the affinity that subsists between the Egyptians and the Chinese.

M. LANGLES, who has likewise completed his elegant French edition of Norden's Voyages, in three volumes quarto, enriched with learned Notes and other Additions, proposes shortly to publish, in quarto, the six volumes of the *Asiatic Researches of Calcutta*, in French. In this translation, copious notes, taken from the Oriental manuscripts of the National Library will be inserted, in addition to the original text, by which every volume will be augmented, at least, a fourth part of its present size. The first and second volumes are in the press: the Arabic cha-

raacters will be those of Vitray; and the Sanscrit, Malabar, and Thibet ditto, are those taken from the Propaganda; exclusive of the Tartar Mantchou characters, which were cut by FIRMIN DIDOT, in 1789, under the direction of M. Langles.

The Missionaries of Pekin have sent to the same M. LANGLES, a Corean Alphabet, with the Lord's Prayer, in the same language. M. Langles intends to augment our European collection of Alphabets and Lord's Prayers, by publishing both the above. Their publication will serve to decide, whether this alphabet of Corea is dissimilar to that published by Dr. HARGAR, about two years ago in London, in Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY'S Oriental Collection, and which was copied from a Japanese Description of Corea, in the possession of Mr. TITSING. Mr. Titsing himself, who resides now at Paris, intends shortly to travel; so that there is very little prospect of the speedy publication of his Japanese literary treasures.

The zircon earth, which had hitherto been only found in the Jargon of Ceylon, has lately been discovered in an analysis, by TROMSDORF, of a red garnet from Greenland.

In the Turkish printing establishment at Constantinople, which has existed for the last two years, under the favour of the Sultan SELIM, a Dictionary is now printing of the Turkish, Greek, Latin, French, and Persian Languages, in three volumes folio; and ninety sheets are already printed. In Constantinople there are, besides, two Greek printing-offices, under the inspection of patriarch Neophytus, but in these only church books are printed.

When by a decree of the French National Convention, the bells of all the suppressed churches were ordered to be converted into money, methods were discovered by PELLETIER and others, of extracting about 60 per cent. of copper from this mixed metal, which was employed according to the above law: the remaining 40 per cent. was converted during the process of refining into scoria, and applied to no other use than that of mending the roads. Citizen ANFREY, of the School of Mines, has of late discovered a method of working over again this refuse, from which he obtains an additional quantity of copper, and a large proportion of tin: this tin is, however, rather brittle and of more difficult fusion than common, on account of an alloy of antimony, from which no cheap way of separating it has yet been discovered. In its present state, however, it serves

perfectly well for the manufacture of tinned iron-plates, and for tinning copper-vessels.

Dr. VILLARS, of Grenoble, the able author of the *Flora of Dauphiné*, has published the Results of several Barometrical Measurements, lately made by him among the French Alps, which, if correct, give a much greater height to these mountains than has been generally supposed. In the *département des hautes Alpes*, the *cime del' Oze* is equal to 2104 toises, and there are three summits still higher, but which have only been measured by approximation. The *département des basses Alpes*, also possesses a peak near *Mannin a la Clapiere* of the height of 2055 toises. The most lofty mountains, as indeed is the case through all the Alps, are granitic; but there are ridges in these departments entirely calcareous upwards of 1500 toises above the level of the sea.

From a late analysis by KLAPROTH of the slate porphyry, (porphyrschieffer) it appears to contain about eight per cent. of soda; thus another substance is added to the list of stony concretes, of which fixed alkali is an essential constituent part.

Among the recent mineralogical discoveries in France, may be reckoned that of the Emerald. Citizen LELIEVRE observing in the vicinity of Limoges a hard greenish substance contained in the stones used for repairing the high-road, was induced from external characters to consider it as a variety of beryl or emerald; collecting, therefore, specimens of it, he sent some to VAUQUELIN and HAUY, and found his own suspicions confirmed by the mechanical structure of the mineral as ascertained by the latter, and by its chemical composition as demonstrated by the former of these eminent philosophers. The bad colour and confused crystallization of these stones disqualify them for the purpose of the jeweller, but the discovery will be of importance to the French chemists, as opening to them a cheap and abundant supply of the new earth glucine.

A work of SENNEBIER's on the Influence of Various Gasses in the Germination of Seeds, has lately made its appearance: it may be considered in some sort as a Supplement to the Vegetable Physiology of the same author. Among a number of important facts the following may be selected.—The presence of oxygen is necessary to the germination of all seeds, and in most cases it is requisite that the oxygen should be uncombined with any thing but caloric; a few seeds, however, such as

the pea, are capable of decomposing water, &c. therefore if well moistened with water, even deprived of its air, will germinate in almost any kind of gas, and even in oil. Pure oxygen-gas, however, though it accelerates germination, renders the plants very feeble, and the most favourable proportion is that of one-fourth oxygen and the rest azot, which is the same as common air: in an atmosphere of less than one-eighth oxygen germination will not take place. An excess of carbonic-acid is more injurious to seeds than of azot, and of this than hydrogen. A mixed air of hydrogen and oxygen by germination, is converted into hydrocarbonous-gas.

A circumstance is mentioned, in the report by TESSIER and HUZARD, concerning the flock of Spanish sheep at Rambouillet, which, we believe, is entirely at variance with the observations of the shepherds and wool-growers in South Britain. Some of the sheep were allowed to be two years without being sheared, and by this management the fleeces were found to be twice as heavy and twice as long as the yearly fleece of those which had been sheared twice in the same period, nor did the animals themselves appear to be at all incommoded; thus a staple of double the ordinary length was obtained, and half the expences of shearing were saved, without any loss in the quantity or quality of the wool.

Accounts from French Guiana mention, that the bread-fruit-tree is cultivated there with the greatest success, but that the plant is found to be unfit for a moist soil: in any other it thrives extremely well. They have also introduced the Chinese lieh, which bears a fruit of a spherical form, containing beneath a thick rind a pulp, whose taste may be compared to that of a Muscadine raisin. The clove-tree, and pepper-plant are also in a very prosperous state.

A kind of pulse grows in the island of Ceylon, which is possessed of very valuable properties, and will be an article of import to Bengal. It is called hane, and might be rendered of very great utility. The stem of this plant is from three feet and a half to four feet in length, and furnishes a flax, which is twisted into long ropes. It is particularly employed by fishermen for their nets and lines, from the extraordinary quality it possesses of never decaying or rotting in the water. It appears, however, to be rather deficient in elasticity, but that is attributed to its never having been sufficiently steeped.

From

From some experiments which have been made, its strength appears to be in the proportion of five to four of European cordage. The plant grows spontaneously in Ceylon, and many tons of it can be collected in Candy, but the natives are entirely ignorant of the proper method of manufacturing it.

The statue of the immortal LAURENCE KOSTER, formerly a citizen of Harlem, has been, in a manner, buried for eighty years past, in the botanic-garden of that city. The municipality, however, have lately placed it in a truly honourable situation, namely, in the large market-place, as that of Erasmus is at Rotterdam. The tree of liberty, which stands in the middle of the market, has prevented that central point from being occupied by Koster. It has been put by the side of the fish-market, in front of the house which he long ago inhabited, and the frontispiece of which still preserves his effigy. This statue, in freestone of Bentheim, nine feet high, and placed on a pedestal of six, is the work of GERARD VAN HEERSTAL, sculptor; the college of medicine defrayed the charges, which were not very considerable, the whole plan amounting only to 550 florins (from 11 to 1200 francs), in 1722. The head, which resembles Koster, bears a crown of laurel. In one hand he holds the first letter of the alphabet, and in the other appears an open book. Two inscriptions, and two bas-reliefs, ornament the four sides of the pedestal; the bas-reliefs represent, on the east-side, Koster engraving characters in the bark of a tree of Harlem wood; on the west-side is a printing-office, and Koster busily employed. The inscription on the north-side is,

A. M. S.  
Laurentio Costero.  
Harlemensi.  
Viro Consulari:  
Typographiæ  
Inventori Vero.\*  
Monumentum Hoc.  
Erigi. Curavit.  
Collegium Medicum,  
Anno MDCCXXII.

Extruit hanc, monstrante Deo, Laurentius artem:

Dissimulare virum, dissimulare Deum est.

And lower down,

Transl. ex. horto. Med. MDCCC.

\* This assertion, however, is well known to be smartly contested, even after all the celebrated Meerman has alledged in its support, and although René Scriverius has pronounced such as think otherwise Atheists:

That on the south side is composed of these Latin verses,

Costerus clara redimitus tempora lauro  
Quisque ades, quare conspiciatur, habe:  
Hæc propria heroum fuit olim gloria quorum  
Vel gesta celebris vita, vel arte fuit.  
Invento qui gesta suo servavit et artes,  
Quis neget hunc tantum bis meruisse decus.

J. VAN ZANTEN, M. D.

That is to say, Whoever thou art that desirest to know why Koster is here represented with his brows entwined with laurel, learn, that such was formerly the honour of those who had illustrated their lives by their actions, or by their talents. He, whose discovery has preserved both the one and the other from oblivion, does not he merit the same distinction by a double title?

The celebrated missionary to India, P. PAULINUS A. S. BARTHOLOMÆO, has been employed since the month of May, 1800, at Rome, as *Consultatore dell' Indice*. It is to be wished that the occupations which this place require, may not deprive the literary world of the fruit of his labours, and of what he has collected for the knowledge of ancient and modern India.

The following French books have been lately prohibited by the imperial censure at Vienna (Jan. 1801): "*Abregé Chronologique*," &c. or, a Chronological Abridgment of Universal History, by M. LA CROZE, continued by M. FORMEY, 8th Edition, Lausanne, in 8vo. "*L'Antipode*," &c. or, the Antipodes of Marmontel, or New Fictions, &c. 1st or 2d Parts, Paris, year 8, in 8vo. Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army of Reserve, commanded by General Bonaparte, written by J. PETIT, Year 9, in 8vo. The following French books cannot be delivered without a special commission for that purpose:—"*Le Mercure*," &c. or, the Mercury of France, Nos. 10 and 12, Hamburg, 1800, in 8vo. the Spectator of the North, 4th Year, November, 1800, in Lower Saxony, in 8vo. and the Voyage into Greece, by XAVIER SCROFANI, a Sicilian, made in 1794 and 1795, translated from the Italian, J. F. C. BLANVILLAIN, 3 vol. Paris and Strasbourg, Year 9, 1801, in 8vo.

M. KOEHLER has lately published at the printing-office of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, the Description of a Vase of Antique Sardonyx, graven in relievo, which, it appears, was long deposited in the treasure of the Kings of France. In the manuscripts of Peiresc, preserved in the National-libra-

ry at Paris, there is to be seen a design, which shews, that, in the time of that learned man, there still existed one of the handles of the vase, that there remained only a small end of the other, and that its upper part was damaged. In the time of Francis I. these defects were covered by ornaments in gold, enriched with precious stones. The famous Vase of Mantua underwent exactly the same fate in 1753. The French one, deprived of those foreign ornaments, was sold at a very moderate price. Some time after, chance made it fall into the hands of the engraver GAY, who communicated his discovery to the Comte DE CAYLUS, and this last having caused it to be designed on four sides, inserted it in the second volume of his *Antiquities*. A subsequent possessor has taken away the slightest traces of the handles, and has substituted new pieces to the upper part, and to the foot, which were probably both damaged; these pieces, although they have a little altered the ancient proportions, such as they are known by the designs of Peiresc, and of the Comte de Caylus, have not, however, at all disparaged the merit of the body of the vase. The design given by Caylus is inexact. M. Koehler has published a new one, and he has given a summary explanation of it. He moreover proposes to develop the different parts in a work on which he has been for some time past employed.

The construction of furnaces capable of consuming their own smoke has long employed the attention of able artists, but all their endeavours had been frustrated, either by the troublesome complication of apparatus, or the imperfect attainment of the object proposed: this great desideratum is, however, at length supplied, by an invention of Messrs. ROBERTSONS of Glasgow, which, for simplicity and efficacy, is truly admirable. The opening into the furnace, instead of being closed by a door, consists of a four-sided funnel or hopper, which is kept filled with coals, and, in proportion as the fuel is consumed in the furnaces a fresh supply is constantly descending the hopper. Thus the first combustion, or that which disengages the principal part of the smoke and flame, takes place near the mouth of the furnace, and a considerable proportion

of the smoke, without any other contrivance, would be consumed by passing over the red hot fuel in the further part of the furnace; as, however, the complete combustion of the smoke cannot take place without a further mixture of atmospheric air; this is provided for by the introduction of a cast-iron plate about three-quarters of an inch above the top of the hopper, between which is thus formed a slit of the above-mentioned depth, and equal in breadth to the front of the furnace, through which a constant current of air descends, and mixes with the smoke. This aperture may be enlarged or diminished, by elevating or depressing the iron plate, by means of a pin; and, by adapting the supply of air, to the quantity of smoke produced, the whole is completely burned before it has time to enter the chimney.

An ore of titanium, lately received from Botany Bay, has been analysed by Mr. CHENEVIX: it bears a considerable resemblance to the menachanite of Cornwall, and consists of Silic

	11
Oxyd of iron	49
Ox. of titanium	40
	100

The mineral waters of Plombières have long been remarkable for containing in perfect solution a substance, which by some chemists has been called bituminous, and by others has been supposed of animal or vegetable origin, the distinguishing character of which was to communicate to the water after standing a few days, a putrescent odour not unlike that of sulphurated hydrogen. From a late accurate analysis of this water by VAUQUELIN, it appears to contain in each pint,

$1\frac{1}{6}$	grain sulphurated soda.
$\frac{3}{8}$	— Muriated soda.
$\frac{3}{8}$	— Silic.
$\frac{1}{4}$	— Carbonated lime.
$1\frac{1}{12}$	— Carbonated soda.
$\frac{1}{2}$	— Animal matter.

This animal matter has a great resemblance to albumen, and is held in solution by the soda, which is not fully carbonated; on the addition of an acid sufficient to saturate the alkali, an immediate flocculent precipitate falls down, which is the animal matter.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

*A Perspective Sketch, illustrating a Design submitted to the Consideration of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Improvement of the Port of London; inscribed to Lord Hawkebury, by George Dance, Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and Architect to the City of London, by whom it is designed.*

THIS most beautiful sketch is exquisitely engraved by Mr. William Daniell; it is presented, by the proprietor, to some of his friends, but is not intended for sale. It is upon a most magnificent scale, but not being adopted by the Committee, it is not necessary to detail the particulars. Could it be realized, it would be worthy of the first city in the world.

*The Mile-stone run to Seed: (i. e. the Column; or, as Mr. Dance calls it, the Naval Trophy; designed as a Companion to the Monument).*

We do not approve—we think it is neither a proper shape, nor a proper situation. A painting with this design was exhibited, and very attractive, as a scene at Sadler's Wells.

*Perspective View of the Design for a Cast-iron Bridge, consisting of a Single Arch, 600 Feet in the Span, and calculated to supply the Place of the present London Bridge, by Thomas Telford and James Douglas; drawn and acquainted by Thomas Malton; the Bridge engraved by William Lowry; and published for the Proprietors and sold by Ackerman, Strand, and Taylor, Holborn, Price 2l. 2s. inscribed to Lord Hawkebury.*

This plan was not adopted by the Committee, and therefore its merit or demerit is not fairly subject to our present criticism; the print only we consider as open to a few remarks. The perspective view is taken from the Surrey-end of London Bridge, on a plate four feet long and two feet wide, and, besides the new bridge, comprehends the principal objects in the cities of London and Westminster, from Bow Church to Whitehall, and the proposed wharfs, warehouses, and terraces between the bridges. The bridge-part is engraved by Mr. Lowry, well-known by many ingenious productions, and all the rest by Mr. Malton, whose views of London have done so much honour to his abilities.

This union of taste and talent is much injured by the colouring of the print, MONTHLY MAG. No. 83.

which is so inharmonious, and the sky so coarse, that it has an unfinished and heavy appearance, and the dome of St. Paul's is brought so forward, that it absolutely appears to rest upon the top of the bridge. We do not mean even to insinuate that this is in the smallest degree owing to a want of abilities in the artists: those of Mr. Malton are equal to any thing, but it is coloured in a careless and injudicious manner. Notwithstanding this, it has, on the whole, a grand effect. The span of the arch is 600 feet, and the height in the clear, above high water, sixty-five feet, being the elevation determined by the resolution of the committee.

*Bonaparte Reviewing the Consular Guard; painted in Paris by F. Masquerier; engraved in London by C. Turner; published by Turner, Warren-street, Jan. 1802, Price 1l. 11s. 6d.*

Neither the face nor figure here given of the Chief Consul of France, will impress the spectator with any very favourable idea of him. In this fine print, he appears to be slight, emaciated, and languid. In fact, the artist will completely satisfy those persons who wish to be transported to Paris to see the person, and judge of the character of Bonaparte.

*Hector, a young Lion in the Tower; drawn and engraved by Laurie; published by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet street, Jan. 1802.*

This is intended to be a companion to a print of a tygres, from Stubbs, which, after being many years out of print, is re-engraved and re-published by Laurie and Whittle. The first copy engraven from this picture was by that celebrated artist, Mr. John Dixon, and the writer of this article is inclined to think, that, without any exception, it was the finest mezzotinto that ever was engraved. The plate was destroyed by fire. The present copy, and also the Hector, are engraved in a very respectable style.

*William Markham, Archbishop of York; engraved by James Ward, from a Picture painted by Romney; published by Messrs. J. and J. Boydell, Price 10s. 6d. Size of the Print 20—15.*

This is an excellent portrait, painted in a very good taste, and engraved in a very good style.

*Seven Prints from the Seven Ages of Shakespeare, painted by R. Smirke, Esq. R.A. and engraved by Messrs. Theew, Simon, Ogborne, Tomkins, and Lenoy; published by J. and J. Boydell, Cheap-side, and the Shakespeare Gallery, Price 5l. 5s. the Prints are 21 inches long, by 18 inches high.*

These are an admirable set of subjects for a painter, and Mr. Smirke has, in general, executed them in a manner that does honour to his taste and talents, tho' we think, in one or two cases, he has weakened the effect instead of strengthening it, by introducing a story not warranted by the Poet. For example, in his 6th plate, he has introduced *the lean and slippered Pantaloon*, driving away an old soldier, &c. Shakespeare describes his Justice *with beard of formal cut*; Mr. Smirke's Justice has no beard at all. Notwithstanding these little errors, they are a very pleasing and well conceived set of prints.

*Two Prints, Going to School, and After School; Maria Spilsbury, pinx. Charles Turner, sculpt. published for Ed. Orme, Jan. 1802.*

Miss Spilsbury, we believe, is very young, but has, in these prints, displayed a great deal of taste; they are conceived in a style that gives great promise of future excellence, and well engraved.

*A Bravura Air in Mandane, Gillray; published for Humphreys, St. James's-street.*

Mr. Gillray, who, with a whimsicality and genius peculiar to himself, seizes on every passing folly as it flies, has naturally enough availed himself of the popular *rage* for Mrs. Billington's notes, and given a most spirited caricature of that popular performer in the character of Mandane.

*Playing in Parts, Gillray.*

This very ludicrous and animated etching represents a private concert; the figures are drawn with spirit, and contrasted with great judgment.

*Fat Cattle, Gillray, and the same Publisher.*

Whether the feeding cattle so excessively fat, that it should seem as if they were made by some of nature's journeymen, who forgot to insert the lean, is beneficial to society or not, must be settled by those who make it the subject of enquiry; be that as it may, the *rage* which has for some time prevailed for this gross feeding, renders it a fair object of ridicule, which will tend to excite a hearty laugh in every one who sees it, except the fat scullion, who has the kitchen-stuff for her perqui-

site. It represents a noble Duke, surrounded by his full-fed beasts.

*Patterns for Working in Worsteads; to be published in Numbers, Number I. containing eight Prints, designed, engraved, and published by R. Ackermann, Strand, Price 1l. 1s.*

These patterns are in colours, and in a taste admirably calculated for the purposes intended, and it seems that these sort of patterns are now highly and universally fashionable.

Mr. J. T. Smith, No. 20, Great Portland-street, is going on rapidly with his publication of copies from the pictures discovered on the walls of the House of Commons. Among many other curious circumstances, in the description written by Mr. Hawkins, is an exact scale of the proportions of Gothic architecture. This is what has been long wanted, and will render the book peculiarly useful to architects, for it is a subject so little understood, that we have had more than one instance of modern architects having erected a Gothic building with a Saxon buttress.

Westminster Abbey has been long so crowded with monuments, that one destroys the effect of another, while the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral have been left naked. This is in the fair way of being corrected. A monument is erecting, in the south transept of St. Paul's, to the memory of Captain Burgess, who was killed in an engagement with the Dutch fleet; and for Howe, Abercrombie, Ricou, &c. stations are already allotted.

Messrs. Boydell will, in the course of a few months, publish prints, from accurate paintings, by Mr. James Ward, of all the improved breeds of the useful animals, viz. cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, &c. &c. with descriptions of each, pointing out their improvements, and appropriate advantages, as to soil, climate, &c.

Four Children at various Employments, intended to form a set of six, including the Fern-cutter, &c. by R. Westall, Esq. R. A. Four Rural Scenes, describing the Seasons, 27—22, by the same, to be engraved by Gaugain, Ogborne, &c. The Boar that killed Adonis entangled by Cupids, and brought to Venus, are uprights, by the same, 26 by 20, engraved by Hall. An old Female Peasant opening a Gate, with a Child asleep, upright, and a companion to ditto, by the same, engraved by Gaugain and Pluyter.

Four prints, to be engraved from paintings by Mr. West. Mr. Kemble, in the character of Rolla, to be engraved from a picture painted by Mr. Lawrence,

by

by Mr. Reynolds, 34 by 22½, price 1l. 1rs. 6d.

No. I. Vol. 3. *Liber Veritatis*, Earlom, from Claude. It is proposed to continue this pleasing work from drawings in the collection of R. P. Knight, Esq. and making one more volume, consisting of 100 prints. To be published in numbers, each containing four prints.

Also, one volume, of about 100 prints, from original drawings by the late Richard Wilson, Esq. R. A. in the possession of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. Paul Sandby, &c. &c.

An illiberal insinuation relative to Mr. Westall not having delivered his print, of the *Storm in Harvest*, to his subscribers, having been published in one of the papers, in December, and being followed by a still more unhandsome attack in another print, has induced that admirable artist to publish an answer, in which he states, that the print was originally intended to have been published in the year 1797, but it was found impracticable to engrave it in the manner first intended,

and the plate was spoiled. It has since then been done in the chalk manner, and, during the five years in which it was in the hands of Mr. Meadows, he did not suffer it to remain a single day without being worked upon, until it was finished, which it was about five months ago. The publication has been, since that time, delayed by the impossibility of procuring French paper large enough to print it upon. Mr. Westall has explained to each subscriber the cause of the delay, and returned the deposit money to all who wished to receive it.

By the delay, the artist is himself a great sufferer, and it is as much his interest, as his duty and his wish, to bring it out as speedily as possible. We have seen the print, and think the subscribers will deem the manner in which it is executed an ample compensation for the delay.

A print from Zoffaniii's third picture, representing a *Tiger-hunt* in the East Indies, will be published in a few months, for Laurie and Whittle, Fleet street.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*"Chains of the Heart;" or, the Slave by Choice. A Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-royal, Covent Garden. Composed by Mazzinghi and Reeve. 10s. 6d.*

*Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.*

WE are sorry, after perusing this opera with the most sedulous attention, not to be able to award it that praise which is generally due to the conjoint productions of Messrs. Mazzinghi and Reeve. Excepting two or three airs by the former gentleman, amongst which are "A Moment, yet one Moment, Spare," sung by Miss Waters; and "Sweet Charm of Loveliness," sung by Mr. Braham; as also a comic song or two by the latter gentleman, we find nothing above mediocrity either in melody or humour. This drama, we know, was written in great haste; the same circumstance ought, perhaps, to be admitted in extenuation of the general indifference of the music. Genius is not to be forced:—those who write against time, work in despite of a jealous opponent, and their productions, except where they are aided by a few of those lucky moments which more or less attend genius in every situation, will be in danger of being meagre, dull and vapid. We offer this remark in extenuation of the too frequent defects in the works of

modern dramatic composers, rather than as a censure upon them; and wish to make the most liberal allowance for the disadvantage under which they often exercise their taste, talents, and science.

*Overture and Songs in Rusticity; a Musical Piece. Composed by Thomas Wright. The Words written by the Author of the "Marvellous Pleasant Love-story." 6s.*

*Goulding and Co.*

We find in this piece some pleasing traits of melody. A simple, rustic character pervades the songs, which are eight in number; and the overture, though not of the first order of excellence either in disposition or modulation, contains some passages that bespeak a liveliness of fancy, and respectable degree of taste. From the present specimen of Mr. Wright's talents, we venture to predict in his favour, that his future productions will bear the marks of improving genius; and sanction our present advice that he proceed with ardour in the study of composition.

*Thirty-six Preludes for the Piano-forte, interspersed with various Modulations, expressly collected and arranged for the Practice of those who are desirous of acquiring the true Method of Fingering, by Joseph Dietzenhofer. 7s. 6d.*

*Preston.*

The publication now before us, is one

of that class of compositions for which pupils in general are greatly indebted to their respective authors. The rules here laid down for a just and accurate method of fingering are so proper and efficient, and the passages so judiciously and variously constructed, that those who sufficiently consult the former, and practise the latter, cannot but derive from them considerable improvement. They are not only calculated to advance a free and graceful manner of performance, but also to furnish the practitioner with a knowledge of all the different keys, *major* and *minor*, that are in common use; as well as many other particulars of considerable consequence to those who are emulous of becoming good performers on the piano-forte.

"*When I beheld thy Blue-Eyes shine;*" a favourite Ballad. The Words from *Carlisle's Specimens of Arabian Poetry*. The Music composed by T. Haigh. 1s. Longman.

The melody of this ballad is conceived with taste, and in many places is marked with expression, but the want of modulation greatly diminishes the general effect. The accompaniment is, however, ingenious; and the bass is chosen with a judgment which bespeaks science, and considerable experience in composition.

*Nancy of the Vale; a Rondo.* The Words from *Sbenstone*. Set to Music by T. Robinson, of Dublin. 1s. Riley.

The *motivo* of this rondo is pleasing, though not remarkably novel, and the contour of the melody is simple and characteristic. If we have any material objection to offer, it is to the incessant *arpeggio* bass, which throws over the composition a monotonous effect, and operates as a drawback from the general pleasantness of the air.

"*When first in lovely Emma's Ear;*" a favourite Ballad. With an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written by Mr. Joseph Hamilton, of Dublin. Composed by F. Wilkins. 1s. Rolfe.

This air, which is written in *six quavers, con espressione*, contains some tender and expressive passages; but we are obliged to say that they are rather detached, and do not form that *unique* and characteristic effect which can only result from a more intimate connection of ideas, and without which a sterling and appropriate cast of composition cannot be attained.

"*Raise the Song and Strike the Harp.*" The Words from *Offian*. A Glee for Two Trebles and a Bass, with an Accompaniment for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Dedicated to Lady Hampden. Composed by Matthew Cooke. 3s. Clementi and Co.

This Glee, which has been performed before the Prince of Wales and the other Members of the Harmonic Club, at the Star and-Garter Tavern, Pall-mall, possesses some good points. The parts, generally speaking, are adjusted with skill, and the expression is in many places just and strong. The accompaniment is calculated to heighten the effect, and displays much fancy, as well as taste in arrangement.

"*With Soft, Persuasive, Guileful Strain.*" A favourite Rondo. With an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. The Words by the Author of the *Welsh Harper*. Dedicated to Barton. Composed by Theodore Smith. 1s. Goulding and Co.

This Rondo possesses sufficient merit to do credit to the talents of its ingenious and well-known author, but is not without its defects. The *thema* is pleasant, but wants variety; and the digressions, though fancifully conceived, do not produce all the expected relief. These objections, however, detract but little from the general excellence of the composition, and leave Mr. Smith ample claims to our commendation.

"*Great Jove through Olympus a Banquet Proclaim'd,*" sung by Mr. Sedgwick, at the Theatre-royal, Drury Lane. Written by Mr. Joseph Hamilton, of Dublin, and composed by H. B. Schroeder. 1s. Rolfe.

There are a few spirited passages in this composition, but the general effect is not sufficiently Bacchanalian; nor, though intended for a bass song, does it greatly partake of that character. In writing melodies for the performance of a bass voice, some thing more is requisite than the blowing the notes within the usual compass of that species of vociferation.

*The Spirit Song.* Composed by Dr. Haydn, and now performing with universal Applause at Vienna, Paris, and Berlin. Jones.

The music of this song is conceived in a style particularly appropriate to the subject and sense of the words. The modulation is conducted with a masterly address, and the responsive passages in the symphonies and accompaniments are truly novel and ingenious.



We have to announce to our musical readers, that Mr. John Longman, of Cheapside, has invented, on a new principle, a barrel organ, the keys of which never fail to act on the pins with regularity and certainty; while the barrel is rendered free from any reverberatory motion, and a more easy method is adopted for changing the tunes. By these improvements upon the old plan, new barrels can be constructed for the instrument at any future time, and at any distance, without pattern or measure. As *accompaniments*, it adds the tamborine, triangle, harp,

piano-forte, and bells; and the musical as well as the mechanical parts of the instrument are so firm and compact, as not to be liable to injury from position, carriage or climate.

[ERRATA.—In the critique in our last Number, on the “Harmony of Jerusalem,” second article, for “Every piece is harmonized for *favourites*,” please to read “Every piece is harmonized for *four voices*.” And in the succeeding article, for, “with which every *one* is delighted,” read “with which every *ear* is delighted.”]

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In January, 1802.*

### FRANCE.

THE official journal of December 21, announces, that the squadrons at Brest, l’Orient, and Rochefort, got under sail on the 14th of December, and the wind having been favourable the whole of the day, on the 15th no signal was any longer made of any vessel. The fleet consists of twenty-six ships, of which the following is a list:—French ships, l’Ocean, le Jemappe, le Cisalpine, le Patriot, le Mont Blanc, le Taligny, le J. J. Rousseau, le Gaulois, le Revolution, le Denguesne, la Fureure, la Syrene, la Fraternité, la Precieuse, la Cigogne, la Decouverte, la Necessité; Spanish ships, the Warriors, the San Francis de Paule, the San Pablo, the Neptune, and the Solidad.

There are on board these ships, and the transports that accompany them, 25,000 men, well equipped. The Spanish General Gravina goes with the expedition, and it is said he is appointed Governor of the Havannah. The Paris papers inform us also, that the Squadron fitted out in the Texel sailed on the 16th of December. It is certain that the Rochefort and l’Orient divisions put to sea on the same day as the Brest fleet. General Leclerc and the Counsellor of State Benezech, who are gone to St. Domingo, returned thanks, before their departure, to the Council of Bourdeaux, by which they had been complimented upon their respective appointments in the grand expedition. “To re-establish a good administration in that colony,” says Benezech, “give activity to cultivation, and protection to commerce, are the intentions of the government.

By intelligence from Lyons, Decem-

ber 29, we learn that Citizen Talleyrand arrived there on the 27th. The Cisalpine deputies had been presented to him, and the same day he gave a grand dinner to the principal nobles: the Archbishop of Milan, aged 82 years, apparently in good health and spirits, sat on his right. Soon after he sat down, he turned to Talleyrand to speak to him, and, at that very moment, he fell dead in his chair. Citizen Moicati, a celebrated physician, who was at table, attempted in vain to recover him—his heart had ceased to beat. The Archbishop of Milan had come specially to Lyons to see the Chief Consul, whom he had known in his first campaign in Italy, and with whom he had ever since been on the best terms.

The Paris journals to the 4th of January inform us, that the complexion of the political horizon begins to assume a new aspect in France, as our readers will see by the following message of the Consuls to the Legislative Body, on the 29th of December, signed by the First Consul, and withdrawing the projects of the law of the civil code.

“Legislators, The government has determined to withdraw the plans laid before you respecting the civil code; and also the law for branding condemned persons. It is with regret that government finds itself obliged to postpone to another period, the consideration of those laws which have been so anxiously expected by the nation; but it is convinced that the time is not yet come when these important discussions can take place with that calmness and unity of intention which they require.”

The Legislative Body decreed, that the

letter of the Consuls should be immediately communicated, by a message, to the Tribunal.

They then proceeded to a scrutiny upon the election of a candidate to be presented to the Conservative Senate. Out of 252 votes, 233 were for General Lamar-tilliere.

Intelligence from Lyons, dated the 30th of December, states, that the joy of the inhabitants of that city, at the prospect of seeing the Chief Consul, is inexpressible. One hundred and fifty young men have, at their own expence, put themselves in uniform, which is a blue jacket, yellow pantaloons, &c. On their colours is this inscription, "The Lyonese to Bonaparte."

The hall destined for the sitting of the consulta is just finished; it has a most majestic appearance; it is in an elliptical form, divided into two parts by a straight line. There are fifteen rows of seats, rising one above another, in an amphitheatrical form.

The following bishops have given in their resignations, viz. the Bishops of Ypres, of Chalons sur Marne, of Meaux, of Nice, of Castres, and the Archbishop of Mayence.

The Chief Consul has directed a letter of the following purport to the members of the Council General of the department of the Seine, dated Paris, December 24, in answer to their proposal of erecting a statue to him.—He had seen with gratitude the sentiments which animated the magistrates of the city of Paris. The idea of dedicating monuments to men who render themselves useful to their country is honourable to nations. He accepted the offer of the monument which they wished to raise to him. Let the spot be marked out: but let us, says the Chief Consul, leave for future ages the task of constructing it, if they shall ratify the good opinion which you entertain of me.

In the sitting of the Tribunal of the 1st of January, the question was put on the project of the Legislative Body, for the admission of foreigners into France on terms reciprocal to those on which Frenchmen should be received in foreign countries. The project was rejected by a majority of 61 against 31. The inference to be drawn from this proceeding is, that foreigners will be admitted on the more enlarged system adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

Intelligence has arrived from Lyons, that the Chief Consul of France was ar-

rived in that city, and that he was received by the people there with the utmost demonstrations of joy.

#### BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

Intelligence from the Hague, of the 19th of December, states, that the five councils of the Batavian Republic are now filled, and in complete activity, viz. the Councils of Marine, of War, of Finance for the Interior, and for Foreign Colonies, Citizen Vos Van Sleinnyk is appointed General Treasurer, and the place which he before held in the Council of Finance, has been given to Citizen Van de Castille, of Haerlem. The 18th of December, a half battalion of French troops arrived at the Hague, which will remain there till the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

#### GERMANY.

The acknowledgment of the King of Etruria, it is said, will be deferred until the Grand Duke of Tuscany shall be completely indemnified for the loss of his states, and of an annual revenue of 2,100,000 florins. The envoys of the Duke of Wurtemberg, at the diet of the circle of Suabia, are returned to Stuttgart, much discontented with the issue of the deliberations of that body. They proposed to investigate the conduct of those deputies of the circle who commenced a negotiation, in 1800, with General Moreau at Augsburgh; but the assembly would not enter on this affair, and passed to the order of the day. The Duke of Wurtemberg is at present in a very unpleasant situation. On one side, the Aulic Council of Vienna claims to be itself the judge of all the differences which exist between him and his states; whilst, on the other, France presses for the re-establishment in favour of the states, by the constitution of 1792. Massis has returned to Stuttgart, to terminate this object, whilst M. de Portmaun, the Duke's Minister at Paris, labours to conclude a new treaty between his sovereign and France favourable to the states of the Duchy.

#### SWITZERLAND.

From Berne, we understand, that every thing indicates that the Valais will speedily be united to France. That country is actually occupied by troops from the army of Italy. General Thureau pays no attention to the protestations of the prefect and administrative chamber. Two deputies from the Valais are at present at Berne, in order to remonstrate against the union, but, from every appearance, their efforts will prove ineffectual.

## WEST INDIES.

We have inserted, under the article France, what ships and men are gone to St. Domingo.

The following particulars respecting the disturbances in Guadaloupe, have been received in a letter from Martinico, dated November 15, 1801, for the authenticity of which, however, we cannot pledge ourselves. The news of peace, says this letter, arrived very seasonably for Guadaloupe, where a new insurrection has broken out—not of the Negroes as at St. Domingo,—but the Mulattoes are the instigators of it. They wish to command: one of them, named Pelagoe, seeing that General Lacrosse's measures thwarted his views, formed a party, seized on the general, as he was visiting the out-posts, and forced him to embark. The vessel in which he was on board was stopped by one of our cruisers, and taken to Fort Royal. Four-and-twenty hours afterwards, our governor having heard of the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace, concluded it better to send him back to Guadaloupe, on board one of our frigates, which sailed with a flag of truce. We are in anxious expectation to know if he has been permitted to land, but we doubt it. One of the unfortunate emigrants, who left this place about a fortnight since to return to Guadaloupe, went on shore at the commencement of the insurrection, but was fortunate enough to find means to escape, and is just arrived here, leaving behind him his wife and children. He gives a melancholy picture of the state of that island. The Insurgent-general has dismissed all the Whites from their employ—has re-established all the municipalities which General Lacrosse had abolished—has placed at the head of every department Mulattoes—disorganized the army, and placed also at the head of the troops people of his description. These men not only refuse to assimilate with the Whites, but will have an empire over, and command them.

## EAST INDIES.

A dispatch from the Resident of the East India Company at Amboyna, dated July 6, 1801, brings intelligence of the surrender of Ternate to the British arms, which was delivered over, by capitulation, to Colonel Burron, the 21st of June. The Dutch Governor made a most resolute resistance, having defended the place with uncommon firmness for fifty-two days, but at the expence of the poor inhabitants, who perished by famine from ten to twenty a day, from the English blockading by

sea and land. The value of the captured property taken by the squadron, amounts to a lack and fifty thousand dollars.

The Island of Ternate is the largest of the Moluccas.

## AMERICA.

The session of the United States was opened on the 8th of December, by a long and important communication from the President to the Senate and Representatives, from which it appears, that the return of peace is likely to be attended with the greatest blessings to this country, as well by the suppression of all continental taxes whatever, as the augmentation of commerce. Its inhabitants have nearly doubled their number within the last ten years.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following are the principal proceedings of the Imperial Parliament since our last publication. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 28th of December, moved, that the House, on its rising, should adjourn to Monday. The reason for adjourning for so short a period, arose from prudential considerations, which gentlemen were doubtless aware it would at present be highly improper to explain. The motion being put from the chair, Mr. T. Grenville said, he had entertained a hope that no circumstance would have occurred that would have rendered any observation from him, on the subject of peace, necessary, till the Definitive Treaty should have been adjusted and settled; but a report, which was generally believed, had last night reached him, which he could not but consider as a sufficient cause of alarm, and conceived it his duty to explain the grounds of his apprehensions. The report was, that an armament had sailed from Brest, consisting of no less than 16 sail of the line, with 10,000 troops on-board, for the West Indies. He did not know there was any danger to be apprehended; but he was convinced that the circumstance he had mentioned, was of a nature to warrant the House, in requiring from his Majesty's Ministers, an explanation of the light in which they viewed the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that Government had received no regular official information of the armament having sailed from Brest for the West Indies; but that such an event had actually taken place, there remained no doubt. In the present posture of affairs, he was persuaded the House did not expect him to explain whether any communication on the subject had taken place between the Government

vernment of this country and that of France. But he was fully prepared to state, that nothing had happened to interfere with the force of language which the noble Lord, at the head of the foreign department, had thought proper to use, or the energy of conduct he had thought fit to adopt. The question of adjournment was then put and carried.

Mr. Addington, on the 4th of January said, the considerations which operated on his mind, consistent with his duty, to propose short adjournments, still continued in force to induce him to pursue a similar measure, though the cause was considerably diminished. He however trusted, that it would be unnecessary, even hereafter, to detail to the House the reasons which induced the short adjournments which had taken place. He should therefore move, that the House do adjourn to Thursday se'nnight, on which day he hoped to be enabled to adjourn the House over to that day, for the recess, that was originally intended. The Committee of Supply, and Ways and Means, were deferred to Friday se'nnight, after which the House adjourned to Thursday se'n-night.

When the Commons met again on that day, a messenger from the Customs presented an account of the quantity of grain, meal, flour, and rice, imported from the 1st of Oct. 1800, to the 1st of Oct. 1801. The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to observe, that he hoped and trusted the House would do him the justice to believe, that it was with great reluctance that he had, on former occasions, been induced to move repeated short adjournments, at a period, when gentlemen were wont to expect a convenient recess for the holidays. He had hoped to be able to move the adjournment this day, but he had been disappointed. At the same time he must beg leave to observe, that the disappointment was not of such a nature as to cause any alarm. It was neither attended with, nor productive of any, even the smallest, impediment to the desirable event to which he looked forward. It was therefore his intention to move, that the House do adjourn to Tuesday.

Mr. Jones said, he felt it his bounden duty to make some enquiry into the cause of the repeated short adjournments which had taken place. The adjournments had excited a spirit of general alarm throughout the country; an explanation therefore appeared to him necessary. He could not help observing, that similar measures should be resorted to on the part of the

French Government, and that, in the Legislative Assembly of France, adjournments should take place similar to those which had obtained in the British Parliament. The cause assigned for these adjournments, on the part of the First Consul of France, was likewise not a little entitled to notice. The First Consul had strongly dwelt on the want of calmness and unity of intention. He should forbear making any application, but hoped that some explanation would be vouchsafed for the purpose of putting mens' minds at rest, and quieting the alarm which had generally obtained throughout the country. No answer was returned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After which the motion for the adjournment was then put, and carried without a division.

On the 10th of January both Houses met according to their last adjournment. In the House of Commons the Secretary at War presented estimates of charges for the militia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said, that when the House last met, he had expressed a doubt whether it might not then adjourn to the period originally stated. He might now say, that the reasons which induced him to move these short adjournments might have been fairly considered as no longer to exist; but since that period he was happy in being able to state, that the causes were wholly done away. He had, however heard, with some degree of surprize, that it was expected he should make communications to the House relative to the motives thereof, and what these causes were. There might be circumstances, which though generally known by the public, yet were of that description, as to be extremely unfit for Parliamentary discussion; and events at this moment sanctioned the principle: and therefore he now deemed it improper to make such communications as were so expected from him. He then moved "that the House at its rising do adjourn to the 2d of February next."

Mr. Elliot expressed, in warm terms, his astonishment at hearing another proposition made for an adjournment.

After a speech of considerable length from Lord Hawkesbury, Dr. Lawrence, the Attorney General, Mr. Jones, and Captain Markham, the House adjourned to the day above-mentioned.

Lord Elgin, we find, had not set out for Egypt on the 25th of November, but the frigate which was to convey him, was ready for

for his reception. The object of Lord Elgin's voyage, is said to be of a political nature, and that he is empowered to settle some differences which have arisen between the Captain Pacha and General Hutchinson. It is stated, that this general has not only taken under his protection two fugitive Beys, whom the Captain had ordered to be apprehended, but that he had farther demanded the enlargement of eight other Beys, whom the Grand Vizier had sent to Cairo, under a strong escort, because they not only refused to submit to the authority of the Porte, which wishes to recover Egypt from the dominion of the Beys, but also endeavoured to form a party in the army of the Grand Vizier. The Mamalukes at Alexandria having taken part with their leaders, the Captain Pacha was obliged to send troops against them. An engagement took place; seven of the Beys were killed on the spot, and two effected their escape to the camp of the English general.

The trials of the mutineers of the Bantry Bay Squadron commenced on the 6th of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, on board his Majesty's ship, the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth. The Court observing several persons taking minutes of the proceedings, consulted for some time on the propriety of publishing the evidence in detached parts, and at length came to a determination that notes might be taken, but not published till the conclusion of the trials. The trial of Parker and his associates in 1797 was published daily; that of Captain Williamson in 1798, daily, without the least impediment.

The trials being ended, thirteen received sentence of death. On the 15th of January, six of the mutineers were executed in Portsmouth harbour: the yellow flag, the signal for execution, was hoisted on-board the *Temeraire*, at Spithead; and by a few minutes after ten, the boats from the different ships were all assembled round the *Formidable*, the *Temeraire* and the *Vengeance*, the vessels appointed for the awful scene. At a quarter before eleven o'clock, Chefterman, Fitzgerald, Collins, Mayfield, Ward, and Hillier, appeared on the quarter decks of the above

vessels, viz. four of them in the *Temeraire*, one in the *Formidable*, and one in the *Vengeance*. These vessels lay almost close together. After a few minutes spent in prayer, about eleven o'clock the signal was given by the firing of a gun, when they were launched into eternity.

They all behaved with great fortitude. Chefterman solicited the favour of a glass of wine, which he drank with great composure.

In consequence of an order received on the 13th of January from the Admiralty, by the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, a Court-Martial was held the next day, on-board his Majesty's ship, *Gladiator*, to try William Allen, Edward Taylor, George Comayne, George Dixon, James Riley, and Thomas Simmonds, seamen, belonging to his Majesty's ship, *Temeraire*, on charges of mutiny, &c. similar to those exhibited against the other prisoners. The prosecution was closed on the same afternoon, when the Court adjourned till half past ten the next morning. The Court met the next morning, according to their adjournment, and having humanely given time for their defence, they all, except Comayne, received sentence of death. He is to receive two hundred lashes. They have been since executed according to their sentence.

The booksellers and printers of the metropolis have agreed to petition Parliament for a repeal of the last duty upon paper, as the only means of preventing the greater part, if not the whole of their export trade, from being transferred to the hands of foreigners.

At a meeting of the Whig Club, on the 19th of January, Mr. Sheridan was in the chair. On his health being drank, he addressed the company. After explaining the origin and progress of the Club, and the active part which he had taken in its institution and establishment, he alluded to the report of the present Ministers having an intention of repealing the laws against popular meetings, and expressed a hope, that the report was well founded. Mr. Sheridan was highly applauded on the occasion.

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
<b>RHEUMATISM</b>	27
Catarrh	48
Chlorosis and Amenorrhæa	43
Erysipelas	5
Cynanche Tonsillarum	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis	13
Hæmoptysis	6
Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	11
Diarrhea	14
Menorrhagia	7
Leucorrhœa	5
Hypochondriasis	2
Dyspepsia	15
Hysteria	6
Epilepsia	3
Cephalia	4
Asthénia	10
Infantile Diseases	19
Chronic Eruptions	11

The subject of rheumatism and catarrh was sufficiently descanted upon in the report for December. These diseases still continue to prevail, but nothing has occurred with regard to them which either from its novelty or importance can lay claim to any additional observations.

More cases of typhus have occurred, but not one under the personal observation of the reporter has proved fatal; except that of a distressed mother, who, after having nursed seven of her children, and by her tender assiduities essentially aided the endeavours of the physician, sunk herself a victim to the influence of the contagion, aggravated, as it could not fail to be, by the combined operation of preceding labour, watchfulness, and maternal solicitude.

This disease, if judiciously treated, seldom in young persons proves fatal. But when the vital energy has been impaired by age, and painful affections of the mind act in conjunction with a disordered state of the body, neither the apothecary's art, nor the utmost sagacity and experience of the physician, will be likely to effect a speedy or a radical restoration.

In all those instances where the principle of life is in a state of juvenile vigour, and no organic læsion exists, it is impossible that a person *can* die of fever, unless it be in consequence of the unskilfulness of the medical attendant, or a want of fidelity or accuracy in the execution of his prescriptions.

Cases of amenorrhæa have of late been more than usually prevalent; this, it is not impossible, may in some degree be owing to the intensity of cold which we have recently experienced. The thermometer, during this last month, has sunk more than twenty-five degrees below the freezing point. Cold, from its well-known *astringent* quality, is calculated to check every species of hæmorrhage. It may appear in opposition to the reasonableness of this conjecture, that cold-bathing should so generally be of service to chlorotic patients; its good effects, however, ought to be attributed not to the low temperature of the bath, but merely to the *shock* that is experienced in plunging into it. It may be regarded as acting in a similar manner with a shock of electricity, or any other sudden agitation occasioned either by violent exercise of the body, or movement of the mental affections, all of which are frequently found to induce a speedy recovery from this disease.

In general, however, this complaint may be traced to an unnatural restraint, which in the present *morbid* state of society, is placed, at least in the case of females, upon the most powerful and important propensity of our nature; a propensity the gratification of which is not less essential to the health of the individual, than it is to the perpetuity of the species.

Sick head-aches, which are so common in cases of this kind, are more effectually, and with less injury to the constitution, alleviated by gentle aperients, than by the emetics which are too frequently had recourse to. The long-continued use of emetics cannot fail essentially to impair the tone of the stomach, upon which the health of the whole system almost entirely depends.

An epicure does not suffer so much from too full and luxurious a meal, as from the emetic which he takes afterwards, in order to remove its disagreeable effects.

The same caution with regard to emetics ought to be prescribed in cephalæa, or any of the various nervous affections of the head, which in almost every instance may be traced to a diseased condition of the stomach. In his account of the life and writings of Swift, Lord Orrery observes, that this extraordinary man attributed to

a surfeit

a surfeit that giddiness in his head, which with intermissions, sometimes of a longer and sometimes of a shorter continuance, pursued him till it seemed to complete its conquest by rendering him the exact image of one of his own *struldbruggs*, a miserable spectacle devoid of every appearance of human nature, except the outward form. The noble author's own opinion, with regard to Swift's mental disease, is both more ingenious and more plausible. It may not be improper to quote his own words alluding to this subject.

"The absolute naturals owe their wretchedness to a wrong formation of the brain, or to accidents in their birth, or the dregs of fevers and other violent distempers. The last was the case of the Dean of St. Patrick's, according to the account sent me by his two relations, Mr. White-way, and Mr. Swift: neither of whom, I think, make the least mention of a *deafness*

that from time to time attacked the Dean, and rendered him extremely miserable. You will find him complaining of this misfortune in several parts of his writings, especially in his letters to Dr. Sheridan. Possibly some internal pressure upon his brain might first have affected the auditory nerves, and then by degrees might have increased so as entirely to stop up that fountain of ideas which had before spread itself in the most diffusive and surprising manner\*."

In a similar way, perhaps, may be explained the circumstance of melancholy succeeding to loss of sight; which has been more than once referred to in these reports.

J. R.

\* The whole of the work above alluded to ought to be recommended as a model of biographical composition. We should less regret the deaths of extraordinary men, if their lives were always written by a Lord Orrery.

## BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of Dec. 1801, and the 20th of Jan. 1802.

### BANKRUPTCIES,

(The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.)

ARNOLD, T. Wolverhampton, baker (Allens, Clement's inn.

Adams, J. Brompton, Kent, butcher (Bishop, Essex-street.

Atkins, J. and Mark Palmer, Monkwearmouth-shore, sail-makers (Wawen, Mark-lane.

Addison T. Chute Forest, and W. Addison, Melton. Wilts. corn dealers (Bexwell and Keys, James-court, St. Mary Axe.

Brady, J. Ipswich, linen draper (R. S. Durham, Ipswich

Bulmer, T. Harmsby, Yorkshire (Hodgson, Clement's inn.

Bonnin, H. G. New Bond street, furniture printer (Bishop, Lyon's inn.

Bellman, M. Corfe Mullen, Dorset, miller (Pearson and Son, Temple.

Bendals, W. Whitcombe, Somerset, mealman (Edmunds, Exchange-office, Lincoln's inn.

Blackmore, R. Colonnade, near the Foundling Hospital, painter and glazier (Dawne, Bridges street, Covent Garden.

Bellamy, J. and A. de Valangis, Holborn, wine merchants (Smedley, at Mr. Welch's, Aldergate street.

Bishop, J. Leighton hall, Lancaster, merchant (Mason and Wilson, Lancaster.

Bishop, W. Leighton hall, merchant, Partner with J. Bishop, of Leighton hall, and T. Law, of Barbadoes (Mason and Wilson, Lancaster.

Cowgill, J. Manchester, merchant (Lee, Temple.

Cooper, W. Derby, iron founder (Lowten, Temple.

Chamberlain, J. Breamford, Suffolk, inn keeper (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings.

Daniel, J. late of Ballyshannon, now of Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple.

Duff, J. Elmbury square, merchant (Walton, Girdler's hall.

Dennett, T. New street, Covent Garden, goldsmith (Aubrey, Cook's court, Currier street.

Donne, W. J. Liverpool, linen draper (Williamson, Liverpool.

Douglas, A. Mount row, Lambeth, dealer (Williams, Currier street.

Dane, J. W. Williamson, and R. Clay Arnold, Nottingham, booksellers (Macedougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn.

Eyre, A. Union street, St. Mary le bone, grocer (Edwards, Symonds inn.

Field, W. Old Cavendish street, painter and glazier (Watkins and Stockhouse, Featherstone buildings.

Fothergill, T. Manchester, merchant (Ellis, Currier street.

Graham, W. Rotherington, miller, &c. (Ellis, Currier street.

Graham, J. and J. Bury, Southampton, wine merchants (Ellis, Catharine court, Seething lane.

Gates, R. Great Saffron hill, baker (Bishop, Lyon's inn.

Guthrie, R. and C. Cook, Liverpool, merchants (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton.

Green, W. Swanika, cheesemonger (Price, Lincoln's inn.

Holmes, W. Otley, mercer (Sykes, New inn.

Howwood, J. late of Stockport, now of Manchester, manufacturer (Ellis, Currier street.

Harris, A. Whitechapel road, hatter (Smith, Barber's hall, Monkwell street.

Juxon, T. Birmingham, cornfactor (Sanderson, Palgrave place; or Chilton, Exchequer office, Lincoln's inn.

Ingold, G. P. Braintree, scrivener (Ledwick, Queenhithe.

Jones, L. Colonnade, Greaville street, Brunwick square, Middlesex, builder, &c. (Tisbury and Bedford, Ely place.

King, S. Gloucester, shop keeper (Jenkins and James, New Inn.

Key, W. Duke street, Aldgate, man's mercer (Skyles, Castle street, Holborn.

Kirby, G. Halifax, inn keeper (Coulthurst, Bedford row.

Kendry, G. Harnham, Yorkshire, dealer (Hudgson, Clement's inn.

Lickley, J. Newcastle street, Strand, hosier (Williams, Lion College.

Lindlay, W. Manchester, manufacturer (Ellis, Currier street.

Longdale, N. and T. Thompson, Bedford street, Covent Garden, woollen drapers (Jopson, Lincoln's inn.

Morris, J. now of John street, Westminster, formerly of the Inner Temple, scrivener (Taggs, Furnival's inn.

Morrey, J. C. Manchester, cotton manufacturer (Ellis, Currier street.

Mallison, G. Gauxholme, corn miller, &c. (Battye, Chancery lane.

McGeorge, W. Old Bond street, banker (under the firm of Adey, McGeorge, and Co (Fishes, Ely place.

McKnight, S. Jun. Liverpool (Battye, Chancery lane.

Nabb, J. Garston, Derbyshire, calico printer (Lee, Temple.

Nash, W. Woodton Underage, currier (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Nobes, J. and W. Southsea Common, green grocers (Cornthwaite John Hector, Portsea.

Needham, J. Ashby de la Zouch, hosier (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symonds inn.

Naudan, T. Manchester, warehouseman (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn.

Parker, E. S. evening, Herts, corn dealer (Wells, Wood street, Spital fields.

Phillips, J. Swan inn, Rose, inn holder (Collins and Pryke, Rose.

Powell, W. Brompton, Middlesex, butcher (Ellis, Currier street.

Rees, T. Broad street, St. Giles's, glaz. seller (Madlocks, Lincoln's inn.

Reece, W. Liverpool, merchant (Ellis, Currier street.

Roberts, J. Shrewsbury, linen draper (Griffiths, Lincoln's inn.

Rozas, S. C. Brown's buildings, Leadenhall street, merchant (Dixon, Nassau street.

Smith, R. late of Liverpool, now of Little Chelfea (Pears, Little St. Martin's lane.

Sreater, W. Billingham, Suffolk, miller (Wilson and Broad, Union street, Southwark.

Sissons, J. Kingston on Hull, merchant (Firm, J. Sisson and Co., Lyon and Collier, Bedford row.

Stewart, J. Canterbury square, Tooley street, mariner, fur-

- viving partner of A. Stewart, deceased (Daun and Teafdale, Threadneedle street.
- Tolcano, Phineas de Baruch, Great Ale street, merchant (Willett and Ansell's, Finsbury square.
- Thring, J. late of Moorhouse's, Revesby, Lincolnshire, farmer, (R. Citherowe, Horncastle.
- Trollop, H. Nailworth, mealman (Gardener and Skinner, Minchinhampton.
- Tobin D. and T. O'Meara (under Firm of Tobin, O'Meara, and Co.) Nicholas lane, Lombard street, merchants (Flahman and Pingle, Elly place.
- Timms, J. Bowling street, Westminster, shopkeeper (Lindemann, Crown street, Westminster.
- Thorpe, W. Drury lane, wooden draper (Jopson, Lincoln's inn.
- Woolridge, G. Withnorn Minster, Dorset, dealer (T. Parr, Poole.
- Wallace, J. Upper Maryle bone street, carpenter, &c. (Netherfield, Essex street.
- Wakeman, R. Birmingham, plater (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Synch's Inn.
- Webb, W. Cloth Fair, Smith (Collyer, Great Eastcheap.
- Walker, W. Lancaster, merchant (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester.
- Wright, G. Worcester, glove seller, &c. (Platt, Bride court.
- DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.**
- Alderton, J. R. Salehurst, Yorkshire, Feb. 2.
- Allan, J. Birmingham, corn dealer, Jan. 25.
- Allgood, J. Gloucester, mercer, Feb. 13.
- Armstrong, S. Bath, ironmonger, &c. Feb. 15.
- Almond, T. Doggate hill, Feb. 2, final.
- Andrews, T. Hackney road, brewer, Jan. 23.
- Abernethy, J. and F. Henderson, Lothbury, merchants, Feb. 2.
- Bebington, J. City road, umbrella maker, Jan. 22.
- Bainbridge W. Gerard street, carver and gilder, Jan. 23.
- Brassey, T. Wigan, shopkeeper, Jan. 28.
- Bleafe, J. Liverpool, Jan. 18.
- Bleafe, J. Liverpool, and J. Wiseman, jun. St. Vincent's merchants, surviving partners of G. Burgeis, Jan. 18.
- Bateman, J. Kingston upon Hull, merchant, Jan. 25.
- Bache, P. and A. Balfour street, merchants, Jan. 23.
- Bonney, W. Liverpool, soap boiler, &c. Jan. 26.
- Bottomley, T. Liverpool, linen draper, Feb. 12.
- Bibby, T. Stockport, grocer, Jan. 27.
- Bightly, J. Nottingham, merchant, Jan. 29.
- Bennett, W. Watling street, warehouseman, Feb. 13.
- Berridge, R. Old City Chambers, merchant, Feb. 13.
- Burgeis, L. Old Change, straw hat warehouseman, Feb. 13.
- Bate, E. Live pool, merchant, Feb. 12.
- Bacon, J. Fulham, potter, Feb. 16.
- Barlow, J. Shude hill, Manchester, innkeeper, Feb. 17, final.
- Clay, B. Huddersfield, linen draper, Jan. 25.
- Child, R. and B. Pratt, Coventry, flint manufacturers, Jan. 18.
- Child, E. South street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, Jan. 22.
- Cribbet, T. Minchinhampton, clothier, Feb. 9, final.
- Cock, A. and H. Gloucester, urapers, Jan. 27.
- Cutterback, P. York street, brewer, Jan. 19, final.
- Collins, J. St. Paul's church yard, confiditioner, Feb. 13.
- Charters, T. Haydon square, merchant, Feb. 9.
- Connard, J. Piccadilly, cutler, Feb. 26.
- Clemson, E. Strand, glover, Feb. 13.
- Cole, F. South Tawton, forge maker, Feb. 11.
- Cullin, M. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 12.
- Dafos, J. B. K. B. K. Lighterman, Jan. 23.
- Dennis, H. B. Gainsborough, drifter, Jan. 23.
- Damerum, W. Portsmouth, builder, &c. Jan. 18.
- Downing W. Sutton upon Trent, maltster, Jan. 18.
- Dovey, J. Shr wbury, upholster, Feb. 2.
- Delaman, J. Kingston upon Hull, merchants, Feb. 9.
- Elkins, W. Oxford street, book seller, Jan. 22.
- Evans, J. Paternoster-row, book seller, Feb. 13.
- Edwards, T. Fore street, Limehouse, victualler, Jan. 23.
- Ezuff, J. Chicker, wine merchant, Feb. 16.
- Fletcher, G. Thornhaugh street, planter, Jan. 9.
- Fozard, J. Gen. and Jan. and L. Fozard, Park lane, stable keeper, Jan. 19.
- Fenner, T. West Wycombe, shop keeper, Jan. 21.
- Frome, J. P. St. Stephen's Walbrook, merchant, Feb. 6.
- Grayson, G. South Cave, Yorkshire, grocer, Jan. 14.
- George, W. Chepitow, innkeeper, Jan. 30.
- Greenaway, M. and F. Calne, collar makers, Jan. 27.
- Green, W. Crooked lane, warehouseman, Feb. 12.
- Hartnisk, J. C. J. Hutchinson, and W. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, Feb. 13.
- Heath, F. Bath, ironmonger, Jan. 29.
- Hinton, W. West Harding street, engraver, &c. Feb. 23.
- Hoyle, H. Ilminster, grocer, Feb. 6.
- Harper, W. and J. Wilton, Cattle street, Budge row, merchants, Feb. 6.
- Haynes, R. Bedford street, Covent Garden, man's mercer, Feb. 9.
- Harris, G. Bristol, grocer, Feb. 16.
- Jackton, T. Shalford, Elfix, shopkeeper, Jan. 23.
- Jillade, W. Wolverhampton, rope maker, &c. Feb. 18.
- Krohn, J. New court, Throgmorton street, merchant, Feb. 2.
- Ker, P. Old Jewry, merchant, Jan. 30.
- Kent, A. and M. Pemberton, Lime street square, merchants, Feb. 13.
- Kellett, T. Birmingham, baker, Feb. 17.
- Kembie, S. and W. Spens, Norfolk street, Strand, merchants, Feb. 15.
- Living, N. Newgate street, linen draper, Jan. 26.
- Low, J. Finsbury place, merchant, Jan. 22.
- Lowe, D. and J. H. Rigg, Hart street, Covent Garden, rectifiers and brandy merchants, Feb. 2.
- Langstaff, S. Sunderland, ship owner, Feb. 13.
- Lewington, H. Andover, inn holder, Feb. 10.
- Liddard, T. Great Pultney street, carpenter, Feb. 9.
- Mercalf, S. and J. Golden leg court, hosiery, Feb. 23.
- Morris, P. St. Martin's court, hosiery, Jan. 23.
- Mee, W. and W. Evans, Wood street, hosiery, Jan. 26.
- Millard, R. parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, victualler, Jan. 16.
- Motterhead, T. Manchesters, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 15.
- Martin, W. Honeiton, broker, Feb. 2.
- Mulgrave, E. Leeds, flint merchant, Feb. 3, final.
- Moore, J. E. Berners street, leather dresser, March 9.
- McCarthy, R. Bristol, tobacconist, Feb. 26, final.
- Mills, J. Swansea, shipwright, Feb. 16.
- Nantes, H. Warford court, surviving partner of R. M. T. Chiffwell, merchant, Jan. 30.
- Newman, T. Exeter Change, optician, Feb. 19.
- Needs, R. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, serge maker, Feb. 11.
- Owen, E. St. James's street, tailor, Feb. 19.
- Payne, T. and R. Cheap side, goldsmiths, Jan. 12, final.
- Perry, J. and G. Rigg, Bread street, warehouseman, Feb. 16.
- Parker, B. Birmingham, foreriver, Jan. 20.
- Phillips, C. Ratfax, merchant, Jan. 27.
- Parker, J. S. Weirs street, facier, Feb. 2.
- Perry, R. and T. Andrews, Hackney, brewers, Jan. 23.
- Pofter, A. Southwark, china man, Feb. 23.
- Roberts, R. and W. Williams, Great Dittaf lane, warehousemen, Jan. 23.
- Reichard, J. J. P. Dahmer, and J. J. Brune, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchants, Feb. 6.
- Reimer, H. Catharine court, Tower hill, merchant, Jan. 30.
- Richards, J. Truro, shop keeper, Feb. 5.
- Reckitrow, J. Henley on Thames, grocer, Feb. 19.
- Steward, J. late of the Earl Howe East India man, Jan. 30.
- Saul, T. and J. Reynolds, Manchester, wool rapers, Feb. 2.
- Smith, W. Mile end, insurance broker, Jan. 30.
- Smith, E. Birmingham, hat manufacturer, Jan. 20.
- Smith, R. Whitechapel, scrivener, Feb. 15.
- Slivers, T. Nicholas lane, merchant, March 6.
- Saul, T. and J. Reynolds, Manchester.
- Symonds, —, E. Pace, and P. W. Crapp, Plainrow green, wool rapers, Feb. 13.
- Scales, W. Middleton, miller, &c. Feb. 8, final.
- Scott, S. and J. Mount street, haberdashers, Feb. 13.
- Slinton, T. Ironmonger lane, factor, Feb. 23.
- Sayer, G. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 11.
- Tuffing, J. N. Lincoln, corn factor, Jan. 23.
- Vaughan, H. Liverpool, grocer, Jan. 26.
- Van sprangen, N. Wells street, Goodman's fields (firm N. Van sprangen and Co) Feb. 26.
- Walker, P. Dudley and West Bromwich, draper, Jan. 16.
- Walton, R. Bread street, merchant, Jan. 30.
- Wainer, R. George yard, factor, Feb. 2.
- Wells, J. and T. Davis, New Bond street, silversmiths, Jan. 30.
- Willis, R. Creicent, Minorities, merchant, Feb. 2.
- Walt, J. Bath, cordwainer, Feb. 6.
- Walt, D. Windsor, coal merchant, Feb. 6.
- Warrington, G. Manchester, merchant, Feb. 8.
- Watsons, J. Hammer smith, victualler, Feb. 9.
- Williams, J. Abingdon, carrier, Feb. 13.
- Wetherherd, C. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 10.
- Winter, B. Long Acre, cabinet maker, Feb. 27.
- Young, J. Sealecotes, York, Feb. 8.
- Zerhorst, H. Basinghall street, merchant (Firm, Reilly, Zurhorst, and Co.) Feb. 15.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, &c.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The locks, canal and basin, from which the Surrey Iron-railway, now in agitation, is to commence at Wandsworth, have been lately opened, and the water admitted from the Thames. The first barge entered the lock, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, who rejoiced in the completion of this part of the

important and useful work. The ground is laid for the railway, with some few intervals, all the way up to Croydon, and the undertakers wait only for the approach of permanent open weather, to lay down the iron. It is expected, to be completed by Midsummer.



The number of bankers, in the metropolises, in the year 1740, was 28; in 1770, 38; in 1782, 47; in 1802, 72; and until about the years 1697, or 8, there were only 2, viz. Child and Co. and Denne and Co.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from December 9, 1800, to December 15, 1801.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1073—buried 1136.—Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4266—buried, 4143.—Christened in the 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 8373—buried, 8977.—Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4102—buried, 5119.—Total, christened, males, 9400—females, 8414—in all, 17814—buried, males, 9661—females, 9713—in all, 19374.

The following yearly averages, containing nine years each, shew the number of cattle and sheep, fold in Smithfield, from the year 1731.

		Cattle.	Sheep.
1732 to 1740	the average	83,906	564,650
1741	1749	74,194	559,892
1750	1758	75,331	623,091
1759	1767	83,432	615,328
1768	1776	89,362	627,805
1777	1785	99,285	687,588
1786	1794	108,075	707,456

We are not informed of the precise yearly average of the seven last years, but understand that it considerably exceeds that of any former period.

The following is a comparison between the average weight of bullocks, &c. as it was 100 years ago, and as it is at the present time.

		lbs.	lbs.
Bullocks	100 years ago	370	now 800
Calves		50	140
Sheep		28	80
Lambs		18	50

A new northern sea mark or beacon, has been lately erected, (for the benefit of ships, sailing to the neighbourhood of the island of Heligoland,) on the sand-bank, which lies a quarter of a German mile, (a German mile, is upwards of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  English) to the South of Amrum and west of the island of Pellworm. The height of this beacon is 60 feet. It is easily seen at a distance of three German miles; appearing, at first, like a sloop with her top-sail set. As soon as this beacon can be distinctly seen from the deck, the vessel must not approach nearer; for the soundings will be from five to six fathoms, and the distance two German miles. It may serve as an excellent mark for enabling vessels to regulate their course, and principally for directing the navigation to the deeps and rivers; such as the Schmal Deep, the Hever, the Eider, the Lister, &c. The above information, which is of considerable importance to navigation, and must prove highly acceptable to the com-

mercial world, has been lately published, at Bremen, under the authority of Mr. Kulenkamp, the Danish consul at that place.

On the 16th of December last, Mr. Stock's donation, of 101 each, to ten curates, of the church of England, with large families, whose respective incomes do not exceed 401. per annum, was adjudged to be given to the following persons:—The Reverend C. Copner, of Hargrave chapel, Cheshire, aged 41, with 10 children, his income 271. 6s. per annum; J. Hughes, Denbighshire, aged 42, 7 children, income 301.; David Jones, Denbighshire, aged 36, 6 children, income 361.; H. Jones, Glamorganshire, aged 50, 6 children, income 401.; J. Jones, Glamorganshire, aged 71, 11 children, income 401. blind; Robert Milner, Cumberland, aged 34, 5 children, income 251.; David Morris, Carmarthenshire, aged 49, 8 children, income 201.; H. Roberts, Denbighshire, aged 39, 7 children, income 301.; J. Rooke, Barmby, Yorkshire, aged 34, 3 children, income 201.; J. Smith, Bellingham, Northumberland, aged 42, 6 children, income 401.

According to accounts lately laid before the House of Commons, the produce of the Excise Duties, in England and Scotland, paid into the Exchequer, for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1801, is 10,832,749l. The produce of Stamp Duties for the same period, is 2,620,256l.

*Married.*] T. White, esq. of Duke-street, Westminster, to Miss C. Richardson, of Stork house, Essex.—Also at Stork, R. J. I. Lacy, esq. of the Train of Artillery, to Miss L. Richardson, also of Stork House.

T. Myers, esq. of Park-place, St. James's, to Lady M. C. Neville.

Mr. J. Bowden, to Mrs. Relph.

G. Payne, esq. of Selby Abbey, Northamptonshire, to Miss M. Grey, second daughter of R. W. Grey, esq. of Backworth, Northumberland.

Mr. W. H. Bouteville, of Alderfgate-street, to Miss Moore, of Bath.

Mr. W. S. Holloway, of the Stamp-office, to Mrs. Forsyth, widow, late of Billericay.

T. Leason, esq. of Beverley, to Miss E. Green, of the New-road, Marybone, London.

T. G. Brewer, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss A. Hughes, second daughter of R. Hughes, esq. of Lincoln's inn.

At St. Paul's Covent-garden, Mr. R. Pugh, of Brydges-street, to Miss M. Hawkins, of Birmingham.

B. Forbes, esq. of Great Russell-street, to Miss H. Stone, third daughter of R. Stone, esq. of Chislehurst, in Kent.

Mr. J. Wood, of Threadneedle-street, to Miss S. A. Sparrow, second daughter of Mr. J. Sparrow, of West Smithfield.

Mr. Bowle, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish square, to Miss Maitland, of Bath.

Mr. W. Hearn, of Holborn-hill, to Miss S. Hunt, late of Coleman street.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Lady Grantley's, at Wonerish, Surrey, in her 55th year, Miss T. Chapple, grand-daughter of the late Sir W. Chapple.

The Hon. Miss C. J. Leslie, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Leslie, at his lordship's seat at Shrub Hill, near Dorking, Surrey.

At Wadley House, in his 53d year, Lord Viscount Ashbrook. He is succeeded in his titles and estate by his only brother the Hon. H. J. Flower, captain in the 58th regiment of foot, which has lately arrived from Egypt.

At Hadley, in Middlesex, in her 75th year, Mrs. Chapone, a lady very highly distinguished in the literary world by many useful and elegant productions. See page 39 of this Number of the Monthly Magazine.

At his house in Hereford-street, in his 73d year, Lord Kircudbright.

Lately at Hampstead, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Mallet, wife of Mr. Joseph Mallet of Aldermanbury; of whom it may be said with truth,

A purer Spirit never fled

To mingle with the silent dead;

'Twas innocence, 'twas truth.

— her mind

Overflowed with love to all her kind.

The Rev. Arthur O'Leary, a Roman Catholic clergyman, gifted with great natural humour, and possessed of many learned and polite acquirements. From the rank of a simple Dominican Friar, he obtained, by the mere buoyancy of talent the notice and the recompence of the Irish government. He wrote on political subjects without acrimony, and on parties with an unprecedented degree of conciliation.

Of a paralytic affection, S. Turner, Esq. F.R.S. and formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company. In 1783, Capt. Turner was sent by Governor Hastings, on an embassy to the Grand Lama of Thibet; and, since his return, he published a very interesting account of his mission, together with a narrative of his travels through Bootan and a part of Thibet.

In his 67th year, J. Vaux, esq. of Duke Street, Spitalfields.

The Rev. H. Mayo, D. D. Rector of St. George's, Middlesex.

At his house near Kingston, Surrey, aged 83, of a paralytic stroke, Sir Thomas Kent.

In his 78th year, R. Udney, esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair, a gentleman much distinguished for his taste in the fine arts.

Much regretted, Gabriel Leekey, esq. many years a common-council-man, and deputy of the ward of Bassishaw.

In his 78th year, R. Many, esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair.

— Cockburn, esq. first Clerk of the Pay-office.

At Greenwich, aged 77, T. Dunnage, esq. J. Dulet, esq. of Tottenham-court-road.

At Pyne's-house, in an advanced age, the Dowager Lady Northcote.

Aged 61, J. Shoolbred, esq.

Of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. M. Downings, of New-street, Covent Garden.

Mr. J. Cruikshanks, merchant, and stock-broker, of Birchinn-lane.

Mrs. Clithero of Boston House, Middlesex.

Aged 76, Mrs. Chant, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

Aged 55, Mr. J. Fossick, of Bishopsgate-street.

At Knightsbridge, aged 72, Mrs. L. Weedon, late of Little East Cheap.

J. Findlay, esq. of Berners-street, late of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

At Wandsworth, Mrs. Barlow.

At Camberwell, Mrs. A. Evans, relict of the late Mr. R. Evans, of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Mr. Earle, tailor and woollen-draper, formerly of Bermondsey-street. This gentleman was grandfather to the noted Miss Robertson, now a prisoner in the Fleet, and to whom, by a former will, he had bequeathed a property of 10,000l. but he has now left her only one shilling.

At Esther, Surry, aged 72, Mr. W. Duckett, the ingenious inventor of the drill plough, and many other useful instruments of agriculture.

W. Raddish, esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Mrs. Rymer, of Cockspur-street, Charing Cross.

At Kennington, Mrs. Sherer, wife of Mr. J. Sherer, jun. wine-merchant, of Mark-lane.

A few days after Christmas, at his residence in Albemarle-street, of an obstruction, occasioned by inflammation in the kidneys, John Rush, esq. in the 51st year of his age. Mr. Rush, besides holding his Commission, as a surgeon in the guards, had for some years enjoyed the honourable post of Inspector General of Regimental Hospitals, and was in the annual receipt from government, of nearly a thousand pounds, which, with the emoluments of his profession, as a surgeon, during twenty laborious years, had enabled him to accumulate nearly as many thousand pounds. If it may with truth be asserted, that during the major part of this period, his economy kept pace equal with his exertions, it must yet be acknowledged to his honor, that he expended considerable sums, in the support and education of a large family of nephews and nieces, committed by providence to his charge, and to whom he was truly a father. Dying unmarried, he wished his property to be equally divided amongst his heirs, with the reservation of a few trifling legacies, and an annuity of 100l. to a certain female friend, whose life has been harassed by a severity and repetition of misfortune, which we look for only on the pages of romance. Mr. Rush, was the son of a jolly, fox-hunting, farmer, in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk,

folk, who, sacrificing every thing to his love of company, left his family, at his decease, in a state of absolute want. There were two sons, who experienced a fatherly care from their uncle, Mr. Cook, a surgeon, of Hartstone, probably the place of their nativity. Roger, the elder, had the offer of being bred to the uncle's profession, which he kindly relinquished in favour of his younger brother, himself entering into the service of Sir Charles Bunbury, in which he remained until his death, a period of near forty years. Mr. Roger Rush was well known as clerk of the course at Newmarket, and beloved by all, as a man of a most benevolent and friendly disposition. At the expence of this good brother, the subject of the present memoir, was supported at the hospitals in London, in order to obtain the necessary qualifications as a surgeon, after having completed his apprenticeship. From the hospital Mr. Rush returned to the country, where he served as an assistant several years, at Sibyl Hedingham, and Colchester, in Essex, and would doubtless have spent his days in the obscurity which envelopes the life of a common country practitioner, but for the interventions of certain accidental circumstances. Love had no little hand in his removal from Hedingham, and the tale would afford no trifling example of female caprice, and superciliousness; but to the advice of an intimate friend it was entirely owing (as Mr. Rush himself has often since acknowledged,) that he took that step which led to reputation and fortune—going out to America with the army: yet his treatment of this friend after his elevation, and the establishment of his fortune, is said to have been ungenerous, and even harsh in the extreme, a fact totally irreconcilable with his general excellent character, and with the acknowledged defects of that friend in various ways. At the expence of his good brother, Mr. Rush was fitted out as a surgeons'-mate in the guards, an appointment most probably obtained for him, by Sir Charles Bunbury. On their arrival at New York, he was fortunate enough to be appointed to the surgeoncy almost immediately, Mr. Smythers quitting the regiment with the view of settling in that city. From this period to his death, fortune seems never to have quitted this minion of her's, but to have attended him constantly with an open hand, or rather with a *carte blanche*, on which he had but to inscribe whatever he desired, of connection, of the power of pleasing, or of professional success; and indeed, no small share of this was most justly merited, by an unwearied industry, and universal attention, on the part of Mr. Rush, who was equally beloved and respected by all ranks; who with the smallest possible sacrifice to indolence or even repose, gave up every instant of his time to professional, or convivial duties; for these last he was admirably calculated by nature, a gift, which, had he been habituated to reflection,

he would have lamented, from the violent inroads thence made on his constitution. He continued in America, attached to the guards, throughout the war, and whilst in a southern province, had the opportunity of listening to a conversation of the utmost importance, managed with great heat between the parties. It involves the reputation of a distinguished character, whose subsequent misfortune, it seems, was clearly and literally foretold. Rush, with a mind of a very common cast, had a talent for observation, as well as imitation; he always spoke with the utmost contempt of the professional abilities and moral character of another prominent personage, who laboured hard to impress the world with an exalted opinion of himself. After the conclusion of the American war, we find Mr. Rush settled as a surgeon, in lodgings, in Stafford-street, Bond-street; where he remained some years, practising the laudable virtues of industry and economy, to his very considerable emolument. His early practice, as may easily be conjectured, was chiefly among his brother officers, who had the most implicit reliance on his skill; and these being, many of them, men of rank, their favour and patronage, in process of time, brought Mr. Rush so much into vogue, as a surgeon, that of late years, no professional case, of any consequence, occurred, to which he was not called. This reputation was farther strengthened by signal good fortune in several cases, wherein others of the profession had not succeeded, which created a strong attachment in the patients, and brought him very liberal remunerations. Previously to the departure of a noble marquis for India, it is believed his lordship made very advantageous offers to Mr. Rush, which however he thought proper to decline, on the strength of that certain prospect which fortune was opening to his view, in his native country. His chief preferment he probably owed to some member of the Royal Family, both his Royal Highness the Prince, and the Duke of York, being extremely partial to him, and entertaining an high opinion of his capacity and professional experience. A certain French author remarks, "the commercial spirit is so universally predominant in England, that if a man do but possess property, he may always go to market for reputation, and suit himself; and that the liberty of the press, is more completely under the controul of the aristocracy of property, than of the Executive Government." It is fit we repel such insinuations in the most pointed and practical way; one mean to effect which is, by conferring on the public, the eminent advantage of a detail of impartial posthumous characters, instead of indulging the partialities or interested views of a private circle, with unfounded and fulsome eulogiums. The life before us is a striking example of the success which may be expected from a sedulous and appropriate application of talents.

ients,—from reducing the art of pleasing to a regular system, and from an ever vigilant attention to the *main chance*. Talents like these, in the most ordinary mind, with the assistance of those turns of luck, which the vigilance of such seldom fails to grasp, will secure the highest rank in any profession, whilst awkward and profound knowledge, and learned research, are making their experiments amongst the dregs of poverty. The subject of this memoir had surely the sacred title to the honourable appellation of a thoroughly practised man, for with a mind totally unembarrassed by learning or science, he spent his whole life in the daily exercise of his profession. The curious questions which he has been heard to ask, led his hearers to a determination as to the extent of his medical knowledge; and his conduct, in his own case, was a convincing proof of the small confidence he had in the utility of the profession to which he belonged. There is no doubt but his absolute refusal of all medical aid was the immediate cause of his death,

and that his constant and obstinate rejection of the advice of his friends, and his habitual devotion at the shrine of Bacchus, laid the foundation of that disease, which was slowly, but surely, preparing his fate. His chief excellence as a surgeon, was supposed to lie in the treatment of gun-shot wounds; he seldom or never trusted himself in operations, a branch, which in his practice, he always committed to the skill of a particular friend. In his general practice, he seems ever to have adopted the most fashionable and prevailing system, and avoiding all question or contention, to which he had the good sense to perceive himself inadequate, he made no professional enemies or opponent, all his brethren, as is the way of the world, being ready to worship the rising sun. Thus did this real man of the world succeed in pleasing all mankind within his reach; and in attaining an equal rank with those, who are most eminent for science, without incurring the labour of learned research.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

### WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\*\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Some considerable benefactions have been lately added to the funds of the society called the "Schoolmasters Association" for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, meeting at Newcastle, for the support of widows, and superannuated members, by a number of generous individuals; which, added to their own annual subscriptions, affords a well grounded hope that it will at length arrive at such a degree of strength and stability, as to answer all the purposes of its original institution.

Bills of mortality for Newcastle and Gateshead, for the year 1801:—

St. Nicholas, baptisms, males 40, females 47, total 87. Burials, males 39, females 36, total 75. Marriages 40.

All Saints, baptisms, males 230, females 223, total 453. Burials, males, 70, females 73, total 143. Marriages 112.

St. Andrew's, baptisms, males 43, females 52, total 95. Burials, males 43, females 55, total 98. Marriages 57.

St. John's, baptisms, males 55, females 66, total 121. Burials, males 67, females 51, total 118. Marriages 69.

Gateshead, baptisms, males 104, females 82, total 186. Burials, males 176, females 163, total 339. Marriages 116.

Total, marriages 374, baptisms 942, burials

773, exclusive of those interred at the Ballast Hills, usually estimated at about 500.

Mr. Greathead of South Shields, has been lately presented with the honorary medal of the Royal Humane Society, for his ingenious and truly valuable invention of the Life Boat.

*Married.*] At Durham, F. Johnson, esq. of Gray's-inn, London, to Miss Hetherington, daughter of R. Hetherington, esq. of Tortola.

At Sunderland, Mr. Smith, lieut. of the Lancashire militia, to Miss C. Calvert.—Mr. F. Holmes, musician, to Miss Martin.—Mr. Byers, to Miss Lightley.—Mr. G. Harbottle, of Anick Grange, to Miss A. Bell, of Hexham Abbey.—The Rev. J. Wright, dissenting minister at Bewcastle, to Miss Dodgson, of Roantrees.

At Haydon Bridge, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, to Miss Lowthian.

Mr. Sowerby, of Bishopston, Durham, to Miss Page, of Aycliffe.—Mr. T. Hepple, to Miss A. Robson, both of Blythe.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in his 52d year, J. Silvertop, esq. of Minister Acres, Durham.—In his 37th year, Mr. W. Tickle, clock and watch maker.—Mr. J. Neale, butcher.—In his 41st year, Mr. G. Tallentyre, merchant.—Aged 90, Mr. T. Bruce.—Mrs. Benson, wife of Mr. J. Benson, of the Rose and Crown public house.—Mr. G. Walker, of the Grey-Horse inn, Quay side.—After an illness of many

many years, Mr. T. Thompson, formerly an eminent mason, and who for a considerable time superintended the stone work on the building of All Saints church.

On Thursday the 14th instant, at Whitburn in the county of Durham, aged 81, Mr. John Watson, a man who through a life of conscientious and unremitting integrity, rendered exemplary by a pure and unostentatious piety, endeared himself to his connections, now left to mourn the loss of an affectionate relative, a sincere friend, and a good Christian. By his submissive and unrepining resignation under the pains of a lingering dissolution, he exhibited a bright pattern of the excellence and efficacy of the faith in which he lived and died.

Of a sudden attack of the gout, aged 40, M. Hedley, esq. sheriff of the corporation.

At Sunderland Mrs. Hutton, relict of Mr. R. Hutton, fitter and ship owner.—Mrs. Hirst, wife of Capt. G. Hirst.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Tab Proctor, a quaker, mother to Mr. J. Proctor, grocer.

At Alnwick, aged 49, Mr. R. Henderson, grocer.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Dagleish, shipowner—Aged 26, Mrs. Robson, wife of Mr. Robson, master of North Shields poor house.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Storey, ship owner, of Whitby.—Mr. J. Wardle.

In his 72d year W. Ord, esq. of Newborough lodge.

At West Woodburn, in Northumberland, aged 97, Mr. T. Pigg, father of Mr. C. Pigg, surveyor, of Newcastle.

At How Palsy, near Hawick, Mr. W. Creeve.

At Hexham, Mr. R. Jefferson, surgeon.

At Dublin, Mrs. Scott, mother of R. Scott, esq. of Shinecliffe Hall, Durham.

At Crow Hall, near Newcastle, Miss Hick, sister in law to the late Dr. Hall, of Newcastle.—Mr. Wood, of Hagg House, near Widdrington, Northumberland.—Mrs. A. Barker, of Bedale.

At Pyne's House, in an advanced age, the Dowager Lady Northcote.

In the Island of Jamaica, Mr. W. Carr, son of the late Mr. W. Carr, of Newcastle.

At Walker, highly respected, Mr. J. Reed, pilot; going on board a ship, his foot unfortunately slipped, and falling into the Tyne, he was drowned. On the morning following his body was found floating upon the water. He had been formerly master of a vessel that sailed out of the port of Newcastle.

Mr. J. Hall, farmer, at Jesmond, near Newcastle.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

State of the Whitehaven Dispensary, from the 2d of September to the 2d of December 1801: recommended and registered 420; midwifery cases 18; trivial incidents 801; total 1239. Previously admitted this year

1730; total 1969.—Total state of the registers, cured 443; relieved 17, incurable 6, dead 13, remaining 111.

In Carlisle, for the year 1801, there were, at St. Mary's parish, christenings 168; marriages 56; burials 134. At St. Cuthbert's, christenings 110; marriages 30; burials 94.

At Kendal, from Dec. 31, 1800, to Dec. 31, 1801, there were 154 christenings, 84 marriages, and 220 burials.

At Workington, in the course of the last year there were 184 baptisms; 38 marriages; and 159 burials.

At Harrington 53 baptisms; 9 marriages; and 31 burials.

*Married.*] At the Quakers Meeting House, in Wigton, Mr. B. Smith, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, to Miss M. Harris, of Maryport.—Mr. Nicholson, printer, in London, formerly of this county, to Miss Morris, of Watford, Northamptonshire.

Mr. T. Bowman, of Ellenborough, to Miss M. Bowman, of Seaton.—Mr. Robinson, mate of the ship Pallas, of Workington, to Miss M. Bowman, sister of the last mentioned lady.

In Carlisle, Mr. J. Andrew, spirit merchant, to Miss B. Wilson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Biggs, excise officer, to Miss Cook.

At Kirk Mallow church, Isle of Man, J. Kelly, esq. of Castletown, to Miss F. Younger, of Whitehaven.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. A. Robinson.

At Whitehaven, in his 64th year, Mr. W. Taylor, clockmaker.—In his 73d year, Mr. R. Crosthwaite, mason.—Mrs. R. Horne, widow.—Mrs. E. Wells, widow.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Bradburn, serjeant in the 3d regiment of dragoons.

At Workington Lodge, Miss A. Hudson.

At Cockermouth, aged 23, Miss M. Brown, daughter of Mr. J. Brown, grocer.—Miss Stubs, milliner.

At Penrith, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. J. Thompson, manufacturer and a quaker.

At Norfolk, in Virginia, Mr. Turner, mate of the ship Leonard, of Whitehaven: Also Mr. J. Cowall, second mate of the said vessel.—About 2 months ago, near Norfolk, in Virginia, (after an illness of only 3 days, of the yellow fever) Mr. D. Harris, master of the ship Christian, of Maryport.

At Demefnes, near Whitehaven, aged 65, Mrs. Smith.

At Lorton Hall, in this county, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of the late Capt. Wilkinson, of the navy, who was lost in the Ville de Paris.

At Chestnut College, Herts, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, formerly of this county.

At Ilkington, Liverpool, in her 77th year, Mrs. M. Tyndall; many years a respectable inhabitant of Whitehaven.

At Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, Mr. C. Pennington, twine manufacturer.

At Henningham, aged 84, Mr. J. Southward, formerly of Egremont Town Head.

At Botcherby, near Carlisle, aged 80, Mr. W. Irwin, a quaker.

At Currick, near Carlisle, Mr. Carruthers, a quaker.

At Newbiggin, aged 62, Mr. J. Bond, of Gaitsgill.

At Cleator, aged 74, Mr. H. Plasket.—In her 88th year, Mrs. M. Stewart, of Anant.

At Selkirk, Scotland, Mr. J. Riddle, schoolmaster.

At Broughton in Furness, in his 34th year, Mr. H. Harrison, late of Whitehaven.

—Mrs. Johnson, of Plumtree hall, near Heverham, Westmoreland.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Benn, of Hestham Hall, near Bootle.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Bill of mortality for the parish of Sheffield, for the year 1801. Marriages 465, increased 83.—Baptisms, 1482, decreased 96.—Burials 1177, decreased 276.

The present expenditure of the Leeds Benevolent Society amounts to about 30l. per week; a sum much larger than is expended by any similar institution in the kingdom. Not a shilling of this sum is expended without the most minute investigation into the wants of the object, and every possible proof that such object has no other means of obtaining relief.

The Dean of York has lately given the sum of 100l. to be placed in the public funds, the interest arising from which is to be applied from time to time, towards the subsistence of the prisoners in Peter-prison, in that city. Till now there was no fund from which the debtors or felons confined in that goal could claim any allowance.

*Married*] At Hull, Mr. G. Coulson, merchant, to Miss Kerr, daughter of the late E. Kerr, esq.—A. Terry, esq. merchant, to Miss C. Jarratt.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss Mosley, both of Huddersfield.—J. D. Ashworth, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Macaulay, of Clough House, near Huddersfield.—Major Skelly, to Miss Newfome, both of Richmond.—Mr. G. Hargreave, of Malham, in Craven, to Miss B. Terry, of Wardale.—Mr. Woodcock, surgeon, of Hemsworth, near Doncaster, to Miss Epworth, of Workop.—J. Rawlinson, esq. of Sheffield, to Miss Mason, daughter of the Rev. E. Mason, of West Retford.

At Fulham, T. Leason, esq. of Beverley, to Miss E. Green, late of Marybone New Road.

Mr. P. Lister, cotton twist manufacturer, at Mitholme, to Miss Foster, of Hepstonhall.—Mr. A. Sutcliffe, cotton manufacturer, to Miss M. Sutcliffe, both of Stansfield, near Halifax.—Mr. J. Riley, mason, to Miss H. Garfield, both of Soyland, near Rippenham.—Mr. Morton, of Shaws, near Masham, to Miss L. Strangeways, of Wells, near Bedale.

—Mr. H. Reader, mercer, &c. of Leeds, to Miss Bulmer, of Bedale.

At Epworth, Mr. M. Raynes, merchant, of Hatton Garden, London, to Miss Heaton.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Marlden, to Miss A. Twigg.—Mr. J. Mitchell, cornfactor, to Miss H. Timm, both of Sheffield.—Mr. L. Ellis, silver plater, to Miss E. Newbold.—Mr. W. Petty, cutler, to Mrs. M. Woolhouse, of the Ball public house.—Mr. T. Hall, of Wilbeach, to Miss Grainger, of Castle Howard.

Mr. M. Locke, law stationer, of York, to Miss Hield, of Hessay.—Mr. Clay, suttan manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss M. Wales, of Leeds.

At Duffield, Mr. W. Jarratt, jun. to Miss Hall, formerly of Hull.—Mr. T. Toone, of Ravenfield, to Miss Wasteneys, of Lamb-coat Grange, near Doncaster.

At Helmsley, Mr. J. Fawcett, spirit merchant, to Miss Pickering.—Mr. Sherwood, watch maker, &c. in Leeds, to Miss Peacock, of York.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. R. Barnes, of the East York Militia, to Miss Robertson, of Whitby.—Mr. Ledgard, to Mrs. Thompson, widow, both of Mirfield.

At Hull, Mr. Sellers, grocer, to Miss Lee.—At Whitby, Captain Thompson, of the East York Militia, to Miss Walker.

*Died.*] At Leeds, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. J. Dickinson, woollapler.—Miss Dixon, sister of Mr. J. Dixon, china man.—In his 25th year, Mr. J. A. Coates, surgeon. In the faithful discharge of the humane duties of his profession, he fell a victim to the contagious fever which now prevails in this town, and which he had taken in the abodes of misery, being one of the medical gentlemen who visit for the Benevolent Society.

In the prime of life Mr. J. Falshaw, butcher.

At York, in his 43d year, Mr. G. Fowler, of the Star and Garter inn.—Mr. J. Smith, son of Mr. J. Smith, late of Halifax.—In his 43d year, Mr. J. Roscoe.—Aged 84, Mrs. S. Grayson, grand daughter to the late Mr. Alderman Cornwell.

At Halifax, Mr. Threlkell, merchant.—Mr. A. Mitchell, gardener.

At Sheffield, Mr. Greaves, merchant; of a most respectable and benevolent character, and a great friend to the poor.

Mrs. Reb. Hoyland.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, gardiner.

At Scarborough, aged 70, Mr. R. Moody, ship-builder, formerly of Stockwith.—Aged about 75, Mrs. Johnson, widow of Mr. T. Johnson.—Mrs. Stockdale, widow.—Aged about 60, Mr. W. Hall, common councilman.

At Hull, Mr. P. Wray. He attended divine service on the forenoon of the day on which he died; finding himself seriously indisposed, he suddenly left the church to

return

return home, and expired just as he entered his house.

Aged 78, Mrs. P. Hammond.—Aged 82, Mrs. Crompton.—Aged 58, Mrs. Dunn, widow of the late Mr. E. Dunn, master mariner.—Aged 38, Mrs. Wray, wife of Captain Wray, of the ship Egginton.

At Sutton, near Hull, aged 85, Mrs. Rofs. Very suddenly, at Bilton, near Hull, aged 64, Mr. C. Rheam.

At Humbleton, Mrs. J. Walker.

At Patrington, Mr. H. Sayle, farmer, formerly of Halham.—Mrs. Thackaway of the Green Dragon inn, Harrowgate.

At Headon, aged 76, Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late Rev. T. Jackson, of Burfwick.—Very suddenly, aged 45, Mr. I. Newton, of Aylaby.

At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Lucas, timber-merchant.

At Houghton, near Market Weighton, the lady of P. Langdale, Esq.

At Whitley-hall, near Boroughbridge, in his 79th year, Mr. C. Ellis.

At Pocklington, Col. O'Connor, of the regt. of Nottingham Fencibles.

Mr. W. Greaves, of Hebden-bridge, near Halifax.—Mr. J. Moore, jun. of Hipperholme, near Halifax. He had diligently applied himself for some time past to medical pursuits.

At the island of Madeira, on the 2d of December, aged 21, H. Frankland esq. brother of Sir T. Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby, in this county.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. T. Cooper, of Spring Gardens, near Leeds.—Mr. J. Dalby, late of Samsmills, near Bradford.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Thackwray, of the Green Dragon public house.

Aged 72, Mr. Burdett, of Thorp Arch, near Wetherby.

At Lewes, Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Mr. J. Cooper, brandy merchant of Hull.

At Hornsea, in her 20th year, Miss M. Cowling.—Aged 79, Mr. J. Johnson, sen. of Wilton.

At Beverley, Mr. E. Hobson, of the Dog and Duck inn.—Mrs. Hunfley, wife of the late Mr. Hunfley, cabinet-maker, &c.

At Whitby, Mr. N. Tate, peruke-maker.—Mrs. Gowland.—Mrs. Slightholm, widow.

At Kerfall, in her 80th year, Mrs. E. Byrom, daughter of the late Dr. Byrom, highly celebrated in his time as one of the writers in the Spectator.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Tuton, mother to Mr. Tuton, merchant of Leeds.

Mrs. A. Wade, third daughter of the late B. Wade, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds.

In Charles Town, North America, on the 6th of Oct. last, Mr. J. Copley, son of the late Mr. W. Copley, of Hunfill near Leeds.—Also, in the prime of life, of the yellow fever, Mr. J. Warham, son of Mr. T. Warham, ironmonger, of Leeds. Prior to his

going abroad he had a lieutenantancy in the 3d West York militia.

Mrs. Smith, of Smithies mill, near Leeds.—Aged 83, Mrs. Greenwood, of Hanging Royd, near Halifax.—Mr. Bingley, of Leathley, near Otley; not Mrs. Bingley as erroneously stated in our last.

Captain Cambridge, master of the Grass-hopper; a regular trading ship from Selby to Hull.—Mr. Kirby of Harewood, near Leeds.

J. Wilfon, esq. a partner in the house of Gony and Co. Leadenhall street, London, merchants, and brother to Mr. B. Wilfon, of Spen-lane, near Leeds.—Aged 73, Mrs. Clarke, a maiden lady, of Charles Town near Wakefield.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, a considerable clothier of Aunslet, near Leeds.—Mrs. Rogers, of Beeston, near Leeds.—Mr. G. Wood, merchant, of Leavergrave, near Sheffield. He served the office of Master Cutler for the district of Hallamshire in 1792.

—Mrs. Bramley, relict of the late Mr. T. Bramley, of Wyton, in Holderness, and third son of Mr. C. Bramley of Leeds.

Mrs. Gocker, of Hunlet, near Leeds.—In his 81st year, M. Wood, esq. of Tingley House, near Wakefield.

#### LANCASHIRE.

It is in agitation to convert and appropriate the present new market in Manchester, to the purpose of erecting warehouses, on the ground it now occupies, and another site has been lately provided in Deanfgate, for a market.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Mr. J. Fairfield, merchant, to Miss M. Brandrith.—Mr. J. Poole, of Oldham, to Miss E. Ogden.—Mr. J. Waller, to Miss S. Downes.—Mr. W. Jackson, to Miss E. Hargreaves.—Mr. W. Heywood, corn-merchant, to Mrs. Joule, widow.

Mr. Clay, fustian-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss M. Wales, of Leeds.

At Blackburn, Mr. Rhodes, to Miss Hacking.—Mr. J. Janfon, commission-merchant, to Miss H. Wood, daughter of Mr. Wood, woollen-drapeer.

T. Gaskill, esq. of Tower Hill, near Macclesfield, to Miss Slack, of Ardwick.—Mr. J. Glover, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Sedgwick, late of Newton Heath and Mosley.—Mr. C. Robinson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Caldwell, of Whitley, near Warrington.—Mr. W. Kay, of Bury, to Miss Lowder, daughter of J. Lowder, esq. baker, of Bath.—R. T. Streatfield, esq. of the Rocks, Suffex, to Miss Shuttleworth, of Barton Lodge, in this county.—Mr. J. Higson, of Manchester, to Miss Rigby, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Rigby, of Swinton.—The Rev. J. Wright, rector of Billing, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Pemberton, daughter of the late Dr. Pemberton, of Warrington.—Mr. Runt, of Old Roan, near Liverpool, to Mrs. Stannanought, late of Knowsley.—Mr. Needham, of Holywell, to

Miss E. Miles, daughter of Mr. Miles, attorney, of Liverpool.—G. Walker, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Mrs. E. Bedford, relict of the late T. P. Bedford, esq. merchant, of Liverpool.—Mr. Cragg, of Lowick Green, to Miss Redhead, of Lowick Bridge, both near Ulverstone.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Bond, dealer in earthen-ware, to Miss B. Fell, of Ulverstone.

At Rochdale, Mr. Whittam, musician, to Miss M. Kinghamgum, druggist.

*Died.]* At Manchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Willatt, formerly post-mistress; a situation which she filled to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants of that very populous town.

At Salford, Mrs. Harrop.

At Liverpool, in his 31st year, Mr. W. Davies, merchant.—Captain W. Kean.—The Rev. H. Howfman, M. A. minister of St. Anne's-church.

At Lancaster, aged 69, Mrs. Corney.—Mrs. Coward, relict of Mr. Coward, skinner, lately deceased.—Mrs. Stanwitz.

At Morland, aged 71, Mr. D. Armstrong, a Quaker.

Aged 47, Mr. J. Walker; as an oratorio-chorus singer, equalled by few, and as a catch and glee singer, perhaps, surpassed by none, in this and the neighbouring counties.

At Preston, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Crookball, plumber and glazier; his remains were accompanied by the Master, Wardens and a select number of the Brethren of the Lodge of Peace and Unity, No. 565, (of which the deceased was a respectable member) to the place of family interment at Kirkham, where a solemn dirge or anthem, prepared for the occasion by Mr. Knipe, organist of that church, was performed, with all due fraternal honours.

Mrs. E. Hornby. A respectable property had been bequeathed to her, during life, by a friendly mistress, the late Mrs. Parker, for her attention and faithful services.

At Warrington, suddenly, Mr. P. Wild, silversmith.—Mr. M. Williams; much respected by a numerous acquaintance, as a great genius in the occupation of a florist.

Miss Ewings, eldest daughter of Mrs. Ewings.

At Prescot, Mr. J. Houghton.

At Kirkby Stephen, in the prime of life, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Richardson, attorney.

The Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Killington, near Kirkby Lonsdale.

Mr. R. Hall, of Skerton, near Lancaster; he had been at church in the morning of the day on which he died; soon after he returned, he complained of being unwell, and died in the space of about half an hour.

In her 91st year, Mrs. Stainley, relict of the late Mr. P. Stainley, custom-house-officer at Hoylake.

At Fairhurst Hall, near Wigan, Mr. J. Bennett, brewer, of Liverpool.

In Whiteley Dale, near Rochdale, in his 98th year, Mr. J. Fielding; he has left a brother aged 96, and a sister in her 93d year. Four years since another sister died, aged 96, and their father, Nicholas Fielding, died in his 101st year. The father and his four sons have all been employed as shepherds.

Mrs. Greaves, widow, of Millbank, near Warrington.—Mr. A. Watfon, of Longlight; a liberal benefactor to the poor of that neighbourhood.—The Rev. Mr. Fell, of Cark, near Cartmel.—Mr. W. Threlfall, late master of the schooner Alliance, in the Liverpool trade from the port of Lancaster.

At Low House, in Brackenthwaite, aged 28, the Rev. J. Wood.

Aged 75, Mr. W. Buddicom, many years commander of vessels employed in the Mediterranean and American trades, and father of Mr. R. Buddicom, of Liverpool, furgeon and senior member of the Marine Society.

Aged 82, Mrs. Rose, of Everton, near Liverpool.

At Leigh, suddenly, Mr. R. Hill, late a manufacturer of earthen-ware, near Prescott.

Mrs. Copestick, of Caton, near Lancaster.

Aged 65, Mr. Evenescrofs, shoemaker, of Bolton by the Sands, near Lancaster.

At Ribbleson, near Preston, in the prime of life, Mr. H. Brewer; his death was occasioned by a mortification in his leg, which he had unfortunately dislocated a few weeks ago.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.]* At Chester, Mr. Bennet, furgeon, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Alderman Jones.—Mr. J. Hope, hat-manufacturer, of Stockport, to Miss Wrench, of Huntington, near Chester.

Mr. Cafe, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Holt, of Chester.

*Died.]* At Chester, Mrs. Frodsham, mother of Mrs. Colton; perfumer.—Aged 75; Mrs. A. Wilcox, mother of Mr. T. Wilcox, merchant, of Bread-street Hill, London.—Aged 83, Mr. E. Boden, bricklayer.

At Stockport, Mr. G. Brown; a young man much respected. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from his horse, as he was travelling from Manchester to Stockport: the roads were, at that time, very much frozen, and his horse had not been properly shod for the purpose.

Aged 89, Mrs. S. Newnham, of Boughton. At Northwich, Mr. Saxon, grocer, &c.—Mrs. Wright, of the Red Lion public-house, Christleton.

At the Hough, the Rev. J. Swinnerton, vicar of Wybunbury.—Mr. J. Maddox, of Shorley Green, near Hope, Flintshire.—Aged 90, Mrs. Clubbe, of New Hall.—Mr. Golborne, of Cheaveley, near Chester.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, the Rev. R. Lord, formerly of Knutsford, in this county.

At Lymm, aged 75, Mr. W. Willson.



At the Rosset, near Chester, at the very advanced age of 107, Mrs. M. Nicholas; she had enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days previous to her death.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashbourne, Dr. Pennington, of Nottingham, to Miss Hayne, daughter of the late R. Hayne, esq. of Ashbourne Green.

Mr. Palmer, of Belper, to Miss M. Walker, of South Wingfield Park.

At Glossop, Mr. J. Bennett, to Miss D. Dearnally, both of Simondley.

At Newton Solney, Mr. P. Payne, to Mrs. Oldcreas.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, keeper of the Borough Jail.—Aged 42, Mrs. Akers, wife of Mr. J. Akers, watchmaker.—Aged 22, Mr. S. Smith, clerk to Messrs. Evans, bankers.

At Ashbourne, R. Longdon, esq. justice of the peace for this county.

L. Fosbrooke, esq. of Chester, and formerly of Shardlow, in this county.

Lately, at Exeter, Mrs. Clarke, wife of J. H. P. Clarke, esq. of Sutton Hall, near Chesterfield; this lady was universally regretted as a sincere Christian and friend to the poor.

Aged 65, suddenly, Mr. Tomlinson, of Sudbury.

At Quorndon, aged 29, Mr. J. A. Killet, son of the late Mr. M. Killet, of Derby.

Mr. R. Rogers, of Mappleton; he was returning from Yoxall, at night, and losing his way on Needwood Forest, he was unfortunately thrown from his horse into a pit, where he was found dead, on the following morning.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Committee for conducting the concerns of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal Company, have lately informed the public, by advertisement in the Leicester Journal, that the rail-ways intended to effect complete communications, between the lime-works at Ticknell and Cloud-hill, and the canal at Willelsey, will be opened for the purposes of trade, on or before the first of May next.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. T. Mitchell, wool-stapler, to Miss M. Leeson.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Robinson.

The Rev. J. Pigott, vicar of Great Wigstone, to Mrs. Newnham, of Aldershot Lodge, Hants.

At Bury, Lieut. Hands, of the Leicester Militia, to Miss Moyle, late of Harlestone, Norfolk.

Mr. Hickling, grocer, of Waltham, to Miss Marshall, only daughter of Mr. Marshall, grocer, of Buckminster.

*Died.*] At Loughborough, of an apoplectic fit, much respected, Mr. Leather, formerly master of the Crown inn.

At Great Wigton, Mrs. Ward; and on the following day her husband, Mr. W. Ward; justly esteemed for his integrity and upright-

ness of character and conduct, both as a man and as a Christian. Neither of them was more than 60 years of age, and they were both interred in the same grave.

Aged 37, Mr. M. Cartwright, a respectable farmer of Odeby.

At Nether Broughton, aged 32, Mrs. Mann.

At Enderby, aged 77, Mr. S. Margetts.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Litchfield, Mr. Bladon, miller, of Bardon, to Miss Ball.

Mr. Green, of Chillington, in this county, to Miss Taylor, of Tibberton, Shropshire.

At Pipe Ridware, Mr. S. Hodgkinson, to Miss M. Cottrell.—T. Murcott, esq. of Harts Hill-house, Stoke-upon-Trent, to Miss M. Yates, of Bordelley.

*Died.*] At Stone, aged 72, Mr. S. Handley. W. Hassels, esq. banker, of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

At the Infantry-barracks at Windfor, Lieut. J. Stark, of the Staffordshire Militia; also, at Windfor, lately, Ensign B. Woolrich, of the same militia.

At Burslem, Mrs. Poole.

At Tamworth, J. Willington, esq.; a man universally respected for his sincerity and benevolence of heart.

At Walsall, Mrs. Griffin, wife of Mr. Griffin, proprietor of the Walsall lime-works.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At King's Norton, Mr. J. Madcock Gill, 2d son of the late T. Gill, esq. to Miss M. Homer, youngest daughter of H. Homer, esq. of Balsall-heath.

J. Fullerton, esq. of Barton-house, to Miss L. Townsend, 4th daughter of G. Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall.

At Coventry, Mr. W. Hawkes, silkman, to Mrs. Bucknall.

The Rev. W. R. Norton, vicar of Poleworth, to Miss Deister, of Bramcote.—Mr. W. March, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Haffall, of Bewdley, Worcester.—Mr. Dones, of Aston, near Birmingham, to Miss Barre, of Great Barr.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Lawrence, to Miss Hobson.—Mr. G. Patterson, organist, of Sutton, to Miss M. Pickering.—Mr. H. Pritchett, to Miss S. Turner.—Mr. C. Henley, to Miss E. Deister, 3d daughter of W. Deister, esq. of Edison-house.—Mr. J. B. Hunts, to Miss Keighley.—Mr. Wright, to Miss Tyn-dall.—Mr. Pugh, of London, to Miss M. Hawkins.

Mr. Court, of Redditch, to Miss Haywood, of Hanbury.

J. Rabone, esq. of Snitterfield, to Mrs. Barbor, of Summer Hill, near Birmingham.

At Aston, Mr. J. Rogers, to Mrs. Sansom.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Whittall.—Mr. J. Faulkener, of the Marine public-house.—Aged 70, Mr. Hawthorne, wood-turner.

—Mr. J. Smith, broker.—Mrs. Dyas, relict of Mr. J. Dyas, formerly a spur-maker.—After a short illness, aged 101, Mr. A. Spozzi, father of the late Mr. C. Spozzi.—Mr. S. Tilt.

Mr. S. Brooke, sen. for the last twenty years acting clerk of St. Martin's parish; universally respected and beloved as an honest man, and punctual in the discharge of his official duties.

At Coventry, Mrs. Harper, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Harper.—Mr. Foden, wine-merchant.—Mr. W. Stephens, of the New Inn tavern.—Mrs. Riley, wife of Mr. Riley, silk-dyer.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Orton, of the Bell inn.—Aged 75, Mr. W. Davies.

Mifs Jefferies, of Blakehouse, near Kidderminster.

In her 103d year, Mrs. M. Cross, of Stareton; she retained the use of her faculties till Christmas-day last.

At Moore Green, near Birmingham, much respected, Mr. T. Aris Pearson, many years sole proprietor of the Birmingham Gazette.

At Lisbon, Mr. W. Calesby, late of Birmingham.

At King's Norton, Mr. J. Pritchard.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hurlestone, late of the Woodhouses.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Hall Green Hall, near Birmingham.

Aged 85, Mr. J. Hunt, of Londonderry, near Smethwick.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Singular Increase.*—The proprietor of estate at Cheisterton, near Bridgnorth, in 1763, planted a number of poplar-trees on some moist land, one of which was lately cut down, and found to contain fifty-five feet of good timber, worth one shilling per foot. This tree appears to have increased nearly one foot and a half of solid timber annually!

*Married.* At Hodnett, G. Walker, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, to Mrs. Bedford.—Mr. Edwards, maltster, of Ellesmere, to Mifs M. Jones, of Ruthin.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Norton, to Mifs E. Carter.—Mr. Stevenson, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Nicklefs, of the Plough public-house.—Mr. R. W. Wellings, of Wenlocks Walton, to Mifs M. Lloyd, of Broseley.

At Madeley, Mr. J. Emery, of the Iron-bridge, to Mifs A. Parker, of Madeley Wood.

In the Isle of Anglesea, Mr. J. Roberts, tanner, of Llanerchymydd, to Mifs Williams, eldest daughter of D. Williams, esq. of Maengwyn.

*Died.* At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Crockett, widow of the late Mr. Crockett, fadler.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, mercer.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Nickson, wife of Mr. J. Nickson, cheesemonger.—Mr. J. Al-linson, butcher.

At Wellington, Mr. Shillitoe, of the Ra-

ven-ann.—In her 79th year, Mrs. Ford.—Mrs. Newnham, widow of the late Mr. Newnham, of Highfields, near Wem.

At Ellesmere, aged 67, Rear-admiral William Hay; endeared to a large circle of respectable friends for his judicious liberality, and uniform good conduct.

Mrs. Wilson, of Cockshut, only daughter of Mrs. Finch, of Meadow Place, near Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Kent, of Leaton.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. W. Garlick, of Suckley, to Mifs Morton, of Nether Howsell, in the parish of Leigh.—J. Pardoe, esq. of Bewdley, to Mifs Grainger, of Worcester.—Mr. Court, of Redditch, to Mifs Haywood, of Hanbury.

*Died.* At Worcester, aged 73, Mrs. H. Skinner, relict of the late Mr. T. Skinner, glover.—Mrs. E. Peechey.

In her 36th year, Mifs J. Wilkes, of Blockley.

At Stourbridge, in his 80th year, W. Phillips, esq. justice of peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

At Bewdley, aged 66, Mrs. Probart.

At Fecklinham, Mr. T. Beach Eades, attorney.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

An extensive edifice has been lately erected at Hereford, appropriated to the humane purpose of receiving persons labouring under the heavy affliction of insanity. This charitable institution has been lately opened, and, although from the peculiar pressure of the times, the voluntary donations are not adequate to its support, on the liberal footing originally intended, yet, to ensure a considerable part of its benefit to the public, the establishment is now placed on a respectable basis, on terms adapted to the circumstances of the patient, and the malignity of the disorder, under the constant superintendence of a physician, surgeon, and experienced assistants. An advertisement in the Hereford Journal further announces, that this asylum embraces many advantages not common to institutions of this kind.

*Married.* In London, R. Biddulph, esq. M. P. for this county, to Mifs Middleton, of Chirk Castle, Denbigh.

At Hereford, Mr. B. Coates, attorney, of Leominster, to Mifs Colbatch.—Mr. T. Powell, of Monmouth, to Mifs G. Gratiana Griffiths, youngest daughter of Mr. Griffiths, professor.—Mr. T. Downes, attorney, to Mifs Johnson, of Norton Brook.

*Died.* At Hereford, in the prime of life, Mr. E. Davies, eldest son of Mrs. Davies, of the Green Dragon inn.

At Stretton, near Hereford, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Farrington.—At Goodrich, Mr. E. Gardiner.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A subscription has been lately commenced in this county, patronized by a number of noblemen and principal gentlemen, for presenting

senting Dr. Jenner with a piece of plate, as a testimony of gratitude and respect for his invaluable discovery of the vaccine-inoculation. The subscription already exceeds the sum of 300l.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Barnard, tanner, of Frampton-upon-Severn, to Miss Clutterbuck, of King's Stanley.

At Coleford, Mr. E. Griffiths, late of Monmouth, to Miss M. Jones, of Staunton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Haviland, of the Horse and Groom public-house.

Aged 85, Mrs. S. Murcutt; her loss will be particularly felt by her poor neighbours, to whom she was ever ready to extend relief.

At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Keyte, a respectable tradesman, and much lamented as an honest man, and good neighbour.

Mrs. Moreau, widow of S. Moreau, esq. master of the ceremonies, lately deceased; her death was occasioned by the circumstance of her cloaths casually taking fire, when she was dreadfully burned before any assistance could be procured. Few women bore a more excellent character.

In his 19th year, Mr. G. Knowles, of Newnham.

At London, aged 62, Mr. J. Rugg, an eminent dyer, of Wotton-under-edge, in this county. The evening before his death, he was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst in the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill's Chapel, Surrey-road.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Some of the waste and common lands about Whitchurch, in this county, which were lately inclosed, are now letting at 50s. an acre! The circumstance of partial inclosures (and even a general one, if such a measure could at all be rendered feasible) must, no doubt, prove ultimately beneficial to the community, whatever may be the immediate consequence.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. T. Hewlett, to Miss C. Cook.—Mr. T. Hudson, jun. to Miss E. Tustin, both of Coombe.

At Cowley, Mr. J. Hurst, to Miss S. White.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 100 years, Mrs. Cantwell.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Best, of the Cross Keys public-house.—Aged 65, in a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. M. Rogers, wife of Mr. F. Rogers, tailor.—Aged 66, Mr. Southby, coachmaker.

At the late Alderman Tawney's Almshouses, aged 76, Mr. J. Winslow, many years porter of Worcester College.

At Buckland, aged 38, the Rev. J. Hurdis, D. D. of Magdalen College, Oxford, and professor of poetry in the university.

At Minster Lovell, aged 69, Mr. T. Green, an opulent farmer.—Mrs. A. Jones, of Stadhampton.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The first prize of 40l. founded by the late Rev. John Hulse, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the best Dissertation, in the English language, on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, has been lately adjudged to Mr. John Bird Summer, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-matter at Eton.

*Married.*] At Wisbeach, Mr. J. Dawson, grocer, to Miss Dawbarn.—Mr. J. Merry, carpenter, of Orwell, to Miss H. Dowling, of Arrington.—Mr. R. Chettleburgh, haberdasher, of Norwich, to Miss S. Wagstaff, of Cambridge.—Mr. Safford, whitesmith, to Miss Dainty.—Mr. Moss, steward and gardener to T. Panton, esq. to Miss Bird, both of Newmarket.

At Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. G. Bowker, of Water Newton, near Stamford, to Miss J. Aveling.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, aged 88, Mr. H. Gee, father of Mr. R. Gee, attorney, and many years clerk to the board of conservators of the river Cam.

At Newmarket, Mr. T. May, many years carpenter to his Majesty.

At Stretham, near Ely, the Rev. J. Swaine, rector, and in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely; he was formerly of Peter House, Cambridge, and proceeded B. A. in 1777, and M. A. in 1780.

At Mildenhall, in an advanced age, Mrs. Arthy, mother of Mr. J. Arthy, of Ineham.

The Rev. J. Clendon, M. A. vicar of Brompton Regis, Somerset, and formerly fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge; he proceeded B. A. in 1744, and M. A. in 1748. The living is in the gift of that society.

At Soham, Mr. J. Eden, grocer and draper.

At Chelsea, London, Miss Rust, eldest daughter of J. Rust, esq. of Granfen.

At Freckenham, near Newmarket, Mrs. Bates, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bates, rector.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. J. Tenn, to Mrs. A. Pigten, of Fornett.—Mr. T. Booth, printer, to Miss S. Rising.—Mr. S. Cushing, to Miss M. Wright.—Mr. Hastings, to Miss Moneyment.

Mr. J. Colman, shoemaker, of Mulbarton, to Miss A. Wilkins, late of Wymondham.—The Rev. S. Cook, of Aylsham, to Miss M. Atkinson, of Walcot.—J. Reeve, esq. of Haleworth, Suffolk, to Miss Ganning, of Norwich.

Mr. B. Auston, of Aylsham, to Miss Jackell, of Haydon.

In London, G. L. Van Heythuysen, esq. of the Six Clerks Office, to Miss N. Holte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Holte, rector of North Repps, in this county.—Mr. W. Wright, clock-maker, &c. of Kirby-street,

Haaton

Hatton Garden, London, to Miss Head, of the Crown inn, Downham Market.

Mr. C. Kerry, wheelwright, of Difs, to Miss Wragg, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Wragg, farmer, at Winfarthing.

Mr. Windett, grocer, of Norwich, to Miss Blake, of Channouz Hall, in Tibenham.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in his 34th year, Mr. R. Prest, baker.—In her 76th year, Mrs. E. Stringer.—Aged 77, Mrs. F. Robertson.—Mrs. E. Newton, aunt to the Rev. J. W. Newton, one of the minor-canons of the cathedral.

At Yarmouth, in her 62d year, Mrs. Tolver.

At East Dereham, aged 71, Mrs. Beck, relict of the late W. Beck, of East Bradenham.

In his 38th year, Mr. G. Wigg, farmer, of Acle; generally regretted by his friends, acquaintance, and servants, for the goodness of his character; being warm and sincere in friendship, a pleasing companion, and a kind and indulgent parent and master. In short, no man ever possessed a more generous mind.

At North Walsham, aged 77, Mr. J. Grimes; who in the course of six years had three weddings, six births, six burials, and lately buried his 6th wife.

At Stokesby, in his 67th year, R. Ellis, gent. of South Repps.—Aged 70, Mrs. S. Ladell, of Rackheath.

In the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Edward Twells, A. B. of Caston, near Watton, in this county. He finished his education at Bennet College, Cambridge; and took orders at the usual time. From the very beginning of his short career, to the period when through illness he was obliged to relinquish the care of his churches, he ceased not to perform all the customary duties with uncommon zeal and fidelity; but thinking much more was required of a Minister than what is now deemed sufficient, he almost daily walked to his parish, two miles distant from his residence, to superintend a school he had there established, to visit the sick, and to administer those pecuniary and spiritual comforts which were in his power. In Lent he regularly read the Prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, (a practice peculiarly singular in villages in this county) at one or other of his churches; and also on Saint's days. By his exertions, the manners and morals of his people assumed a very different cast to what they were previous to his ministry; and he has been heard to say, with great satisfaction, that few churches in the neighbourhood could boast so large and so attentive a congregation as his. Out of an income, which did not amount to 8*l.* per annum, he managed to maintain himself and a servant, to defray the expences of his Sunday school, to distribute Bibles, Prayer Books, and Religious Tracts, and to bestow small sums upon the needy,

In fine, he devoted himself wholly to the duties of his momentous office; in the anxious discharge of which, his naturally infirm constitution was intirely broken: and after lingering near half a year, he expired with the conscious satisfaction of having done his best; and with the firm hope of obtaining that reward promised to those who lead a godly life.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Moor, attorney, of Woodbridge, to Miss C. M. Fulcher, of Ipswich.—Mr. G. Mabson, of Pakefield, to Miss Utton, of Gisleham.—D. Curling, esq. of the Custom House, London, to Miss Collett, daughter of Mr. C. Collett, banker, of Woodbridge.

Mr. S. Gill, shoemaker, to Miss King, both of Ipswich.—Mr. Gay, jun. of Lavenham, to Miss Rice, daughter of Mr. Rice, dyer, of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Fisk, taylor, to Miss E. Harrington, both of Hacheston.—Mr. Giles, of the Bell public-house, Woodbridge, to Mrs. Dixon, of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Dowman, to Miss Frost, daughter of Mr. Frost, of the Post-office, Sudbury.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, corn-dealer.—Mr. Knock, pork-butcher.

At Ipswich, aged 71, Mr. Cage, formerly a farmer.

At Naclon, aged 55, Mr. Rush, merchant.

At Woodbridge, aged 87, Mr. R. Turner.—In her 18th year, after three days illness, Miss M. A. Fish, of Willingham Hall.—J. Denny, jun. esq. of Eye Abbey, one of the bailiffs of that corporation.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, crape-maker.—Nearly 90 years of age, Mrs. Gilbert, widow, of Hundon.—Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. J. Johnson, auctioneer, of Long Kelford.—Mrs. Doe, late of the Four Elms Farm, Stoneham Parva.—Mr. W. Adams, farmer, at Easton, near Southwold.

At Buckenham house, near Brandon, Mrs. Simpfon, wife of Mr. Simpfon, steward to the Rt. Hon. Lord Petre.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Gooden, of Manningtree, to Miss Kingbury, of Statton.—Mr. B. Palmer, of Athingdon, to Miss A. Coote, of East Haningfield.

At Stock, T. White, esq. of the Temple, London, to Miss C. Richardson, of Stock House.—R. J. J. Lacy, esq. of the royal regiment of Artillery, to Miss L. Richardson, also of Stock House.

At Great Waltham, R. J. Jones, officer of excise, to Miss E. Perry, of Widdington, near Saffron Walden.

At Bradwell, near the sea, R. Willes, esq. to Miss Laver, of Steeple.—Mr. Gardiner, silversmith, of London, to Miss Spinks, of Rayleigh.

At Beckingham, Mr. J. Beckley, to Miss H. Wakeling.—Mr. W. Beaumont, jun. of South Mill, near Bishop-Stortford, to Miss E. Shuttleworth, late of Parleigh Barnes.—Mr. C. Goodrich, to Miss Cullum, both of Stanningfield.—Mr. J. H. Riley, of Sudbury, to Miss Skidmore, late of Harwich.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, the Rev. T. Till, curate of Thaxted.—Mr. G. Dixon, formerly of the King's Head inn.—Mrs. Pirson, wife of Mr. Pirson, fellmonger.

At Colchester, Mr. A. Carter, eldest son of the late Mr. A. Carter, miller.

Mrs. Merryon, widow, of Danbury.

Mr. W. Wood; also Miss Barnard, both of Heybridge.

At Bocking, at an advanced age, the Rev. N. Wakeham, D. D. and rector; highly respected for his placid manners, and his exemplary and conciliating conduct, in the arduous situations of minister, magistrate, and parent.

At Wanstead, aged 72, C. T. Coggan, esq. of the East India House.

At Bishop-Stortford, in his 78th year, and the 55th of his ministry, which he had executed, in the most exemplary manner, among a respectable society of protestant dissenters, the Rev. J. Angus.

At Romford, Mr. Carder, brewer.

Mr. J. Parle, farmer, of Hornchurch.

At Royton, Herts, in his 78th year, Mr. E. Bayley.—Also, in her 32 year, Mrs. Graygoose, wife of Mr. E. Graygoose, farmer and shopkeeper.

In his 78th year, J. Cooke, esq. of Sible Hedingham.

At Witham, Mr. T. Norden.

At Lambeth, in her 83d year, Mrs. Howe, relict of the Rev. S. Howe, rector of West and South Hanningfield.

#### KENT.

*State of the Patients at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, from the 31st of December, 1800, to the 31st of December, 1801.*

In-patients remaining in the House,				
Dec. 31, 1801	-	-	-	31
Admitted since	-	-	-	191
				<hr/>
			Total	222
	<i>Discharged.</i>			
Cured	-	-	-	80
Received benefit	-	-	-	12
Made out-patients	-	-	-	79
Received no benefit	-	-	-	7
For irregularity	-	-	-	0
Dead	-	-	-	18
In the House	-	-	-	26
				<hr/>
			Total	222
Out-patients, remaining on the books,				
Dec. 31, 1800	-	-	-	80
Admitted since	-	-	-	303
				<hr/>
			Total	383

#### Discharged.

Cured	-	-	-	152
Received benefit	-	-	-	19
Made Inn-patients	-	-	-	66
Received no benefit	-	-	-	6
For non attendance	-	-	-	19
Dead	-	-	-	32
On the books	-	-	-	89

Total 383

Total of In and Out Patients admitted this years - - - - 605

*General State of the Patients from the first institution of this Charity, April 26, 1793, to Dec. 31, 1801.*

In Patients admitted - - - 1274

#### Discharged.

Cured	-	-	-	527
Received benefit	-	-	-	129
Made Out Patients	-	-	-	421
Received no benefit	-	-	-	46
For irregularity	-	-	-	3
Died	-	-	-	122
Remaining in the House	-	-	-	26

Total 1274

Out Patients admitted - - - 1558

#### Discharged.

Cured	-	-	-	637
Received benefit	-	-	-	164
Made in-patients	-	-	-	310
Received no benefit	-	-	-	45
For non-attendance	-	-	-	120
Dead	-	-	-	144
Remaining on the books	-	-	-	88

Total 1558

Grand total of in and out-patients, admitted since the first establishment of the Charity. - - - 2832

Remaining under cure - - - 144

*Married.*] At Footscray, D. Mackrod, esq. of Geanies, to Mrs. Mackenzie, widow, of Cromarty, North Britain.

At Maidstone, Mr. Walker, linen draper, of Gracechurch-street, London, to Miss Fowle, of Fant.

Mr. J. M. Berry, of the theatre, Rochester, to Miss A. Anstey, of Tunbridge Wells.

At Chatham, Lieut. W. Taylor, of the marines, to Miss E. Bugere, of Northfleet.

Mr. G. Blaikley, of Bishopgate street, London, to Miss Walter, of Crayford.

At Tenterden, W. Curtis, esq. to Miss Trefis.

At Sandurich, Mr. B. Denne, hair dresser, to Miss A. Adams.

Mr. Wyborn, school master, of Littlebourne, to Miss Oldfield, of Wingham.—Mr. T. Spurgey, of Ramsgate, to Miss Walker, of Tunstall.—Mr. W. Whitfield, surgeon, both of Ashford, to Miss M. Creed.—Mr. H. Russell, of Maidstone, to Miss M. Mantell, of Tenterden.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Troy, distiller, &c.

At Margate, Mr. J. Lyon, plumber, &c.  
At Ramfgate, Mrs. C. Rowland, wife of  
Mr. J. Rowland, carpenter.

In Longport, at an advanced age, Mrs.  
Crowther.

At Malling, Mr. J. Half head, late of Ro-  
chester.

At Little Buckland Farm, near Maidstone,  
Mr. Andrews.

Mrs. Johnson, of Doddington.

At Walmer, in her 76th year, Mrs. C.  
Drake Brockman, widow.

At Northiam, in Sussex, the Rev. S. Bar-  
rett, A. M. many years rector of Hothfield,  
in this county.

At Deptford, in her nineteenth year, Miss  
C. Coveney.

*Died.* At Canterbury, Quarter-master Cox,  
of the 1st regiment of Royal Dragoons; his  
death was occasioned by an improper use of  
opium.—Aged 57, Mrs. A. Friend, widow of  
the late Mr. J. Friend, taylor.—Mrs. Har-  
rison, widow.—Aged 28, Mrs. Devers.—  
—Mr. S. Browne, fishmonger.—Mr. Jen-  
nings, butcher.—In her 81st year, Mrs. E.  
Jull, widow, and great grand-daughter of  
Judge Wyld.—Mrs. Parker, widow.

At Maidstone, aged 85, E. Page, esq.  
many years an officer of the West Kent Mi-  
litia.

At Dover, in her 76th year, Mrs. Cannon,  
relict of the late captain L. Cannon, formerly  
of this port.

At Chatham, Mr. L. Rowe, late of the  
King's Head, public house, Sheerness.—Mr.  
Lavender, master of the King's Arms public  
house.

At Tenterden, in his 70th year, Mr. T.  
Hope, gentleman.

At Hythe, Mr. W. Upperton, many years  
common carrier from Hythe to Canterbury.

At Lewisham, in his 22d year, Lieut. W.  
B. English, of the Train of Artillery; a youth  
of pleasing manners, and amiable disposition,  
and a cheerful well-informed companion; he  
is much regretted by his brother officers for  
his manly and soldier-like conduct, and cou-  
rage in the field of battle.

At Wingham, Mr. Maelan, surgeon.—  
Mrs. Beale, of the Red Lyon public house.

Mr. R. Cooke, of Herne Parsonage.—Mr.  
Blue, of the New Inn, at Birchington.—Mr.  
Thompson, carpenter, of Bridge, near Can-  
terbury.

At Kingdowne, near Sittingbourne, in an  
advanced age, Mrs. Divers.

At Addington, in his 63d year, Mr. W.  
Hobbs, sen. For the last 12 years of his  
life he bore with great fortitude, and true  
Christian resignation, the afflicting pains of  
the stone and gravel, which at last occasion-  
ed his death.

After a well spent life of 36 years, Mr.  
W. Ellison, of Preston, near Wingham; a  
man of undivided goodness of heart, and an  
ever to be remembered benefactor to the poor.

At Staplehurst, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr.  
Watson, surgeon.

At Somerfield House, near Maidstone,  
Mrs. Emmott, widow.

At Buckland House, near Maidstone, Mr.  
J. Springer, farmer.

At Wrotham, Mr. W. Dean, a wealthy  
farmer.—Mrs. Nash, of Goodnestone.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. Baldwin, attorney, of Ring-  
wood, to Miss Bramble, of West Parley, Dor-  
set.—Captain R. Rolles, of the navy, to  
Miss Scott, eldest daughter of Rear-admiral  
Scott, of Spring-hill, near Southampton.—  
Mr. E. Callaway, of Portsmouth, to Miss  
Westbury, of Evesham, Worcesterhire.—Mr.  
W. Knyvett, of Park-lane, London, to Miss  
Laney, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

*Died.* At Winchester, at the Abbey-  
house, aged 56, Mrs. Felicitas Plowden,  
daughter of the late E. Plowden, esq. of  
Plowden-hall, in Shropshire, and a lineal de-  
scendant of the great lawyer of the same  
name, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At  
the age of eighteen, she retired to Bruges,  
amongst the religious ladies of Princenhofst,  
(as their house was called) from whence she  
returned to England, upon the invasion of  
Flanders by the French.

In his 36th year, J. Veal, esq. brewer, of  
Ringwood.

Mrs. Poore, of Redbridge.

Mrs. Rawlence, senior, of Fordingbridge.  
—Mr. B. Burt, clerk and treasurer to the  
turnpike-road leading from Winchester to  
Stockbridge, &c.

At Lymington, Mr. J. Pike, surgeon; his  
death was occasioned by a too strict attention  
to the duties of his profession. In him the  
poor have lost a liberal benefactor, and society  
a valuable member.

At Winbourne, Dorset, in her 21st year,  
Miss M. A. Druitt, eldest daughter of Mr.  
Druitt, of Winchester.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. S. P. New, of Marlbo-  
rough, to Miss P. Pullen, of Rambury.

At Salisbury, Mr. W. Webb, to Miss  
Chubb.

*Died.* At Salisbury, in his 70th year, H.  
Goldwyer, esq. an eminent surgeon, and a  
gentleman of the most urbane disposition.  
His singular skill, as an oculist, was chiefly  
exercised, gratuitously, in relieving the ma-  
ladies of the poor.

In the prime of life Mrs. Budd.

At Marlborough, Mr. J. Leighton, of the  
Duke of York public-house.—Mr. I. Furnell,  
a Quaker.—Mr. J. Surrell.—In his 86th year,  
Mr. Kemm, of Ogbourne St. George, near  
Marlborough.—Miss Tanner, of Shaw, near  
Marlborough.

At Stanton St. Bernard, J. W. Hippeley  
Trenchard, esq. late of Abbots Leigh, in So-  
mersetshire.—The Rev. T. Heath, rector of  
Hillmarton and Caliton.

Mr.

Mr. J. Coombs, a respectable farmer, of Stapleford; he has bequeathed 20l. to the poor of the parish of Stapleford, where he resided; 20l. to the poor of the parish of Martin, where he occupied a farm; and 5l. to the poor prisoners in Fisherton Jail.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Bigot, of Reading, to Miss K. Hall, of Stapely, near Odiham.

Mr. Whittton, of Great James-street, Bedford-row, London, to Miss Aldridge, of Reading.

T. Pearce, esq. of Mill-bank, Westminster, to Miss Murray, of Windsor.

At Maidenhead, Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss M. Winch.

At Old Windsor, Mr. Humby, to Miss Priminer, both of Holly Grove.

Mr. J. Lovegrove, of Sulham Lane Farm, to Miss J. Cambridge, of Wiltshire.—Mr. J. Allen, an opulent farmer, of Charlton, to Miss Jervis, of Wantage.—Mr. Jones, nurseryman, of Reading, to Miss Ferris, of Maiden Early.

Mr. B. Curr, grocer, of Woolhampton, to Miss C. Giles, of Padworth.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. Toovey, attorney.—Mrs. Gurney, wife of Mr. Gurney, tin-plate-worker.—Aged 15, Miss M. A. Sowdon.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late W. W. Clarke, of Ardington.

At Abingdon, of a consumptive habit, Mrs. Thomas.

Mr. Bailey, of Thatcham.

At the parsonage, Great Marlow, Mr. H. Robert Deane, lately returned from the East Indies.—Mrs. Spear, of Mortimer Park.—Mrs. Pearman, of Mapledurham.

At Reading, Mr. Choules.—M. Lequin, a respectable French emigrant priest.—Mrs. Boulton.—Mrs. Collis.

Mr. Slade, paper-maker, of Hagbourne.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Harris, of the Cross Keys, Speenhamland.

At Windsor, in the barracks, aged 21, Ensign B. Woolriche, of the Staffordshire Militia.

The Rev. T. Chamberlayne, vice-provost of Eton, and rector of Worplesdon, Surrey.

At Mortimer, S. Bever, esq.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Langport, Mr. W. Norman, of Fivehead, late an engineer in the Somerset Militia, to Miss Andrews.

At Bridgwater, F. Weride, esq. late of Glastonbury, to Miss A. Stone.—J. Lean, esq. of Bristol, to Miss L. Stuckey, of Langport.—Mr. Harvey, attorney, of Frome, to Miss H. Swindale, daughter of the late Rev. T. Swindale, of Parkham, Devon.

A Bristol, Mr. J. Pentoil, surgeon, of Plymouth-dock, to Miss M. Jones.

At Clifton, K. Turton, esq. captain in the Train of Artillery, to Miss Jackson, of Castleblan, county of Cork, Ireland.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Stock, widow of the late Mr. Stock, carpenter.—Mrs. Francis, widow.—Mrs. Aldwin.—Mrs. Lawrence wife of Mr. Lawrence, butcher; and, on the following day, after a severe illness, the said Mr. Lawrence, her husband.

In her 70th year, Mrs. A. Lorymer: In all the various stations of life, she conducted herself with such calmness and complacency, as clearly evinced her religious and well-grounded conviction, that there is "another and a better world," which she is now gone to inherit.

Mrs. M. Pendry, wife of Mr. T. Pendry, salt-refiner.—Mr. Roberts, saddler.

At Bath, Mr. S. Williams, musician, nephew of Mrs. Hart, of the South parade.—In her 70th year, Lady Wright, wife of Sir James Wright, bart. of Hoy-house, Essex.

At Wells, Lady Seymour, relict of Lord Francis Seymour, late Dean of Wells, and uncle to the Duke of Somerset.

At Taunton, aged 60, the widow of R. Gibson, esq. and mother of Captain J. Gibson, of Dulverton.

Mrs. Norman, wife of S. Norman, esq. a lady of mild and elegant manners, of a truly amiable and benevolent disposition, and a kind and condescending benefactress to the poor.

At Bridgwater, aged 90, Mr. R. Bond.—In his 70th year, the Rev. H. Sampson, M.A. many years rector of Corcombe and Sutton.

At King's Brompton, the Rev. J. Clendon; he had been nearly fifty years vicar of that parish.

At Henbury, near Bristol, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Lee, parish-clerk, much respected by her neighbours as a truly worthy woman.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Lush, to Miss M. Mitchell, both of Horfington-parish; the bridegroom is 20 and the bride 59 years of age.

Mr. Cowan, pay-master of the Royal North British Dragoons, to Mrs. Mead of Dorchester.

At Dorchester, Mr. Greening, collar-maker, to Miss Old.—Mr. Hand, of Blandford, to Miss Kerley.

At Fordington, Mr. Stickland, of Woolbridge, to Mrs. Styles.

*Died.*] At Wimborne, aged 61, Mr. R. Combes, formerly organist of the church in that place, and well-known for his musical abilities in the musical world.

At Thornford, aged 61, Mr. S. Bangor; a trusty and honest distributor of the Dorchester and Sherborne Journal, with little intermission, from its first publication.

In the East Indies, Lieutenant J. Hanham, youngest son of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. of Deans Court, in this county.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] G. Giffard, esq. of Exeter, to Miss

Miss Grubb, of Saltash.—J. Seldon, esq. to Miss Hooper, both of Hatherleigh.

At Plymouth, Count Marvélleux, to Mrs. Partridge, widow of the late Mr. J. Partridge, a surgeon in the army.—Mr. T. Mathews, jun. plasterer, of Exeter, to Miss M. Henman, who has lived, for many years, as an attendant in the family of the Bishop of Exeter.—The Rev. G. Cutcliffe, of Halberton, to Miss Abell, of Tiverton.—L. Way, esq. barrister at law, to Miss M. Drew, of Combrayleigh.

At Exeter, Mr. Chapple, mason, to Miss Pollard, mantua-maker.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. Crisp, tanner; being found dead in a kneeling posture in his chamber. He came home, in the evening, in health, drank a small quantity of beer, and went up stairs:—His exit is supposed to have been instantaneous, probably from a seizure in his brain, as both his hands were fixed on his head, when discovered.

At Exmouth, the lady of Sir John Whiteford, bart.

At Plymouth, in the Marine Barracks, aged 66, in a fit of apoplexy, R. Bounce, esq. surgeon of the Plymouth Division of Marines.

At St. Vincents, West Indies, in the prime of life, Mr. F. Hole, lieutenant in the 37th regiment of foot, and son of the Rev. R. Hole, late of Exeter.

At Ashburton, Mrs. Eales.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Buller, of Morval, nephew of the late Judge Buller, to Miss S. Coles, of Cadstock.

In London, Captain Pearse, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss M. St. Aubin, daughter of Sir John St. Aubin, bart. of Clowance, in this county.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mrs. T. Fox, of the Society of Quakers; a person of great piety, and a truly charitable disposition.

At Bodmin, Mrs. Crowder, wife of Captain Crowder, of the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons.

At Truro, the Rev. J. Vivian, of Penkennis.

At Renegie, near Penzance, of a decline, in his 48th year, the Right Hon. Rodney.

#### WALES.

Interesting particulars respecting the improvements which have lately taken place, at Swansea, in Glamorganhire, South Wales. At the western entrance of the port, a noble pier, running 228 yards into the sea, has been constructed, which has, already, had the extraordinary effect of deepening the channel, not less than two feet, although it has not been erected more than five years. On the outside of this pier, where, before its erection, the sea was making rapid encroachments, the sand now collects, so as to form a vast increase and accumulation of ground. The great success attending this building has moreover, induced the subscribers to render it still more

advantageous, by carrying it out 57 yards farther, for which purpose many workmen are now employed upon it. On the eastern side of the harbour, a second pier is also to be raised, extending from a place called the Salt house, towards the point of the western pier, until an opening of 70 yards only is left for ships to enter into the port. This, it is conceived, will render the harbour one of the most secure and commodious the kingdom can boast of. The trade of Swansea is every year rapidly increasing. In 1768, the number of vessels that cleared out hence was only 694, measuring 30,631 tons; in 1790 they amounted to 1677, carrying 74,927 tons; but from September 29, 1799, to September 29, 1800, the number was not less than 2590, the tonnage of which amounted to 134,264 tons; to so great a height has the commerce of this port been extended, notwithstanding the necessary effect of a most desolating war. During the present year, the advance has been considerable, and with the progressive exertions of future industry, it may be fairly concluded, that the trade will receive a still further increase. The several canals that have been opened on the Neath and Swansea rivers, for the conveyance of coals, must render those places the great scene of such manufactures, as depend upon a supply of fuel; and fortunately the mountains of this county are so replete with coals, iron, &c. that many ages cannot totally exhaust them. It is on this account that numerous smelting houses, refineries of copper, iron, furnaces, and other vast undertakings, have been gradually established in this neighbourhood.

At Margam a stupendous machine is now erecting to roll copper. Two vast wheels of cast iron, each 24 feet in diameter, are set in motion by a steam engine; one of the wheels, which they call a fly wheel, makes 30 revolutions in a minute, and regulates the movement of the whole machine. Notwithstanding the number of iron works already established in this county, near 20 blast furnaces are now constructed or in contemplation.

A new company of proprietors, near Sitchowee, on the borders of Monmouthshire, have lately commenced building a very considerable work, to which they have given the name of Tredegar Iron Works, in compliment to the owner of the soil. They intend attaching to this spot an entirely new town, on a regular, well-concerted plan, with broad streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming an octagon in the centre. From hence a rail or tram road is making to Newport, a distance of about 24 miles, and of so regular a descent, that one horse will suffice to draw 10 tons down, and bring the empty waggon back. By the side of this rail or tram road, another very commodious road for horses and carriages will be formed, for the convenience of travellers. It is proposed to make Newport the grand depot of the trade, as its river



river is the most accessible of any on the coast.

A stranger may expect to receive considerable satisfaction from visiting the Cambrian pottery, at Swansea, most admirably conducted by Mr. Haynes and his partners. They already employ upwards of 100 of the inhabitants, who get a comfortable living by their labour, in the various branches of these works. The demand for their goods increases daily, and it is with difficulty they can keep up for sale a sufficient stock of their different articles.

The proposal lately made by Mr. Homfray, for opening a road across the mountains from Swansea and Neath to Abergavenny, is likely to meet with many active supporters. By this measure, the distance from the town of Neath to Abergavenny, will be diminished at least 14 miles, and the road, when completed, will become one of the readiest means of access to some of the most fertile districts of South Wales. A meeting on this subject was lately held at Merthyr, at which many gentlemen from Swansea attended, and from the resolutions entered into, there is little doubt but the new road will be rendered passable for carriages, in the course of the ensuing year. There is likewise an oyster fishery, at the Mumble village, and on the coast near Swansea, which is of no trifling moment to the employ and maintenance of many individuals. Above five millions of oysters are said to be taken annually, on an average, from August to May, by about 40 small craft, navigated by more than 180 men. With these, sloops are dispatched to Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, and round the coast of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall; and the facility of access, afforded by inland navigation to the large towns in the interior, has lately occasioned a considerable increase of this trade; the oysters being of excellent quality, and fold very cheap.

*Married.*] After a courtship of forty years and upwards, Mr. A. Wathen, bachelor, to Miss L. Bevan, spinster, both of Talbenny Hall, in the county of Pembroke. Their united ages amount to 120 years.

At Swansea, Mr. S. Benner, post-master, to Miss Eves.

At Carmarthen, Major Edmunds, of the Glamorganshire Militia, to Miss Davies.

At Ditcote, Radnorshire, P. Æmilius Irving, esq. to Miss Pritchard, of Dol-y-Felin.—J. Owen, esq. of Maiddiff-court, near Abergavenny, to Mrs. E. Gwynne, widow, of Glanbran Park, Carmarthenshire.

*Died.*] In the West Indies, W. Wilkins, son of J. W. Wilkins, esq. of Brecon.

At Dolgare, in his 28th year, Mr. E. Thomas, eldest son of E. Thomas, esq. of Lwynmadock, Breconshire.

At Monmouth, advanced in years, Mrs. A. Gardiner, a lady related to some of the most respectable families in that county.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At Pierhill, near Edinburgh,

R. Aynsworth, esq. of the 4th Dragoon-guards, to Miss Leatham, daughter of Major Leatham, of the said regiment.

*Died.*] At Dunottar, A. Allardyce, esq. of Dunottar, M. P. for the Aberdeen district of burghs.

At Borowstownness, A. Stewart, esq. comptroller of the customs.

At Paisley, Mrs. C. Harvey, wife of Mr. J. Mackerrell, manufacturer.

At Glasgow, Mrs. M. Russell, wife of Mr. R. King, writer.

At Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. D. Kemp, one of the ministers of the city, and sister to the Earl of Hopetown.—Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th regt. of foot, eldest son of A. Wallace, esq. banker.

At Dumfries, Miss Culton, of Auchnabony.—In his 90th year, Mr. F. Mitchell, writing-master, and oldest freeman of the incorporation.

At his house at Gannochy Burn, Kincardineshire, General Lord Adam Gordon, Col. of the First, or Royal Scotch Foot, Governor of Edinburgh Castle.—*By mistake these promotions were last month annexed to the name of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was never in the army.*

On Saturday, the 3d of January, Catharine Douglas, wife to Major James Mercer, of the late North Fencible Regiment. She was sister to the present Lord Glenbervie. It was of her that Cunningham composed the beautiful song, *Kate of Aberdeen*. This amiable and accomplished woman had languished several years under a severe illness, which she bore with fortitude, tempered with Christian submission.

At Elgin, in the county of Moray, Thomas Stephens, esq. He was born in 1724, in the same house where he afterwards died; as a magistrate he was exceedingly popular, having always been the strenuous friend and protector of the poor; he also maintained and asserted, on various occasions, the franchises of his native place; took the lead in politics against the first families in the neighbourhood, and contributed to the prosperity of an adjoining sea port, called Lossiemouth, where he occasionally resided. His faculties were visibly on the decay for a considerable time before his death, which occurred in the 77th year of his age: this circumstance exposed him to much imposition, an instance of which may be afforded in the loss of near one thousand pounds in money and notes. The family of Mr. Stephens was greatly attached to the House of Brunswick, at a time when the partisans of the descendants of James II. were both numerous and powerful in Scotland. His uncle, James Stephens, esq. who, in consequence of his own character and fortune, as well as by his marriage with the daughter of Sir H. Innes, bart. and his connection with the Lord President Forbes, possessed considerable influence

was Provost of Elgin in the year 1745, and declared for George II. notwithstanding the threats and violence of the opposite party.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Dublin, the Right Hon. John Chambre, Earl of Meath, to Lady Melissa Adelaide Meath, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Clanwilliam.

At Dublin, Mr. Powell, barrister, to the Countess Dowager of Aldborough.

*Died.*] In Dublin, the Right Hon. John Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. His Lordship had suffered extreme pain, for some months past, in consequence of the accident which befel him about a year ago in Hyde Park, London. The disorder, however, which proved fatal to him, was the dropsy in the chest, and the hurts which he then received are not supposed to have accelerated his death.

At his family-mansion, Castle Jordan, county of Meath, Sir D. Giffard.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, in his 100th year, Count Stalkeber, a Swedish general. He entered into the service under the celebrated Charles XII.

In July last, the Nabob of the Carnatic. His adopted son has been set aside, and his nephew elected in his stead, but the entire civil and military government of the Carnatic, is transferred to the hands of the East India Company.

At Paris, Madame Choiseul, widow of

the celebrated minister of that name, and mother of the Duc de Choiseul, who lately went from this country to see her aged parent.

At St. Helier's, in Jersey, T. Papon, esq. Lieutenant Bailly, and Chief Magistrate of the island. Before he attained that distinguished situation, he was Attorney General of the island, for upwards of 30 years.

In the island of Jersey, on the 16th of December, the Lady of M. Goffet, esq. Vicount of the island, and sister of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.

In the island of Madeira, on the 2d of December, in his 21st year, H. Frankland, esq. eldest son of T. Frankland, bart.

In Spain, the celebrated Count Rice, who many years ago killed Count Barry, in a duel, near Bath. He was found dead in his bed:—his death was occasioned, as is supposed, by suffocation.

At Mednapore, in the East Indies, on the 1st of February last, P. Begbie, jun. esq. of Castle-hill, and lieutenant in the service of the East India Company.

On the 11th of December last, at Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, Mr. A. Webster, only son of Major Webster, of Ayr.

At Rosetta, in Egypt, Lieut. Col. P. Gardin, of the 2d battalion of the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot.

At Hamburgh, on the 26th of October last, D. Mitchell, esq.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE DUTCH have already taken advantage of the termination of hostilities, so far as to send hither gin, flax, butter, cheese, rags, skins, tanned leather, madder, and Rhenish wines, in large quantities. They renew with eagerness their wonted traffic, and they will undoubtedly endeavour as much as possible to engross the carrying trade between Britain and all the Belgian and other Northern provinces of France. The exports from London to Holland are few, in comparison with the imports from Holland hither. A regular course of exchange does not yet take place between the two countries, but the Dutch receive immediate payment in hard cash for a great part of the articles of provisions, &c. which we purchase from them.

The most considerable import which has been recently brought from France, consists of 16,702 gallons of brandy, of which there has been also a large importation from Hamburgh, Guernsey, Ireland, Malaga, Gibraltar, and Malta. There is not yet a regular course of exchange between London and Paris, but so much more money is for the present transferred from England to France than is brought from France to England, that a pound sterling paid in London, will yield by a bill of exchange only about 22 francs in Paris. By the accounts of English gentlemen who have gone to visit France since the ratification of the preliminary treaty, we learn that its trade and manufactures are in a very unprosperous state; in consequence of the storms of last summer and autumn, provisions are scarce and dear; nothing is current as money save gold and silver, not that the precious metals are abundant, but because credit is too low to give currency to paper-money.

An importation of, it is said, not less than 20,000,000l. sterling in gold and silver, the produce of the mines during the war, is expected soon to arrive in SPAIN from South America. Such a quantity of bullion will be speedily distributed in trade over Europe. It will, of course, occasion a temporary diminution in the market-value of gold and silver, and will substitute, it is to be hoped, for a part of our paper money, a more universal and less uncertain representative of value.

AMERICA already begins to feel, most sensibly, the effect of the cessation of hostilities among the powers of Europe. All the wonted articles of American importation have fallen in price in the European markets. The news has been received in the American ports, and trade of course already meets there a considerable stagnation. The exports from New York, in the three months of July, August, and September, 1801, amounted to the value of above 3,155,000 dollars.

The freedom of exportation established by the late treaty of union between Great Britain and Ireland, appears now to operate considerably, in producing a re-exportation to British ports of foreign goods which have been in the first instance imported into Ireland. Among the imports from Ireland to the port of London, in the week ending on the 23d of January, 1802, are 1300 gallons

gallons of brandy, 71 cwt. of currants, 5711 lbs. of tobacco, which may be regarded as particular examples of the more general fact here mentioned. The course of exchange is just now, however, somewhat less favourable to Dublin than it was in the end of December last. You could on the 24th of that month obtain only eleven pence farthing payable upon a bill of exchange in Dublin, for one shilling paid in London: on the 22d of January, the shilling in London would purchase twelve pence three farthings payable in Dublin.

The sales of British cotton, in yarn, muslins, and other wrought stuffs, still continue to be in Germany, Italy, and other parts of the Continent, sufficiently considerable to maintain our cotton works in the greatest activity of manufacture. The prices of cotton wool have not fallen in the London market in the course of last month. There has been, not long since, an arrival of a cotton of good quality from the island of Trinidad. It is still, however, much to be regretted, that too much cotton yarn is exported to Saxony. Its exportation contributed to the establishment of rival manufactures, by which we will be one day under-fold in the continental market. Why not turn inventive ingenuity to abbreviate and improve still more and more the labour of weaving, so that all the yarn spun in this country might here, also, be wrought up into cloth?

The prices of wool and mohair yarn of Smyrna, have not lately experienced in the London market any decline. Indeed, notwithstanding the reduction of the continental armies, by which so much English broadcloth was consumed, the greater freedom of our present access to the continent, and the constant increase of our exports in woollen goods to the markets of America, seem at present sufficiently to maintain the wonted activity of the woollen manufactures in all parts of this country. The manufacture of *plush*, or of *hair* and *worsted shag*, at Coventry, is, though not more extensive than to employ about two hundred hands, one of the most flourishing branches of our woollen trade. Its products are partly exported to Germany, and to Spain and Portugal; in part used in lining carriages and saddles, and for other purposes at home. It is likely to increase by the cessation of the war.

The *Iron-works* of Carron in Scotland, and of Colebrooke-Dale, not to speak of those in Wales, are unequalled perhaps in Europe, for the union which they present of the whole series of the operations in the iron-manufacture, from the first quarrying or collecting of the ore, to the ultimate manufacture of it into all that diversity of implements which it furnishes for the use of the arts, and of human life in general. These are now in a flourishing condition, though not such as entirely to put an end to the importation of iron from Sweden. Other similar works commence in different parts of the country. Two companies have recently expended to the amount of 45,000l. sterling, in establishing works to raise and manufacture the ore on the estate of Sir W. Pulteney, in Shropshire, near to Bridgenorth. For an article of primary utility so invaluable, we shall soon probably be independent of all foreign supplies.

The internal commerce of this country continues to derive much new advantage from the daily extension of *Iron Rail-ways*. They are made at an expence not exceeding 300l. sterling a mile. The advantages they give for the conveyance of goods by carts and waggons, seem even to surpass, in some instances, those of boat-carriage by canals.

Large sales of *Furs*, &c. by the Hudson's Bay Company, and of *Pepper* and *Coffee* by the East India Company, have taken place in the end of January.

The Brewers have reduced the price, and improved, both in hops and malt, the quality of their *Porter*. But some of them, after brewing it of proper strength, reduce it, for ordinary sale, by a mixture of small-beer!

The prices of *Coals* in London continue reasonable.

The 3 per Cents. stock was on Thursday the 24th of December at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; on Friday the 22d of January at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE severity of the frost has prevented most of the operations of husbandry from being carried on during the greatest part of the present month. Hedging, with the breaking up of grass and clover lays for oat and barley crops, have however been undertaken toward the latter part of it. Much grain has also been threshed out and conveyed to the markets, as well as manure of various kinds put upon the ground. The prices of grain, especially barley and oats, have declined in most places since our last. The average price of corn throughout England and Wales, by the last returns is, for wheat 76s. 9d. rye 48s. 9d. barley 44s. 1d. oats 23s. 4d. beans 43s. 4d. pease 44s. 7d.

From the great quantity of snow that has fallen in many of the northern districts, the turnips in several places have been so covered up as to prevent the necessary supplies from being procured for the stock without much labour. The same cause has likewise been very distressing to the store sheep stock in the more exposed situations; and to the lamb-suckling ewes in those places where the practice is employed.

*Hops* have continued of dull sale for some time, and it is probable may continue so, since it is understood that the duty amounts to 241,227l. 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and consequently much exceeds the wishes of those daring speculators who have lately done so much mischief. Although the price is not very high, yet the quantity puts it out of their power either to monopolize or persuade the Planters not to supply the market, as was done in 1799 and 1800, those years that will ever be remem-

remembered by *private* as well as *public* Brewers, who by the machinations of certain individuals, (now well known in our courts of law,) were compelled to pay from 16 a 18 a 20l. per cwt. for Hops, which might have been sold at half the price.—Only last year the monopolizers demanded 16 or 17l. for Hops which they have since been glad to sell from 70 to 80s. and they still have enough upon their hands to remind them of their unjust conduct.

Store hogs have been sold remarkably dear in many places, especially near the capital; and both lean and fat cattle are still high.—At Smithfield Market, beef sells from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. mutton, from 5s. 4d. to 7s. veal, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. pork, from 6s. to 7s.—At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef, from 4s. to 5s. mutton, from 5s. to 6s. veal, from 5s. to 7s. 4d. pork, from 6s. to 7s.

At St. James's Market, Hay sells from 3l. to 5l. 5s. Straw, from 1l. 11s. 6d. to 1l. 19s. 6d.—At Whitechapel, hay, from 4l. to 5l. 5s. clover, from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. straw, from 1l. to 1l. 16s.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of December, 1801, to the 25th of January 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

### Barometer.

Highest 30.17. Jan. 23. Wind W.  
Lowest 28.7. Dec. 26. Wind S.W.

### Thermometer.

Highest 50°. Dec. 25. Wind S. W.  
Lowest 19°. Jan. 16. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 7-fifths of an inch } Between the 21st and 22d inst. in the evening, the mercury rose from 29.35 to 30.1.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 26°. } At eight in the morning of the 16th inst. the thermometer was as low as 10°, at the same time on the 17th it stood at 36°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 0.951 inches of depth.

The most remarkable variation in the barometer was observable, between the evening of the 20th and the 23d instant. A high westerly wind, which did considerable damage in and about the metropolis, suddenly threw down the mercury about half an inch; when abating something in its violence, and shifting towards the north, it had the effect of raising it, in the course of six-and-thirty hours, a full inch. Since that time to the present, (Jan. 27) it has not varied a single tenth.

We have noticed above that, on the morning of the 16th instant, the thermometer was as low as 10°; had we taken our observation at six or seven o'clock instead of eight, we should probably have found it some degrees lower; as it was then evidently rising, and in a few minutes it was at 12°, and continued gradually rising till it came to the freezing point, at which it stood the remainder of the day. Notwithstanding the great severity of the cold that morning, the wind was due west; the ground, trees, &c. were covered with a remarkable thick hoar frost, which are general indications of a change in the weather.

Fortunately for the labouring classes, although we have had, already, a greater proportion of severe weather than usual, yet at no one time has it continued so long as to block up the navigation of the river, and thereby to afford a pretence of raising the price of food and firing greatly above the enormous rates at which they stand, and at which they seem likely to remain.

We have, since the last Report, had nineteen days without rain, of which six have been remarkably brilliant. The wind has been variable; six days only it has blown from the easterly point of the heavens.

\* \* \* Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 84.

MARCH 1, 1802.

[No. 2, of Vol. 13.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS written during an EXCURSION  
through FRANCE to GENEVA.

### LETTER I.

*Calais, Nov. 26, 1801.*

HERE we are, my dear Friend, enjoying ourselves over a good fire at the Hotel of M. Ducrocq, after a short passage, and to those who mind not the motion of a vessel at sea, I dare say, a very pleasant one: in this number I cannot enrol myself. To speak honestly,

"I didn't much like for to be a-board a ship,  
Where in danger there's no door to creep  
out,

I liked the jolly tars, I liked bumbo and  
philip,

*But I didn't like rocking about—*

No—I didn't like rocking about."

In short, I soon became very sick, and continued so till we reached shore, which was peculiarly welcome to us all, as the negligence of the harbour-master had brought us into some little danger. When we had come within about a league of Calais, as the harbour-flag was flying—a signal that there was water enough to admit us—our captain steered for port, and we were presently alarmed by feeling the vessel strike against the ground; this shock was repeated so frequently and with such violence, that we could not make the harbour, and really felt some apprehension for our personal safety, till two or three boats rowed from the shore and took us in. As we landed all safe and sound, however, we had no reason to quarrel with the harbour-master for his remissness: had he lowered his flag when he ought to have done, half of us, half dead with sickness, we should have been tossing about all night at sea. And a very blowing night it was; the vessel was in so much danger that the captain was obliged to unship all his ballast, and the Custom-house-officers thought proper to send boats and carts, and have the luggage taken out of her, not daring to leave it during the night.

After pitching for a short time in the little boat that released us from the vessel, we landed, *Hibernicè*, on board a ship which lay-to in the harbour, and where we were detained, on deck, crowded to-

gether in a dark night, and amidst a pouring rain, for about half an hour, till *le Commissaire de la Police*, or some one of his executive inferiors, made his appearance, and allowed us to ascend the ladder which first placed our feet on French ground. We were immediately conducted to the Custom-house, where, to our astonishment, we were ushered into a large saloon, in which were about forty musical amateurs standing in a circle, each with his separate instrument, desk, and candle.

All hushed when we made our appearance, and we walked to the upper end of the room, where a Custom-house-officer, probably of some eminence in his profession, sat at a cloth-covered table and examined our passports. We were then directed into another small room, where four or five menial officers examined or rather shuffled over our pockets to find any letters or contraband goods which we might have about us: they were probably not disappointed in finding none.

After having received our verdict of acquittal from this jury of investigation, we were conducted through the lightless streets of Calais to our hotel, where a good night's rest almost obliterated even the remembrance of my sickness. Calais is a well-fortified, large, dirty-looking town, very different in appearance from any in England. The houses, which are built with a grey-coloured stone, are, generally speaking, very large and very lofty, the streets are tolerably wide, and the pavement is like that of London, except, by the bye, that here are no flag-stones for the accommodation of walkers. But the most prominent difference between the appearance of Calais and any, even the smallest provincial, town in England is, that our towns, you know, abound with lively-looking shops of various sorts, such as those for cutlery, hosiery, grocery, drapery, &c. &c. and contain, moreover, two or three, at least, genteel houses, distinguishable from the rest: Calais, on the contrary, has a monotonous and spiritless appearance, being entirely destitute of any showy and eye-catching shop, and not having any house which, from its exterior, would strike you as belonging to the parson, the lawyer, the surgeon, or the squire. I wish you had been with

us this morning, to have seen how we stared at the natives and the natives at us.

*Amiens, 29th.*—I was interrupted at Calais by our courier, who entered the room in high spirits to inform us, that a *voiture*, which he thought would suit us exactly, had just returned from a journey to Paris, and that the price of it was only fifty Louis; we put on our hats and coats, ordered the carriage to be cleaned, and, after having shaken the wheels and examined the springs, began to bargain, and soon purchased it at the abated price of forty-five Louis. Our new vehicle was presently appropriated, for you see by my dates that within eight-and-forty hours afterwards we are arrived at the seat of Congress.

I promised you to journalize my letters, and will be as good as my word, but really you must not expect much from me: mine is not a tour of pleasure but a journey of business, and expedition is woe-fully inimical to the indulgence of curiosity, and grudges every moment that is employed in mere observation; random remarks, therefore, hastily put together, will be your portion, with them you must be satisfied—so “eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue.”

Well, but I must return to Calais in order to give you some idea of the impression which it first made on me; a wind from the west wafts me in a few hours from *natale solum* to a foreign shore!

The language I have learn'd these forty years,

My native English, now I must forego:

And now my tongue's use is to me no more  
Than an unstring'd viol or a harp.

When I awoke in the first morning after landing, I could almost fancy that some fairy, in a frolic mood, had conveyed me into the far-distant region of her abode; the delusion scarcely dissipated during the day; every thing and every body seemed so perfectly strange and novel—the cries of the streets, the clatter of *sabots*, and the Babel jargon of men, women, and children, on a market-day, all helped to favour it.

The appearance of the *Citoyennes* is more striking than that of the other sex, who differ in their dress but little from those on the other side of the water, except that the ear-ring is a favourite, and almost universal ornament among Frenchmen, from the highest to the lowest, and that mustachoes seem to be considered a fashionable embroidery to the mouth. As to the females, they walk about the streets,

precisely as in England they do about their houses, without any hat, or other covering for the head than a cap, generally ornamented with a very deep frill, which altogether looks a good deal like an English-woman's night-cap, when it is intended to be smart. The women who are somewhat stricken with years, wear, most of them, a light-coloured linen cloak, with a large hood, which, when the wind bellies it out, resembles those old-fashioned head-pieces called calashes, which fifteen or twenty years ago were not unfrequently worn by the more ancient dames in England.

As to the younger part of the sex; you, my Friend, who are yet an unmarried-man, would certainly have been charmed with the many lovely good-humoured countenances of those who were recommending the plumpness of their turkeys and the delicacy of their chickens; indeed the young women's faces are many of them strikingly pretty and animated; semi-shaded by the long nut-brown hair which curls in careless ringlets over two dark roguish eyes—I should almost be afraid to entrust you here. But it is time that we quit Calais.

In our new *voiture*, then, after having broken one of the side-glasses with an unlucky elbow as we got into it, we set off with four horses: smack! smack! smack! says the post-boy, flourishing over his head the mercile and untired whip which he fastens to his wrist by a piece of cord; on we go, and although the poor animals look not as if they could have run away with us at the rate of three miles an hour, we found that they could travel very fairly at almost double that speed; for we left Calais at a quarter before one, and arrived at Boulogne (a distance, I believe, of about 22 English miles) just time enough for a snug dinner at half after four.

The road winds along the coast, and therefore the country cannot be expected, particularly at this season of the year, to impress a foreigner with any favourable idea of its fertility. The country is perfectly unsheltered, and exhibits a parsimonious tillage; hills and their concomitant vallies gently alternate, and present extensive but monotonous scenery: there is every where an easy fall for water, but, in spite of its obvious disposition to escape, the land is supersaturated with it. In short, whether the soil be rich or poor, it merits a much better cultivation.

Giving full credit, in common, I believe, with every loyal subject, to our Gazettes extraordinary in general, and par-

particularly to the official narratives which they contain of the glorious exploits of our commanding officers, we certainly expected to have beheld, as we approached the ancient town of Boulogne, a scene of desolation and ruin; but alas! the disappointment and mortification at finding the houses, both in the lower and the upper town, to use a vulgar phrase, all wind-tight and water-tight! However, considering that the Preliminaries of Peace were signed, although the Definitive Treaty was not concluded, and reflecting, moreover, that we were indebted to the sluggishness of Lord Nelson's bombs for our comfortable accommodation at the *Lion d'or*, we consoled ourselves quite as well as could possibly have been expected over a good bottle of *vin de Bourdeaux*.

Purposing to travel two *posts* before breakfast, we went to bed early, and reached Abbéville on the following day, where we were well accommodated at the *Hotel d'Angleterre*: you must know that although in France there are no public carriages which answer to our post-chaises in England, the traveller need be under no apprehension for the want of horses. At the distance of every two or three leagues is established by Government a *poste aux chevaux*, where a considerable number of horses and drivers are kept in readiness to forward a traveller at any hour of the day or night: during the war the roads have been entirely neglected, and as but few foreigners, comparatively speaking, have had occasion and opportunity to travel through France, some of the post-masters found that their casual visitors were too unfrequent to pay the expense of keeping a sufficient number of horses for their accommodation. A few of the post-houses, therefore, have been given up, and one is sometimes obliged to travel two, three, or even four posts,\* before he can change horses.

The country from Boulogne to Abbéville wears the same general character as that which we left behind us: here and there a solitary chateau breaks the sameness of the prospect which, at this season of the year, is little else than that of an open heath, its flatness agitated, as it were, into gentle swellings, which afford extensive views of meanly-cultured land, uninterrupted by hedge or ditch. The

\* The post is nominally two leagues: on a journey of nearly four hundred leagues, we estimated it to average  $5\frac{1}{2}$  English miles: approaching towards Geneva we often travelled three posts without changing horses, and once four.

road itself, however, has improved upon us, and astonishing preparations are every where making for the further reparation of it: on each side, almost without vacancy, are laid picked stones, large and small, in separate heaps, for the purpose of mending it at a more favourable time of the year.

The only town we pass through of any consideration between Boulogne and Abbéville, is Montreuil, a place celebrated, if I remember rightly, for the treachery of its commander, and the folly of the Duke of Marlborough in divulging that treachery before he reaped the benefit of it, and thus frustrating his own unwarlike machinations.

About two miles from Montreuil, as it is approached on the Calais side, the town presents a noble appearance: it stands on a very commanding eminence, and seems to be a place of almost impregnable strength: it is only to be entered by passing over two heavy draw-bridges, either of which any one, of my inscience in fortifications at least, would hardly think it possible for an enemy to approach with impunity. We stopped here merely to change horses, and did not get out of the carriage, so that I can give you no account of the internal appearance of the town: ruined churches, indeed, the disgraceful monuments of revolutionary rage, we saw here, and we see every where!—Crack! crack! says the post-boy, cantering over the *pavé*, to the great annoyance of our springs, till the distant lights, after a fatiguing day's journey, announce the town of Abbéville, where we arrived at half after six in the evening, and found an excellent dinner prepared for us by our untired courier, at three livres a head—\* such a dinner as I verily believe no inn-keeper on the other side of the water would have afforded us under three half-crowns each. Indeed this sum we have never exceeded, and in no one instance hitherto have had reason to repent of our economy: on the contrary, it almost seems as if the *maitres d'hotel* had not, of late years at least, been used to such good customers;

\* The influx of English travellers, in consequence of the signature of the preliminaries, and the pacific negotiation at Amiens, made a rapid alteration in the price of accommodation at the hotels on the roads from Calais to Paris: in going to the latter place we never once paid more than three livres each for our dinners. On our return to Calais, within the space of seven weeks, we never paid less than four livres for no better fare.

for they think they cannot give us too great a variety of good dishes.

Like every other town we have yet seen here, Abbéville is well calculated, by very strong outworks, for defence: it is a dark-looking straggling town, with many dilapidated churches; for of all that it contained, the revolution spared but two! Having half an hour to spare, I rambled about in the rain, and entered *l'Eglise de St. Villefranc*, a large building, handsome on the outside, but destitute of those rich decorations which Catholic churches on the Continent are reputed generally to possess; it is spacious within, but has no painting, no piece of statuary, no

—storied urn or animated bust,

which, to my uneducated eye at least, had the slightest pretensions to excellence or even to the questionable merit of mediocrity. In the church were a few miserable half-starved devotees, one of whom I observed on his knees very piously employed in counting—not his beads, but the number of *sous* he had in his pocket! The officiating priest entered as I was going out—he is a watch-maker!

Abbéville is a manufacturing town, which before the war contained about twenty thousand inhabitants; it had forty convents, twenty-six for the reception of females, and sixteen for recluses of the other sex. This account, the result of my inquiries on the spot, is, I think, by no means a very credible one: mere religious houses, at any rate, are all dissolved now. As a manufacturing town, Abbéville has suffered severely from the war: its inhabitants are now reduced to sixteen thousand, and a very large proportion of these, I understand, are poor.

From Abbéville we proceed, after a comfortable breakfast, towards Amiens: the road improves, and the country improves, the horses improve, and the drivers improve: woods, or, more strictly speaking, underwoods, present themselves to us more frequently, and here and there a *chateau* lifts, on some lofty eminence, its heavy and unf sociable head, frowning on the valley at its feet.

We were a little disappointed at learning, on our arrival here, that the Marquis Cornwallis was yet at Paris: he is every day expected, however, to return to the seat of Congress. Amiens is a very large town, containing, it is said, about sixty thousand inhabitants: it wears the appearance of all the other French towns which we have hitherto seen, that is to say, of dullness, dirt, and irregularity; the houses

are all lofty, and the rooms lofty; the former are particularly heavy in their external appearance, from a circumstance, I suspect, which till this instant escaped me, namely, that the doors and windows are not, as in England, level with the outside of the building (with the surface of the walls) but are invariably let in to them, so that a great part, if not the whole, of the thickness of the wall is visible as one passes along the street.

The cathedral at Amiens was built by the English: it is a noble edifice altogether; the entrance—three Gothic porches richly sculptured, is extremely striking—but I think we have many cathedrals with which it must not be compared. The riotous indiscriminating torrent of revolutionary fanaticism has probably swept away many of its paintings and other internal decorations; the church, however, at this present time, certainly possesses few attractions for me: the sculptured saints and saintesses are, I imagine, of very inferior workmanship; not so *la tête vraie de St. Jean Baptiste*, which is very religiously preserved under a glass cover, and not suffered to escape the notice, probably, of the most incurious unobservant traveller.

I wish much that we had leisure to stay a complete day here; but expedition is the order of the day, and the horses are now harnessing which carry us the first post towards Beauvais, where we sleep to night. I have just time enough, however, to give you a specimen of pertness which will make you smile: as usual, we had an excellent dinner yesterday, and wanted nothing but a decanter of water, for which I had asked the waiter three or four times, and could only get an empty answer of "*Oui, Monsieur, tout à l'heure.*" This did not satisfy my thirst, as you may imagine, and, feeling half angry with the waiter, I desired him not to let me see his face again without the water: the fellow instantly shot down stairs, and in less than two minutes time returned with a decanter, which he set down on the table, and pointing to it with exquisite self-complacency—"Voilà, Monsieur, de l'eau toute fraîche de la fontaine—d'Amour! oui, Monsieur, retiring a step backwards, whilst he inclined his head, and raised his left hand to his breast—"d'Amour!"

Farewell, my Friend, I shall probably have occasion, or I ought rather to say, opportunity to remain at Paris a week, from which place you shall certainly hear from me.



## LETTER II.

Paris, Dec. 6.

After many a hard knock on the *parvé* we arrived in this celebrated city at four o'clock, on the 30th ult. I am afraid, my Friend, you will expect a great deal more information from me respecting it than I shall be able to afford you. *Parlez plus lentement, mon ami*, is ever in my mouth: but these Frenchmen have such an overwhelming volubility, and their words follow each other with such a racing rapidity, that I cannot comprehend one half they say, and of course lose a great deal of the information which I am so desirous to obtain.

But come, we must not anticipate: you have accompanied me no further than Amiens, and that is a long way from Paris. Crack, crack, away we go then, the post-boys each smoking a pipe, and whiffing their unceremonious volumes in our faces, for the wind is unfortunately against us. Really these French post-boys are the most ridiculous looking wretches in the world: imagine to yourself a fellow with a parti-coloured woollen-cap on, a large flapping hat over it, with a national cockade peeping above the ribband which surrounds it; his boots, well hooped with iron, about the size of my portmanteau, and of rival inflexibility, each armed with a large rusty spur, placed midway of its altitude. Thus equipped, he lifts laboriously one leg into the stirrup, and describes the arc of a mighty circle with its well-poised brother, which falls by its own weight, and is received by the opposite stirrup: fairly seated, he amuses himself for the first five minutes with listening to the music of his whip, which with great strength and adroitness he flourishes over his head, occasionally reminding his cattle that, whether they can or cannot go—go they must. The post-boys seem very sensible of their *elevation* in the world, and of the state with which they travel; nor are these circumstances lost upon the poor foot-passengers, who are continually pulling off their hats or touching their red caps to the former, who generally receive this obsequance as a matter of right rather than of courtesy, for they very rarely condescend to return the attention. But enough of the post-boys.

From Amiens to Beauvais the road runs through Breteuil, which hangs on the brow of a hill, and is seen to great advantage during the long descent which leads almost to the foot of the town: we had a very pleasant ride to this place, and I remember very well being struck with seve-

veral successive landscapes, the softness and serenity of which impressed upon them the characters of beauty: once or twice the sun chanced to break through some passing clouds, and the light and shade fell on the swelling plains, and gave them the momentary verdure of spring.

After travelling over some very good road, and some very bad, we arrived in the evening, or more strictly speaking, in the night, at Beauvais, where we were well accommodated by a neat, lively, nimble-footed, old landlady, at the *Hotel de Londres*; it was Sunday, and having been repeatedly told in England from very high authority, (to which I ever pay profoundest reverence), that Religion was expatriated from the territories of the French Republic, I was a good deal surprized to see her venerable form, attired with becoming simplicity, the object of adoration to the young and the old. On this subject I shall endeavour to obtain more information, and communicate it to you at some future opportunity.

From Beauvais, which we left in the morning before it was fairly light, we proceed to Paris, and find the country materially improved: we pass through a few vineyards, which skirt the road on either side, and are completely unprotected by any fence: indeed, what I should call a good fence is not to be seen between Calais and Paris. The farmer, however, it must be acknowledged, has little reason to fear the depredations of stock, either on his vineyards or his corn-fields: in these two hundred miles which we have travelled, *perhaps* we may have seen half a score flocks of sheep, each containing nine or ten score; we may, perhaps, have seen half a dozen petty droves of half-starved awkward-looking pigs, and we may, perhaps, have seen thirty or forty cows. Not a single bullock, not a single calf: and you will be still more surprized to hear, that four or five English farm-yards would exhibit more corn-stacks than I have been able to discover in the whole of my journey hither: from its present appearance, an English commander would certainly not think the country we have passed through worth the trouble of invading—*Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator*—And yet it is not thus; for provisions are cheap, and therefore, it is to be presumed, are plentiful. At Calais I enquired of a market-woman the price of a turkey, which weighed eight pounds (the French pound is eighteen ounces): she asked three livres, and perhaps it is not very unreasonable to believe, that Milord Anglois, who is every where

where supposed to travel for the sole purpose of getting rid of his money, was complimented with an extra demand of one-third of the price. Now really famine cannot be said to stare a man in the face when a turkey is to be bought even at three-pence a pound, and other things at a proportionable rate.

Approaching Paris, as approaching London, population rapidly increases: *chateaux* of a heavy and extensive structure thicken upon us, but we see none of those snug country *boxes*, as they are emphatically called, for private gentlemen of moderate fortunes, who seek retirement and fresh air, which abound within twenty miles of London, and which are frequent all over England. This difference in the approach to the two most polished capitals of Europe is very striking, and gives a decided superiority to our own country: I think there is a sufficient ground for suspicion, indeed, that that large and respectable portion of the community, cultivating their own estates, and residing on them, to the great advantage of the neighbourhood, who in England are called Country Gentlemen, has no existence in France. It is well known that in *this* country, before the revolution, the people, "bred under a proud, insolent, and grinding despotism," were a people "separate, and divided into classes by the strongest and harshest lines of distinction:" among them, "all that was advantageous in private acquisition, all that was honourable in public ambition was" *not* "equally open to the effect, the industry, and the abilities of all;" among them, "progress and rise in society and public estimation was" *not* "one ascending slope without a break or landing-place;" it was not among the people of this country, as it is in England, where "no fullen line of demarcation separates and cuts off the several orders from each other, but where all is one blendid tint, from the deepest shade that veils the occupation of laborious industry, to the brightest hue that glitters in the luxurious pageantry of title, wealth, and power." Society here was divided into two parts only, the rich and the poor; and accommodations were suited to the division: they will order these things better now, it is to be hoped.\*

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\* As nearly as I can recollect them, I have given you the words of Mr Sheridan, in one of his speeches on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The many brilliant speeches of this accomplished orator are, I fear, irrecoverably lost to the public; at least

I have already told you that we have passed through some vineyards in our journey hither: however delightful and heart-cheering may be the busy scene which they present during the vintage, I confess that in this winter season, kindly as it is, they have excited in my breast no exhilarating sensations. Take a walk with \*\*\*\* and \*\*\*\*\* into your garden, and look at the raspberry-beds; conceive them to be extended over an uninterrupted surface of one or two hundred acres of land, and you have before your imagination the exact picture of a vineyard in December: the vine-plants are of about the same height with those of the raspberry, they have the same fox-coloured hue, are staked up in the same manner, but the rows are usually set at somewhat wider distances from each other. The plants are moulded up, I perceive, probably for the double purpose of draining off water and of defending the roots from severe frost; and altogether there appears to be more care and labour bestowed on the cultivation of vines than on the cultivation of corn.

Full trot, or rather I believe full canter, on the rough pavement, we pass through St. Dennis, the celebrated burial-place of the ancient Kings of France! At last, almost every bone of our skin shaken out of its socket, we arrive at Paris: I really believe that the people thought we brought with us the news of peace from England, by seeing our courier, splashed to the very neck, riding full speed into the city, and ourselves with four horses and two postilions driving after him at the same merciless rate: if so, the Parisian populace was certainly not so riotous in its rejoicing as was the populace of London, who took the horses from the carriage of M. Lauriston, and dragged him to his hotel—we were suffered very quietly to drive to the *Hôtel de l'Europe, rue de Lycée*, where we are by this time pretty well settled.

If I had not been a good deal used to the noise, confusion, and turbulence of London, I should probably have been struck with the far inferior noise, confusion, and turbulence of Paris: the houses are very lofty, five, six, and seven stories high; the buildings, private as well as public, are of stone, and have of course an appearance of solidity and grandeur, of which London cannot boast, where you know, although many public edifices, and some private houses, are of stone, the mass

I know not where any of them are to be found: I shall be happy if it is in your power to direct me to them.

of buildings is composed of white brick, or at least, of brick that was once white: *cui color albus erat, &c.* Paris, however, wants that liveliness which the elegant shops of London afford by day, and that brilliancy which its lamps afford by night. One large solitary lamp, just sufficient to make darkness appear more visible, suspended in the centre of the street by a rope, which is attached to two opposite houses, is all the light these purblind Parisians are indulged with, for the distance of two or three hundred yards! Bonaparte, the tutelary deity of the Republic, as he is perhaps justly considered by the French people, is contemplating, I understand, to afford a better illumination to the city.

I must deviate from the prudish regularity of a journal in order to give you a description, now that the impression is fresh, of a *spectacle* with which I have been just treated:—We yesterday learned by mere accident that the Premier Consul holds a parade on every decade in the court of the Tuilleries, and that this is the regular day for that purpose. As no one can enter the palace on this occasion without a ticket of admission, we sent to M. Perrégaux the banker, who is a member of the senate, and consequently a man of high rank in the republic, to solicit his assistance in procuring us tickets, which with his accustomed politeness he returned by the valet. The Tuilleries was full without confusion: the soldiers preserved excellent order: we ascended the stairs and made our way with very little difficulty to the door of the anti-chamber, when immediately on telling the guard that we were English, he opened it, and ushered us into an elegant and spacious room, the windows of which—"Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten" these chambers! One really could hardly enter them without horror at the remembrance of the many foul and mid-day murders, which had been so recently perpetrated on the very floor one was walking on.

The windows of this room look into the court-yard where the parade was to be exhibited: it was filled with field-officers and generals, the flower of the French commanders, many of whom bear on their undaunted brow the most honourable evidence of their valour in the day of battle. We were not more delighted than surprised at the variety and surpassing richness of the military dresses: our friend \*\*\*\*, who, you know, is a little fastidious and critical in these things, and who has had the opportunity of com-

paring with each other the military habiliments of various countries, acknowledged, I believe with some little reluctance, that the elegance, splendor, and even sumptuousness of these dresses exceeded any thing of the sort he had ever before seen.

Among the superior officers, not merely the caps, and coats, and belts, but the pantaloon, the Hessian boots, and spurs, were many of them richly wrought with gold and silver: but the dress which, from its peculiar rarity in this country, was most generally attractive, though for obvious reasons not particularly so to myself, was that of a highland officer in his regimentals: he appeared to be about four or five and thirty years of age, was of lofty and athletic stature, and in every respect, I think, the handsomest and best-formed man in the room. The moment he entered, every eye was directed to him; and wherever he placed himself, a circle soon formed itself around him, where the muscularity of his naked limbs excited general admiration.

After enjoying for three quarters of an hour the splendid scene which was before us, the approach of the French colours was announced by the Marseillois hymn, which the band in the court-yard played with considerable effect. The colours were conducted by the body-guard of the First Consul, through the anti-chamber into the room of audience: they were saluted by the soldiers on guard, who opened an instant passage for the procession. Another half hour elapsed when the folding doors of the audience-room were thrown open, the watch-word resounded through the Tuilleries, and the colours returned preceding "*The Great Warrior and the Great Pacificator*" down to the court, where he mounted a very beautiful milk-white charger, and inspected the parade of about seven thousand troops, consisting of horse, foot, and cannon.

Bonaparte was clothed in the Consular dress, scarlet velvet, slightly embroidered: he passed through the line which was formed for him with rather a quick unstately step, and evidently courted not attention: if you ask of me a description of his person, which I had twice an excellent opportunity of observing, being each time in the front of the row through which he passed and repassed, I shall refer you to the busts which this nation of iconoclasts have doubtless exported into England. Bonaparte is a small but well-proportioned man: his most pale, fallow, and emaciated countenance, bears indubitable marks of deep and fearful thinking: a dejection and melancholy which is communicative

municative have possessed it, and are only relieved by his dark piercing eye, which, though it wanders not with vagrant curiosity or idle sportfulness, by no means partakes of the general unhealthiness of his appearance. The care-worn countenance of Bonaparte impresses one with the idea that it has never known the sweet relaxation of a smile: of late probably it has not; he is said to keep his left hand in ignorance of what his right hand does, and to have no bosom-friend, but, like Junius, to be the sole repository of his own secrets.

When his hat is off, the First Consul is almost identified in his busts: a more living likeness it is impossible to imagine; his hair is dark, and somewhat long, uncurled, unpowdered,—in short, you may see Bonaparte in every shop-window.

But to the parade: Bonaparte was attended by a few general officers—twelve or fifteen perhaps—mounted on chargers richly caparisoned, and by a favourite Mameluke, whom he is said to have brought with him from Egypt; he was employed during a considerable time in presenting with his own hand, muskets, swords, cutlasses, &c. to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, marks of high honour, well earned, no doubt, by meritorious service.

I am inclined to suspect a little affectation in the conduct of this parade; the discipline of the French troops in the field of battle is generally acknowledged, and the discomfiture of almost every European power has extorted a confession of their valour and perseverance; yet the parade was conducted in a manner very inferior to what may be seen almost every day in England: the soldiers did not march twenty paces, preserving themselves in a straight line; an English drill-sergeant would certainly have rapped some of their knuckles with his cane. In short, the discipline appeared altogether very lax and unwelcome; so little accustomed, however, am I to this sort of sight, and so little conversant with the degree of strictness which is usually preserved in the management of them, that I should scarcely have ventured to give an opinion on the present occasion, if it had not been corroborated by that of our friend \*\*\*\*, and by that of several English who were in the Tuilleries. Confident in the victorious march of the French troops when in actual engagement, does the First Consul look down with contempt on that domestic strictness in military manoeuvre which all “regular governments” think necessary to preserve?

The heavy horses seem to be very good

ones; they are powerful animals, and kept in high condition: their colour is black. As to the light horses, they are of all colours, and look as if they had been just imported from the Highlands of Scotland: mean and unmartial as is their appearance, they are reputed to be capable of enduring very great fatigue; they are bred in Normandy, and have the prime requisites of being sure-footed, fleet, and hardy.

After the parade was over, Bonaparte, attended as before, passed through the anti-chamber, receiving petitions, &c. and held his levee in the room of audience. I am just returned, very highly gratified, as you cannot but perceive. Farewell for the present: to-morrow, if I have opportunity, I will lengthen this long letter.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR financial correspondent M. N. after a preparation of nearly five months, has, at length, made some remarks upon the letter which I sent to you last August.—The reply which it is necessary for me to give, will be short; and hence I shall at all events escape the *decorous* charge of my opponent, who is extremely angry, that you should have allowed “seven columns of your valuable Miscellany to my very tedious paper.”

In the beginning of M. N.’s letter, I am ironically complimented upon my modesty in having declared, that “it was my intention to supply the public with a more correct statement of its present debt, than had appeared in any former publication.” Would not any reader naturally suppose, that I had actually used the words, which M. N. has thus placed between commas? Left, therefore, any person should be led into an error, justice to myself induces me to request, that he will refer to the original, in which the passage runs thus—“I shall endeavour to supply the public with a more correct statement of its present debt, than has appeared in any former publication. Should I fail in the undertaking, you will find me, Sir, most willing to acknowledge and rectify my error.” Being aware of the difficulty of undertaking to ascertain the amount of the national debt, I spoke of my letter to you, as no more than an attempt, which might prove unsuccessful; and declared my readiness to correct any mistake, into which I might happen to fall. Is this the language of a man, who feels confident in his abilities? You may, perhaps, think Sir, that there is more of the semblance of vanity

vanity, in M. N. when he advises me not to resume my pen, until I am "become a greater proficient in finance." Is not this exhortation an evident proof of self-complacency? M. N. may write upon finance, but I am unqualified for the arduous task. He who boldly, and confidently accuses another of dullness and ignorance, and recommends his opponent to retire from the field, as being unworthy to cope with him, may, in general, be said to entertain a most exalted, if not an ill-founded, opinion, of his own talents. But I must not forget, that the public cannot be interested in a question, whether M. N. or O. P. be infected with vanity, or which possesses the greatest share of it; and therefore, I dismiss this part of M. N.'s letter, in which it appears, that he has not been sufficiently accurate in his quotation.

Having made this personal attack (which, I hope, has been completely repelled,) M. N. proceeds to state, that "this pretension of supplying the public with a more accurate account of its debt is wholly founded on the discovery, *that a nation may sell the fee-simple of a tax, and yet continue to reckon the annual produce of it, as a part of its income.*" I have advanced, Sir, no such absurdity. I have, on the contrary, blamed the minister for continuing to reckon 2,000,000*l.* as the annual produce of the land-tax, after having sold the fee-simple of a part—but I must intreat you, Sir, to insert, a second time, the words which I have really used. "True it is, as M. N. has remarked, that the minister ought not to calculate, in his ways and means, upon 2,000,000*l.* as the annual produce of the land-tax, and, at the same time deduct that part of it, which has been redeemed, from the public debt: but it is only in over-rating his ways and means, that he has erred. He sells an estate, and appropriates the purchase money to the payment of debts; and then reckons upon the rents of the estate, as a resource for future debts, which he may incur." (Vide the remainder of the paragraph.) In truth, Sir, M. N. seems to have read my observations with the same haste, with which he took up the idea, erroneous according to his own confession, that Mr. Tierney had considered the imperial loans, as part of the funded debt of Great Britain. Far be it from me, to accuse him of wilful misrepresentation: I would not wrong him by so unwarrantable a supposition.

Let me now, Sir, proceed to notice M. N.'s defence of the amount of the funded debt, as stated by Mr. Morgan. To justify Mr. Morgan in computing it to be

558,000,000*l.* without deducting the 52,000,000*l.* in the hands of the commissioners for reducing the national debt, M. N. contends, that the latter sum ought to be included, because it was Mr. Morgan's object "to lay before the public an account of the money *actually expended*, during Mr. Pitt's administration." But I rather chuse to take Mr. Morgan's own words, than M. N.'s explanation of them.

Mr. Morgan asserts, in an *unqualified manner*, that "*the capital of the public debt* had accumulated to the enormous mass of 558,000,000*l.*;" but I shall ever maintain that, in estimating the present amount of *the capital of the public debt*, he ought to have deducted the 52,000,000*l.* of stock in the possession of the commissioners, &c. &c. unless, indeed, I can be brought to believe that a debt, and the means of cancelling it, be one and the same thing. Now Mr. Morgan should he read this controversy, must smile to see his unknown admirer scatter his harmless weapons, and display such feeble efforts in his vindication! I cannot refrain, Sir, from taking notice, in this place, how M. N. appears to kindle with indignation at a supposed accusation, on my part, of want of candour in Mr. Morgan, for having omitted to deduct the stock redeemed. No person is less inclined to speak disrespectfully of Mr. Morgan, than myself. I professed the admiration which I felt for his talents and character. I meant to convey, that Mr. Morgan's strong aversion to Mr. Pitt's administration might, insensibly to himself, have given a wrong bias to his judgment in this instance, and led him to commit an act of unfairness, which was totally at variance with the whole of his former conduct. If my words justly bear the interpretation of M. N. I shall be extremely sorry that I made use of them.

As to the attack made upon my estimate of the unfunded debt, I am ready to allow that it is forcible, nay irresistible. I am convinced that I ought not to have excluded from my computation the whole 3,000,000*l.* advanced to Government by the Bank of England, without interest, and to be repaid in 1806. As my only object was to give a statement of the present debt, and the sum abovementioned could be in no shape a charge upon the public until a very distant day, I thought that, at *this time*, it should not be reckoned. In this reasoning I confess, without hesitation, that I was mistaken, and undoubtedly I ought to have added to the amount of the outstanding demands the 3,000,000*l.* after deducting that abatement which the bank would of course

make, in consideration of immediate, rather than remote, payment.

I am not aware, Sir, that it is incumbent on me to take up more of your time. I may be very dull, and very ignorant, as M. N. has in direct terms asserted; but, believe me, I am not an "obsequious writer," as he has unjustly insinuated. I am not, however, offended with this unsupported and groundless imputation, for I conceive, that by an amiable attachment to his friend, Mr. Morgan, he has been betrayed into the use of intemperate expressions, which his unprejudiced understanding would refuse to justify, and his cooler moments would dispose him to correct.

Alnwick, Northumberland, O. P.  
Feb. 2, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

I DOUBT not that there are many of your readers (though by no means all) who, with myself, have perused with much applause and admiration the nervous, eloquent, though singularly-written, warning against the revival of superstition and credulity, contained in your last Retrospect of Domestic Literature. Whether the apprehensions of the writer may not in some measure be carried to an extreme, I shall not decide; but I am convinced that there is, upon the whole, just foundation for alarm; and that the prospect with which the 19th century commences, is far from such as a friend to light and truth would wish. This country, in particular, which so long took the lead in liberal sentiment, and was, indeed, the focus whence illumination beamed on the rest of Europe, seems rather in a retrograde than a progressive career in the intellectual orbit. I do not mean to assert that credulity is in a peculiar manner the attribute of the English nation, yet in former times, no people were more docile to absurdity, or more submissive to authority; and striking instances have never failed occasionally to appear in proof of a remarkable tendency in the English public, to favor fraud and delusion. In no country does quackery of all kinds reap a more abundant harvest, or less require the mask of learning and ingenuity to give it credit. Bold pretension, backed by impudent assertion, is found abundantly sufficient. Nowhere have the late extraordinary changes in the political world roused more of the fanatical spirit of prophecy. I question whether there exists any Christian, or, or at least, any Protestant, country, in which a crack-brained enthusiast, like Brothers, without a single claim to notice, except his fanaticism, would at the pre-

sent day have drawn after him such a train of believers, of all ranks, as crowded his levees in the metropolis of England. Nor was such a folly in the great and small vulgar to be wondered at, where men of learning, and even philosophers, could inquire in the book of Revelations, what seal was opening and what phial pouring out, during the French revolution!

It is a mortifying consideration that, notwithstanding all the excellent works on civil and religious liberty, which our writers have produced, no one fundamental principle relative to them, seems to have established itself beyond the reach of contradiction! Doctrines as base and servile as the most ignorant and enslaved country could have produced, are still openly maintained by word and writing, not only without disgrace, but with credit and emolument. We have seen the very mention of the *Rights of Man* call forth in our senates the yell of disdain and indignation! We have seen the doctrine of passive obedience again reclaimed as the possession of the Christian religion, and made one of its distinguishing characteristics; and a political alliance thereby formed between church establishments of every discordant species, as the common satellites of civil authority. Whilst in so many other countries, the grand and liberal axiom has been admitted "that difference in religious faith, ought to make no difference in political rights;" in this, the whole energies of the state have been employed to perpetuate exclusive privileges in a single sect even among fellow-Christians. Ever the principle of *toleration*, narrow as it is, may be supposed to be looked upon with no favourable aspect by some of our Churchmen.

On this subject I cannot help advert ing to a remarkable circumstance: In the late squabble about the Christian education of youth in our public seminaries, the Master of Westminster-school has triumphantly proved that, as far as Latin prayers, catechisms, and exercises, can go, his boys are thoroughly grounded in attachment to that which now seems to be the great object of veneration—*The religion of their country*;—some of the scholars are even initiated into its most sacred rite; for the statutes of the public schools and colleges enjoin the receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper four times a year, "in correspondence (says the Doctor) with the canons, which bind the whole body of the laity under the same obligation. The laity have freed themselves from this injunction; the laws of toleration, and the manners of the times, have taken all power out of the hands which ought to have enforced it, and religion is prejudiced by the change."

change." This sentence requires no comment.

If such are the notions of ecclesiastical authority and religious benefit, prevalent in the minds of those who preside over our principal seats of education, it is presumed, that the friends of liberty and rational piety will scarcely desire that their activity in promoting theological instruction should be quickened.

To conclude; there is much reason for the invitation given by the writer of the retrospect, to unite in rallying round the standard of free enquiry, and guarding it with jealous vigilance. And as the patrons of authority have consented for a time to suspend their mutual animosities, in order to aid each other in their impositions upon mankind; so the votaries of reason should forbear reciprocal hostilities, while they concur in maintaining the principles common to them all. Especially they should withhold those imputations upon the *designs* and *intentions* of those who philosophize in a manner somewhat different from their own, which have been too frequent and have given too much advantage to their common adversaries. In reality, the sincere pursuers after truth are all of one party, and their efforts cannot but in the end assist each other, how widely soever they may seem to deviate in their present conclusions. MONITOR.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN reply to the enquiries of Mr. Singleton, page 29 of your last Number, it may be briefly observed, that πεφανται in Hom. Il. 16. v. 207. is the singular number; πεφανται, πεφανσαι, πεφανται. With respect to εμενος ωρδων νεφελων, the fact seems to be this; εω, as a verb of cloathing, is construed with two accusatives; but, after the passive voice, it admits the dative of the part, still retaining the accusative of the thing worn or put on. Thus Od. τ. v. 72. κακα δε χροι εμματα εμμαι.

Ut vineta egomet cadam mea, I feel disposed to retract the change of *inferre* into *Ijere*, in Virgil, Ec. 1. v. 74. as the irony implied in *I nunc* seems too severe for the occasion.

I was somewhat gratified, a few days ago, in looking into Heyne's new edition of Virgil, to find the punctuation which I proposed in your last of Virg. Æn. v. 370, *Victorem Buten*, &c. confirmed by the judgment of this admirable scholar.

Walthamstow,  
Feb. 3, 1802.

I am, Sir,  
Your's, &c.

E. COGAN.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A SKETCH of the HISTORY of PURE MATHEMATICS, translated from "*Traité Elémentaire de Mathématiques Pures*, par LEMOINE, Professeur de Mathématiques et de Physique, &c.

(Continued from Page 21, of No. 83.)

GEOMETRY.

13. ALL writers agree in referring to Egypt the origin of geometry. Herodotus fixes it at the period when Sesostris intersected that country with numerous canals. The Egyptian priests, possessing leisure for study, brought to perfection that species of geometry which nature has made common to all men. But they appear to have made little progress in that science. If we may judge of their knowledge by their communications to the Greek Philosophers who travelled into their country, they were in possession of nothing more than the most elementary truths of Geometry.

14. It seemed necessary that Geometry should be transplanted into Greece, in order to make a rapid progress. *Thales*\* repaired to Egypt, and profited so much by the instructions of the priests of that country, that he soon soared to a height unattained by his preceptors. He determined the altitude of the pyramids by means of their shadows, a method founded on the theory of similar triangles. On his return home he communicated to his countrymen the knowledge which he had acquired. It is true, that before his time the Greeks had some idea of Geometry. They knew the use of the ruler and compass, the invention of which they attributed to Talaus, the nephew of Dædalus; and of the square and level, which they owed to Theodorus of Samos, one of the architects of the temple at Ephesus. But those inventions were only the effects of natural Geometry, and it was Thales who first gave the Greeks a taste for the Science truly so called, which is conducted by reasoning, and the light of evidence. He pointed out the use of the circle, as

\* Thales was born at Miletus, in Ionia, about 640 years before Christ. That philosopher, being the first of the seven wise men of Greece, was the founder of the Ionian sect. He was chiefly admired for his knowledge of Astronomy. He foretold an eclipse of the sun, and the event verified his prediction. He assigned the true causes of eclipses, and showed that the earth was spherical. That justly celebrated man died at the age of ninety, 550 years before the Christian æra. He advised his disciples to live in harmonious union.

a measure of angles, and discovered that every inscribed angle, subtended by the diameter of a circle, is a right angle.

15. The scholars and the successors of Thales carefully cultivated Geometry. *Anaximander*\* wrote an elementary treatise on that science, and *Anaxagoras*† attempted to square the circle.

16. While the philosophers of the Ionian sect flourished in Greece, those of the Italian school pursued the same researches with great success. Pythagoras had discovered that fine property of a right-angled triangle, that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two other sides.‡ The Pythagoreans added several new theories to Geometry, such as that of the incommensurability of the diagonal of a square to its side, and that of the five regular bodies.

17. *Democritus*|| did not neglect geometry, and it appears that he made some progress in that science.

18. *Hippocrates* of Chio§ rendered himself famous by the quadrature of the

lune, which bears his name. But *Plato*\* and his scholars gave a new vigour and appearance to Geometry. That philosopher is regarded as the inventor of the geometrical analysis, and as having been the first observer of the formation of the Conic Sections. It is at least certain that the properties of those curves were investigated in the Lyceum, and that several of them were known to *Aristeus*, *Menechmus*,† *Dinostratus*, and other Platonic geometricians. There was soon occasion to apply that knowledge to the duplication of the cube, a problem famous in antiquity, of the origin of which we have the following account from an ancient author.

19. While the plague ravaged Attica, deputies were sent to Delos, to consult the oracle on the means of appeasing the wrath of Heaven. The answer returned by the god was, that, to make the plague cease, they must double the altar of Apollo. That altar was of gold, and in a cubical form. The thing appeared easy to those who ignorantly undertook to solve

wish to occupy his time, having led him one day to visit one of the schools of philosophy, he so much relished the lectures on geometry, which he there heard, that he abandoned commerce, in order to devote himself to the study of that science. He soon became a distinguished geometrician. The quadrature of the lune, which he discovered, emboldened him to investigate that of the circle. He also composed *Elements of Geometry*, which have not reached our times.

\* Plato, the founder of the Academic sect, born at Athens, about the 429th year before Christ, was, from his infancy, distinguished for a brilliant and lively imagination. At the age of twenty, he attached himself to Socrates; and, after his master's death, he travelled into Egypt, to converse with the priests; and into Italy, to consult the famous Pythagoreans, Philolaus and Archytas. On his return home, he founded that celebrated school which has given so many disciples to philosophy. He looked upon the study of geometry as so necessary, that he put an inscription upon the door of his school, importing, that no person ignorant of geometry should enter it. He suffered not a day to pass, without shewing his pupils some new truth in that science. That great man, to whom posterity hath given the name of Divine, on account of the excellence of his morality, died on the anniversary of his birth, in the 81st year of his age, and the 348th year before the Christian æra.

† Menechmus so much amplified the theory of the conic sections, that some have given him the honour of having discovered them. His brother, Dinostratus, invented the quadratrix,

\* Anaximander, also a native of Miletus, was the scholar of Thales, and succeeded him master in the Ionian school, and *Anaximenes*, his countryman, succeeded him.

† Anaxagoras, the pupil of Anaximenes, was the fourth chief of the Ionian sect, and lived 430 years before Christ. He was accused of impiety, for having shewn that the stars were material. He was imprisoned, and, but for Pericles, would have been condemned to die. While in prison, Anaxagoras laboured to effect the quadrature of the circle.

‡ It is said that Pythagoras was so transported with joy, on making this discovery, that he sacrificed a hecatomb, or 100 oxen, in gratitude to the Muses for having so happily inspired him. But this story cannot be reconciled with the fortune, and still less with the doctrines, of Pythagoras; a circumstance which has induced a certain author to alledge, that the oxen were made of wax or paste.

|| Democritus, a native of Abdera, died at a very advanced age, 362 years before Christ. Having been a profound mathematician, an ingenious natural philosopher, and an enlightened moralist, he had every title to be ranked among men of the greatest merit in the sciences.

§ Hippocrates of Chio was a merchant, and extremely unskilful in his business. The farmers of the revenue at Byzantium (now Constantinople), taking advantage of his simplicity, cheated him in a strange manner. Being half ruined, and obliged to suspend his commerce, Hippocrates went to Athens to retrieve his affairs, and there he first became acquainted with geometry. Curiosity, or a



the problem; and who, by doubling the sides, constructed an altar, not double, but octuple. Meanwhile the plague continued to rage, for the god absolutely required an altar exactly double. A new deputation was sent to him, and was answered, that the thing required was not performed. It was then suspected, that this duplication was a mysterious thing; and assistance was sought from the most famous geometers, who were themselves much puzzled with it.

20. This story appears to have been a fable contrived by some mathematician, who wished to give importance to the problem of two mean proportionals; by finding which, Hippocrates of Chio doubled the cube.

21. Whatever was the origin of this problem of the duplication of the cube, Plato gave a commodious, practical solution of it. Menechmus proposed two learned solutions of it, which deserve praise, as being the first known application of the geometric *loci*, and of the conic sections.

22. It is probable, that the trisection of an angle also exercised the industry of the Platonic geometers. Being a problem of the same order with that of the duplication of the cube, it requires like it, other resources than those of plain Geometry. The ancients discovered several solutions of it, some of them remarkable for their elegance and simplicity.

23. All the refined methods sketched by the disciples of Plato, received such augmentations from the hands of his successors, as to furnish the materials of several considerable works.

24. What the school of Plato was for Geometry in particular, that of Alexandria became for the mathematics in general. Among the learned men whom the patronage of the Ptolemies first attracted to Alexandria, we find *Euclid*, the geometer. It is believed, that he studied at Athens, under the scholars of Plato. But we are ignorant of his country, and the events of his life. It is only known, that he was gentle, modest, and favourably received those who cultivated the accurate sciences. He was unacquainted with the art of disguising the truth; for when king Ptolemy asked him, if Geometry might not be acquired in a way less troublesome than that commonly used? Euclid answered drily, "No, Prince, there is no royal road to Geometry."

25. Euclid has been immortalized by the Elements which bear his name. He collected into that work the geometrical

propositions, which had been discovered before his time, and which, till then, were scattered and unconnected. He added to them a great number of others, and concatenated the whole into a system, justly admired by the lovers of geometrical rigour. I know not whether he really deserves the blame thrown upon him, for having employed too many definitions, for want of order, and for having been too scrupulous in demonstrating truths which are self-evident. But he has found zealous defenders in the English geometers\*.

26. The Elements, when they came from the hand of Euclid, contained but thirteen books†, namely, ten on Geometry, and three on Arithmetic.

27. About half a century after Euclid, appeared *Archimedes*‡, the greatest geometer of antiquity. He opened new prospects

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\* *Note by the Translator* — Our author might have used the epithet *able*, as well as *zealous*. See particularly Dr. Barrow's Mathematical Lectures; Dr. Keill's preface to his translation of Commandini's Euclid, Dr. Saunderson's Illustration of the 5th Book, in his Algebra; and Dr. Simson, of Glasgow, in the notes annexed to his Euclid. It may be remarked, that this last learned author, always supposing the elements to have come faultless and immaculate from the pen of Euclid, contrives to lay all the blame of the inaccuracies he has occasion to observe, on his commentators and transcribers; thus exalting his venerable author into a sort of mathematical Pope. Something of the same spirit is observable in Saunderson and Barrow.

† The 14th and 15th books now found in the Elements of Euclid, were the work of Hypsicles of Alexandria, who lived about 100 years before Christ.

‡ Archimedes was born at Syracuse, about 287 years before the Christian æra, having been related to king Hiero. Endued with a superior genius, he enlarged the bounds of all the branches of the mathematics, especially of Geometry. A question proposed to him by Hiero, gave occasion to his hydrostatical discoveries. That prince, having sent to a goldsmith a certain quantity of gold, to be made into a crown, the artist was suspected of having retained part of the gold, and of substituting an equal weight of silver. As Hiero wished not to deface so exquisite a piece of workmanship, Archimedes was consulted on the means proper for discovering the extent of the fraud; and he determined it, by a principle, the discovery of which filled him with transport, namely, that all bodies immersed in a fluid, lose a part of their weight equal to the weight of the fluid which they displace. Archimedes applied to the

prospects into the vast field, which the menluration of curvilinear figures offered to his researches. He demonstrated, that the surface of the sphere is two thirds of the whole surface of the circumscribed cylinder, and that the solidities of those bodies hold the same proportion. This discovery so much pleased Archimedes, that he desired the figures to be engraven on his tomb. That great man found out the exact quadrature of the parabola, and determined the limits of the proportion between the circumference of the circle and the radius, by shewing that, the radius being unity, the circumference is less than  $3\frac{1}{8}$ , and greater than  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; so that we may approach very nearly to the value of the circumference by tripling the diameter, and adding  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the same to that triple.

the service of his country a great number of engines which he had invented. The Romans having laid siege to Syracuse, the inhabitants were so intimidated by the progress of their arms, that they neglected the preparations necessary for a vigorous defence; but Archimedes revived their courage. He disconcerted the designs of the enemy—burnt their fleet with reflecting mirrors, and obliged Marcellus to convert the siege into a blockade. But the security of the Syracusans afforded the Roman general an opportunity of surprising the town. During the feast of Diana, they forsook the ramparts. The Romans, boldly scaling the walls, penetrated into the town, which they sacked. Marcellus ordered them to save Archimedes; but his command was badly executed, and the unfortunate mathematician fell by the hand of a soldier, 212 years before Christ. Marcellus, penetrated with grief, delivered the body of the great man to his relations, along with his property, to be applied to the erection of a monument to his memory. Cicero, when questor of Sicily, discovered that monument, surrounded with briars and brambles, and he knew it to be the monument of Archimedes, by the sphere inscribed in a cylinder, which was carved upon it.

*Note by the Translator.*—The astonishing philosophico-military exploit of Archimedes tempts me to digress a little from pure into mixed mathematics. That exploit is recorded by Diodorus Siculus, Lucian, Dion, Zonaras, Galen, Anthemius, Tzetzes, and other ancient writers. The account of Tzetzes is so particular, that it suggested to Father Kircher the specific method by which Archimedes probably effected his purpose. “Archimedes,” says that author, “set fire to the fleet of Marcellus by a burning-glass, composed of small square mirrors, moving every way upon hinges; and which, when placed in the sun’s rays, reflected them on the Roman fleet, so as to reduce it to ashes

28. A wonderful depth and sagacity runs through all the works of Archimedes. But the way which he opened to discover the properties of conoids, spheroids, spirals, &c.\* is so difficult to be followed, that he deserves our admiration for having first found it, and for having never deviated from it.

29. About the time when Archimedes finished his career, Apollonius,† surnamed the

at the distance of a bow-shot.” This account gained additional probability by the effect which Zonaras ascribes to the burning-mirror of Proclus, by which he affirms, that the fleet of Vitellius, when besieging Byzantium (now Constantinople) was utterly consumed. But perhaps no historical testimony could have gained belief to such extraordinary facts, if similar ones had not been seen in modern times. In the *Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences for 1726*, p. 172, we read of a plain mirror, one foot square, reflecting the sun’s rays to a concave mirror 16 inches in diameter, in the focus of which bodies were burnt at the distance of 600 paces (whether geometrical paces, each 5 feet, or common paces, each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, we are not told.) Speaking of this mirror, Father Regnault asks, (in his *Physics*, vol. 3. disc. 10.) “What would be the effect of a number of plain mirrors, placed in a hollow truncated pyramid, and directing the sun’s rays to the same point? Throw the focus, said he, a little farther, and you re-discover or verify the secret of Archimedes.” This M. de Buffon actually effected. In the year 1747, he read to the Academy an account of a mirror, which he had composed of an assemblage of plain mirrors, which made the sun’s rays converge to a point at a great distance; but what that exact distance was, I cannot find. For an account of this and several other burning-glasses, both reflectors and refractors, see the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 3d edition, article *Burning-glass*.

\* The spiral was invented by a geometrician of the name of Conon; but it bears the name of Archimedes, because he first discovered its properties.

*Note by the Translator.*—What our author says of the difficulty of following Archimedes, in his refined demonstrations, was justified by the experience of M. Bulliald. “Though I have twice or thrice,” says that eminent French mathematician, “read over Archimedes’s Treatise of Spirals, with the utmost attention, in order to comprehend the art employed in his subtle demonstrations relating to the tangents of those curves, yet could I never rise from him without some suspicion that I had not apprehended the whole force of his reasonings.” *Bullialdus de Lineis Spiralibus, Præf.*

† Apollonius was of Perga, in Pamphilia.

He.

the Great Geometrician, or the Geometrician, by way of eminence, commenced his. He gave the different conic sections the names which they still retain. The treatise, in which he collected the discoveries of preceding geometricians, and those which he himself had made on those curves, is one of the most valuable works of antiquity, and the most solid foundation of the reputation of its author.

30. We there find the doctrine of the *maxima* and *minima*, and the determination of evolutives; and every thing in the work is treated of with the greatest care.

31. Among the geometricians who were cotemporary with the preceding, we must distinguish *Eratoſthenes*, who gave a mechanical solution to the problem of the duplication of the cube; *Conon* of Samos, the friend of Archimedes; and *Nicomedes*, the inventor of the conchoid. *Hipparchus*\* lived in the following age, and the numerous calculations in which he was engaged, gave birth to trigonometry, both plain and spherical, in the hands of that great astronomer.

32. In the interval between the time of Hipparchus, and the Christian æra, we find a great number of mathematicians, of whom *Geminus* of Rhodes, *Theodosius*, and some others, are celebrated. *Geminus* wrote a work, which has not reached us, and the loss of which we cannot sufficiently lament. It was an historical commentary, a sort of philosophical explanation of geometrical discoveries.† *Theodosius* wrote a valuable and well-known work on spherics.

33. Several centuries of the Christian æra produced very few original writers. We find none, so to speak, but commentators, at the head of whom we must place

He was born about the middle of the third century before the Christian æra, and educated at Alexandria, under the successors of Euclid. In that school he acquired the ability, which ranks him next to Archimedes. But in Apollonius, the qualities of the heart did not correspond with those of the understanding. He was vain, and jealous of other men of merit; and he took every opportunity to depress them.

\* Hipparchus, of Nice, in Bithynia, long applied himself to the theory and the practice of astronomy, and several observations are related, which were made by him from the year 160 to 125 before Christ.

† This work, entitled *Enarrationes Geometricæ*, consisted of six books, and is often cited by Proclus.

*Pappus*\*, who, in his *Mathematical Collections*, hath given proofs of great knowledge in Geometry, and genius shines in different parts of that work. *Theon*, his colleague in the school of Alexandria, has left us notes on Euclid, and *Hypatia*,† the daughter of Theon, enriched Geometry with a commentary on Apollonius.

34. About the middle of the 5th century, *Proclus*, the master of the Platonic school established at Athens, contributed, if not by his discoveries, at least by his labours and his instructions, to preserve for some time the lustre of mathematical learning. The commentary which he has left us, on the first book of Euclid, contains many observations, which are useful in the metaphysics and the history of Geometry. He was succeeded in his school by *Marinus*, who wrote an introduction to the *Data* of Euclid. Afterwards appeared *Isidorus* of Miletus, and *Anthemius*, both able geometricians; *Eutocius*, who became celebrated for his commentaries on Archimedes and Apollonius; and *Diocles*, the inventor of the cissoid.

35. We have now arrived at the fatal period of the declension of the mathematics. The capture of Alexandria by the Arabs, in the year 641, gave the mortal blow to the sciences, not only in that celebrated city, but throughout the whole Greek empire. The monuments of the learning of antiquity were destroyed, and the ferocious Omar ordered the library of Alexandria to be burned; "because," argued he, "the books are either agreeable

\* Pappus lived in the reign of Theodosius the Great, during the 4th century.

† Hypatia was instructed by her father, and she surpassed him in Geometry, which was her principal study. Her progress in philosophy and the mathematics was such, that she merited the rank of professor of those sciences. Being virtuous as well as beautiful, she was esteemed and respected by all who knew her. But she incurred the suspicion of causing the misunderstanding, which prevailed between St. Cyrill, the patriarch of Alexandria, and Orestes, the governor, who, like herself, was a Pagan. An implacable hatred was conceived against her; and the furious populace, conducted by a fanatic, watched the unfortunate Hypatia as she was returning home; dragged her from her chariot; stripped her, and killed her with blows from potsherds; after which they cut her body in pieces and burnt it. This horrible catastrophe was transacted during the Lent of the year 416.

to the Alcoran, or they are not. If the former, they ought to be burned, as useless; if the latter, they are worthy of the flames, as detestable."

36. For almost a century and a half, the Arabians, the new followers of Mahomet, were wholly occupied in projects of conquest and aggrandizement. But, as their ferocity was but the transient effect of their sanguinary religion, they were no sooner in quiet possession of their conquests, than their natural taste for the arts and sciences revived. The califs shewed an example to their subjects, which soon formed a great number of mathematicians, of whom several enjoyed well-merited reputation. To the Arabians we owe the system of trigonometry, such as it stands at the present day. They simplified the practice of trigonometrical operations, by substituting the sine\* for the chord, which was before employed.

37. Let us pause a moment, and take a rapid survey of the state of the mathematics among the other Eastern nations. We shall see them in a languishing condition in India and China. But the Persians, having been subject, till about the middle of the 11th century, to the same princes as the Arabians, afforded us, even after they had freed themselves from the yoke

of the califs, some estimable geometri- cians. The most celebrated are *Nassir-Eddin*, to whom Geometry is indebted for an excellent commentary on Euclid, and *Maimon-Reschid*, who had taken such a liking to one of the first propositions of the Elements, that he wore the diagram belonging to it embroidered upon his cloak.\* The mathematics were held in honour by all the nations subject to the dominion of the Arabians; but in Greece, they were on the decline. In vain did Leo the Wise found a school to support them. It only helped to retard their fall; and till the 14th century, we find no other mathematician than *Moscopulus*, to whom we owe the first idea of the magic squares. The capture of Constantinople, by Mahomet II. in 1453, was the epoch of the total ruin of the mathematics in Greece.

38. During the same period, the accurate sciences, always neglected by the Romans, were scarcely known in the western empire, which was assailed in all quarters by ferocious conquerors. The scholastic disputes contributed to establish ignorance: nor was it till the 15th century, that the mathematics emerged from that state of languor in which they had been plunged for a long series of years, and that algebra came to hasten the progress of arithmetic and geometry.

(Algebra in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF ASBY, in the COUNTY of WESTMORELAND.

[Concluded from page 394, of Vol. XII.]

THE general rotation of crops throughout the parish, with only a very few exceptions, is, first year oats, second year oats, and third year barley or fallow. The time of sowing wheat is from the 20th of September to the 20th of October; oats, pease, and beans, from the 20th of March to the end of April; potatoes and barley, from the 20th of April to the middle of May; and turnips and rape from the 20th of June to the third of July. The harvest generally commences about,

\* The sines, as every one knows, are the halves of the chords, which in Latin are called *inscriptæ*. Thus the sines are the *semisses inscriptarum*, which was probably written shortly *S. ins.* and this, with equal probability, was corrupted into *sinus*, sines.

Note by the Translator.—There seems, as is usual in similar cases, to be more ingenuity than certainty in our learned author's etymon of the word *sines*. I never knew any one else go farther for its derivation than to *sinus*, the Latin word for the bosom, or for the hollow or inside of any thing; a word very expressive of the situation of the sine with respect to the arch. Most of the mathematical terms partake of the accuracy of the science. In particular, the lines and surfaces in and about the circle (as *radius*, *diameter*, *circumference* or *periphery*, *arch*, *chord*, *versed sine* or *sagitta*, *sector*, *quadrant*, *semicircle*, *segment*, *secant*, *tangent*), do every one of them aptly indicate the things signified. And why should we suppose that, the word *sine* had a fortuitous and unmeaning origin, especially when we have a Latin word, which affords it as rational and significant an etymon as any of the rest! Surely the author will not suppose, that mankind had no word for bosom, inside, &c. till they borrowed the word *sinus* from the mathematicians. The reverse was undoubtedly the true, as it is the natural, order of derivation.

\* The Persians, says Chardin, have given to every proposition in the Elements a name expressive of some of its uses or of some other circumstance. The 47th of the first book of Euclid, namely, (In a right angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides) is called 'The bride's figure; and the 48th, which is the converse of the 47th, bears the name of 'The bride's sister, &c.

or before, the 20th of August; and usually terminates before the 20th of October. In the years 1787, 1792, and 1799, the seasons were remarkably cold and wet; and the corn in general not having been got into the barns and barn-yards until late in November, the crops were extremely defective and bad. In 1800 and 1801, the seasons were the best ever remembered, and the crops were not only got into the houses in good condition before the 20th of September, but proved also very productive.

The importance and utility of having the fields dry, and of preventing as much as possible the water, that breaks out in the declivity of almost every hill in this country, from injuring the lower grounds, must be obvious to all. And of late years draining the land has been much practised, and found to be very beneficial. The drains are commonly walled on each side, and covered over within the surface with large stones. Sometimes, however, they are only walled on one side, and the cover is placed in a declining posture.

There are a few quickset hedges; but the fields are chiefly inclosed with stone walls, for the making of which they pay after the rate of 5s. or 5s. 6d. per rood. There is but very little wood, and not more than one sixth part of the land has any trees growing upon it. These principally consist of ash and sycamore, with two or three oaks of no great size.

The chief manures are the dung of cattle, lime, a compost of earth with other materials, and an addition of simple earth of a different nature from the soil of the field on which it is intended to be placed. The farmer at Grange-hall, an estate of 336 acres, the property of Mr. Wakefield of Kendal, and at this time mostly in pasture, is bound by the articles of agreement to place a bushel of lime on every six yards square. For this purpose, a large and commodious kiln has been erected upon the estate, and fifty or sixty bushels of lime are burnt every day from the first of March to Michaelmas yearly. These attempts at improvement, upon so extensive a scale, must, on account of the distance of coals, be necessarily attended with great expence; and the farmer pays  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the money which Mr. Wakefield thus lays out. To judge, however, from the nature of the soil, which is a very thin covering of earth upon limestone, it would seem that these attempts will scarcely answer the expectation of the proprietor or farmer. For the stone being so near the surface, the lime,

in whatever quantity it is laid, cannot tend in any considerable degree to the improvement of the land. And that this is really the case, the little or no beneficial consequences that have resulted in the ground already manured, appear sufficiently to evidence. There is perhaps but one way in which it can be productive of any beneficial effects; and that is, by creating a moisture, and hindering the land from becoming dried and parched, to which a soil of this nature is otherwise naturally subject. But in some parts of the estate, where the soil is deeper, lime as a manure may in all probability be used with much advantage.

At Gudill-hill, about a quarter of a mile north-east from the village of Great Asby, is a quarry of very fine free stone, which was lately found by mere accident, and has been wrought only since the spring of the present year. The stones got in this quarry, when first taken out of the ground, are of so soft a nature, that they may with the greatest ease be cut into any form or size. But after they have been exposed to the air, for a small duration of time, they acquire a hardness and density which render them very serviceable. Their value is already known and acknowledged in many of the neighbouring parishes; and they are become of almost universal request for every purpose of building, and are carried to a considerable distance. The owner, Mr. John Bousfield, has built a very neat and elegant house upon the top of Gudill-hill, the stones of which were all procured in this quarry. Great quantities of free-stone were also formerly obtained, about a quarter of a mile west from the village of Great Asby. These stones are however of a spurious and inferior kind, and very difficult to be got; and although this quarry is still wrought, yet since the other above-mentioned has been discovered, it has been nearly abandoned. A mine of copper was worked until very lately, which is said to have answered pretty well; and the ore, though not of the best or purest kind, was nevertheless of a middle quality. It is reported that some persons have again taken this mine, for the purpose of working it. In digging for stones upon Asby-moor, several pieces of jet were discovered, of so fine a nature as to have the appearance of having been melted and moulded in a smooth vessel: it was found in a rotten limestone, about three or four feet from the surface. A seam of coal appears at different depths quite through the parish, from east to west.

But the coals that are used, are brought from the pits upon Stanmore, a distance of sixteen miles. And when the people fetch the coals themselves, they pay 1s. 3d. the cart load; but when sold or purchased here, the cart-load is usually estimated at 5s\*. Turf and peat are also used for fuel by some families; and are got in the parish.

Great Asby is a straggling and irregular village, about half a mile in extent, in the middle of which stands the church, of a small but decent appearance. This edifice bears evident marks of great antiquity; and the time of its erection is unknown. It has apparently undergone much mutilation and frequent repairs. The body or nave has only one aisle, and measures forty-eight feet in length, and thirty-three in breadth: on the north-side is an arch, now built up, which proves it to have been formerly of greater extent. The chancel is nearly twenty-four feet in length, and seventeen in width; is separated from the nave by two arches; and against the pillar that intervenes is the pulpit erected. This church has four windows to the south, two to the west, two to the north, and one to the east. It will contain about three hundred and fifty persons, and is dedicated to St. Peter. Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. of Hutton Hall, in the county of Cumberland, is patron. It is a rectory, valued in the King's books at 23l. 13s. 4d. the yearly value of which, at this time, is probably not less than 130l. There are only two acres and a half of glebe land, and the rest of the stipend arises altogether from tithes. All the corn, and most part of the hay, pay tithe in kind: the present rector is the Rev. Mr. Hugh Atkinson: his predecessors were Messrs. Dawes, Tibbold, Fleming, Burrow, and Machel, the last of whom he succeeded in the living. The sacrament is administered three times in the year, at which, upon an average, fifty persons generally attend. There are only four families of Dissenters, three of which frequent the chapel at Ormside, and the other the meeting-house at Ravenstonedale. The Methodists have, however, preachers that come here once every fortnight, and to hear whom many of the people assemble after having performed their evening devotion at the church. The parsonage-house, which is an ancient and very indifferent edifice, was principally erected by

Mr. Dawes, about the year 1618; but part of it appears to be the remains of an old monastery.

A little to the east of the church stands the school, founded by Mr. George Smith, merchant-taylor and citizen of London, 1683, who was a native of this parish, and endowed it with several parcels of land. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, and cousin to Mr. Smith, left a handsome bequest to this school. The stipend at this time amounts to 20l. per annum, and the number of scholars is about thirty, none of whom are more than ten years of age. Writing and arithmetic have never been introduced into this school, and the education of the children is indeed very limited, the Spelling-book and Bible being only in general use.

This parish is divided into three manors, the several lords of which are, the Earl of Thanet, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. and Mr. James Park (a nominal lord). There being no separate or independent townships, the whole parish unites together for the maintenance of its poor. The number of poor upon the roll for the last year was twenty-eight; and the sum expended for their subsistence was about 105l. None had more than three shillings, and none less than one shilling, per week. In the year 1740, the poor-rate was 10l.; in 1756, 15l.; and in 1783, 55l. per annum. There is about 60l. ancient poor-stock, but at what time, or by whom, it was bequeathed, is now wholly unknown: the interest of this money is regularly applied to the relief of the poor. The Rev. Simon Pindar, rector of Musgrave, and a native of Asby, left also 60l. the interest of which was to be distributed in six twopenny loaves, every Sunday, to six poor widows or widowers, and to be given according to the discretion of the church-wardens. Dr. Thomas Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, and the before-mentioned Mr. George Smith, bequeathed three-eighths of an estate of land, now rented at 37l. a year, to the poor householders of this parish who receive no parochial assistance, and the trustees of the school are empowered to carry this into effect, on St. Thomas's Day, every year. Both these benefactions are also applied according to the original design of the donors.

At Little Asby was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, to which a messuage, and six acres of land, in Great Asby were given, in the reign of Edward I. for establishing a chantry therein; and there is at this time a house common-ly

\* These carts will contain about the same quantity of coals as those mentioned in the Account of Ravenstonedale.

ly called the chapel. A little below the church is a fine spring of water, called St. Helen's Well, that has been neatly seated round, and which, in the times of Popish superstition and credulity, was probably not destitute of its miracles. Grange-hall has every appearance of having formerly been a monastic institution; and over a well adjoining to the house, is a large figure of the cross cut in stone. At a place called Sayle-bottom, about a mile south west from the village of Great Asby, are several tumuli, or mounds of earth, which differ from one another in size and form; some of them being circular, and twelve yards in diameter, whilst others are somewhat in the shape of a rectangle, and measure about twelve yards in length, and four in breadth. At the higher end of these tumuli a deep trench seems to have been cut, and a breast work raised of rough stones; and, at the lower end, another breast-work appears to have once existed. A tumulus, in the neighbourhood of Garthorne-hall, was opened about thirty or forty years ago, and several human bones, and a large sword, found in it. Another upon Asby-mask was also cut down about the year 1783, and three human skulls were found in good preservation and entire.

About a quarter of a mile south from the village of Great Asby is a cavern, that may be properly considered as a great natural curiosity, and of which, as it has never before been described by any topographical writer, we shall endeavour to give a more circumstantial account than ordinary. It is called, by the country-people, the Pate-hole, or Place of Badgers, for which name no proper reason can be assigned, since it is impossible that either they, or any other animal, can make use of it for a habitation. The entrance into this cave, which is at the foot of a limestone rock, is about nine yards wide; but the roof, though a pretty regular arch, is so low for twenty or thirty yards into it, that a person cannot walk upright. The passage at first stretches south-east for more than seventy yards, after which the principal opening leads due south. In this latter direction, for more than two hundred yards, the top and sides are covered with a soft brown clay: the width may be five or six yards, and the roof is considerably high. On the west side is a spring of the most pure water, and of a strong petrifying nature, and in which the thermometer, when immersed in the greatest heat of summer, or the most severe frost

of winter, always stood at  $44^{\circ}.5'$ . A violin played upon at this place (which is frequently done by the inhabitants in the summer evenings) sounds like a number of musical instruments in perfect harmony. For upwards of five hundred yards farther, the bottom is almost one solid rock, the sides of the cavern are covered with a thick coat of brown clay, which, when the water that descends from the spring washes against it, becomes hard and petrified. Beyond this, the water in the cavern is not less than three feet in depth, and soon rises to six feet, and the roof is fifteen yards high. All farther progress in this direction is here wholly impeded, for the water presently rises to eight yards, and the top can scarcely be discerned with six or eight candles. There are, however, at this place, and in many others, several smaller apertures that stretch out in different directions, and which, in all probability, have frequent communication with the large passage we have been describing, and with one another. Out of this cave frequently issues a large quantity of water, which, as the entrance is low and straitened, has been known to discharge itself into the air to the height of six feet above the opening. But, as a single shower will often cause the water to rise and become rapid, so it seldom continues to flow more than twenty-four hours after the rain has ceased, and generally not so long. At the flux and re-flux of the water, a great noise is heard to the distance of several miles, and which sometimes resembles the loudest thunder; at other times, it is like different musical instruments; and not unfrequently might be thought to be a fulling-mill at work. These noises are probably occasioned by the air that had been confined in the different cavities having obtained enlargement; and the echo, being very great throughout every part of the cavern, causes them to be heard to remote places, and in different sounds. In August, 1783, the water began to issue out of the cave in a very great quantity, which, as there had been no rain at Asby for three or four days successively previous to this, surprised the inhabitants not a little. They, however, afterwards understood, that much rain had fallen on that day between Shap and Crosbyravensworth. This circumstance tends to prove, that the cavern has a communication with these places, which are situated at a distance from the mouth of the cave, not less than three or four miles; and, it is highly probable, that

could the deep water we have mentioned be by any means passed over, it might be explored much farther than has ever hitherto been done. A little below the cave is a place in the rock exactly in the form of a large caldron, measuring six yards in depth and three in diameter, into which the water that flows out of the cave empties itself.

The most eminent person to whom this parish is known to have given birth was Dr. Thomas Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, whom we have had occasion to mention once or twice before. He was educated at the free grammar-school at Appleby, from whence he was sent to Queen's College in Oxford, where he afterwards obtained a fellowship, and became a very eminent tutor. During the time of Cromwell's usurpation, Mr. Smith appears to have suffered in common with others remarkable for loyalty. But upon the restoration of King Charles, he obtained much preferment in the church, and was finally appointed to the see of Carlisle. Bishop Smith is said to have expended above five thousand pounds in public benefactions. He died at Rose Castle, April 12, 1702, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

The bridge is a very bad one, and the roads are wretched beyond description. The road leading from Orton to Kirkby Stephen, can alone be pronounced in any degree tolerable; and yet, on account of the limestone, which abounds so plentifully in almost every part of the parish, good roads might be made at a very inconsiderable expence. In 1760, the statute labour was converted into money, and sixpence in the pound, according to the ancient valuation of the book of rates, is paid yearly out of all landed property, as a modus or prescription for the making and repairing of roads. This sum, which amounts to little more than twenty-five shillings per annum, might probably be sufficient for keeping the roads in repair, but is certainly inadequate for both purposes.

The following is a computation of the number of horses, cattle, &c. in the parish, with their value annexed at a moderate rate.

80 Horses,	at 12l. each	960l.
534 Cows,	— 11l. —	5874l.
4600 Sheep,	— 1l. —	4600l.
80 Swine,	— 4l. —	320l.

Total value 11,754l.

In the river, below the village of Great

Asby, are very good trouts; and, in the higher parts of the parish, the dotterels, birds of passage, alight about the beginning of April, where they continue three or four weeks; remove from hence probably to some higher mountains, and re-visit this parish about the beginning of August, where they remain again about the same space of time, and then fly off, and are not seen till the April following.

Here is a very ancient mill, at which many of the farmers were formerly obliged to have their corn ground; but this, with other services, has been abolished.

The greatest improvement that could be added to this parish, would probably be the inclosing and cultivating the commons and waste lands which at present it contains. It is in contemplation to enclose that part of the common called Asby-moor, consisting of about thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of ground, which may be easily converted into excellent arable land; and, it is to be hoped, that the principal landholders will see the propriety of such an inclosure, which, though attended by some unavoidable expences, must ultimately tend to their advantage.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent A. R. who inquires after the author of "Prospects of Mankind," &c. and a "Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind," and whom he justly conceives to have been the author of the first suggestions of all that is thought to be new in a late Essay on Population, printed for Johnson; and also of whatever is esteemed new on those subjects in Godwin's Political Justice; is informed, that that author's name was Wallace; that he was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, contemporary with Hume and Robertson; that he was intimately acquainted with these eminent writers; and that Dr. Wallace is named, in Professor Stewart's Life of Robertson, lately presented to the public, in terms highly honourable to his memory. He is, by Dr. Stewart, mentioned as one of the leading members of the *Rankenian Club*, which embraced all the first literary characters in Edinburgh at that time, and has been so much celebrated for its influence in the promotion of literature and science in that metropolis. The Life of Dr. Wallace was not eventful, but Dr. Stewart, and others now in Edinburgh, are very able to furnish interesting matter concerning him.

T. BURNS.

Glasgow, Dec. 27, 1801.

OFFICIAL





For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the PRESENT STATE of the  
PROVINCE of BUENOS-AYRES, in SOUTH  
AMERICA\*.

SINCE the time of Ulloa and of Condamine, the state of this part of South America has undergone great alterations for the better. The whole tract of country which now constitutes the province of Buenos-Ayres, was formerly subject to the controul of the Viceroy of Peru; but, in 1778, it was erected into a separate government. The country has been greatly benefited by this regulation, and particularly by an edict of the King of Spain, promulgated in the same year, by which a free trade was granted. In 1791, Spanish as well as foreign merchants moreover received permission to import Negro-slaves and hardware, and to export in return the productions of the country. This encouragement has contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture, and the increase of population: and, such is the fertility of the soil, that, if the same wise regulations should continue in force, Buenos-Ayres will probably become, in a short time, the granary of South America and of Spain. Another royal edict, dated April 10, 1793, allowed the exportation of salted meat, as likewise of tallow, duty free.

The most oppressive fetters on industry and commerce having been removed by these and similar royal-edicts, the prosperity of the country must continue to increase every year; for, in these regions which are blessed with the most favourable climate, nature alone, if no impediments be thrown in her way, will almost spontaneously produce every thing. The province of Buenos-Ayres has a very great extent, every where abounding with the most fertile cultivated lands: these are intersected, in every direction, by brooks and rivers, which all flow into the great river *De la Plata*. The pastures-grounds support millions of bees, horses, sheep, and swine. Such numbers of horned cattle are reared, that, in the year 1792, 825,609 ox-hides were shipped for Spain—not to reckon such as were used in the country, or were bartered for Negro-slaves. There is an abundance of salt, and no want of convenient places where boats and ships may take in a cargo of salted flesh for exportation. The Rio de la Plata, the Uruguay, Parana, and other smaller streams, afford great ad-

vantages in this respect. There are likewise some good and capacious harbours, as, for instance, those of Buenos-Ayres itself, of Montevideo, Maldonado, and the Bay of Barragan. The fishery on the coasts, especially of the whale and sea-wolf, is frequently very productive: and in the interior of the country the chase furnishes many articles for commerce; for the skins of the tigers that are found here are no less esteemed for their beauty, than the ostrich-feathers, of which there is great plenty. In the villages and districts of the Missions, cotton, and likewise flax and hemp are cultivated. Nor is this province entirely destitute of gold-mines: some of them are worked near Maldonado and San Luis, at the distance of two hundred *leguas* from the capital.

We shall be best enabled to form a correct idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1796, there arrived thirty-five loaded ships from Cadiz; twenty-two from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alfasquez; nine from Corunna; five from Santander; one from Vigo; and one from Gijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American piasters. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships, amounted to 1,148,078; and sum total of both, to 2,853,944 piasters. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos-Ayres twenty-six ships for Cadiz; ten for Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante; eleven for Corunna; and four for Santander. These carried coined and uncoined gold of the value of 1,425,701 piasters. The value of the silver exported amounted to nearly 2,556,304, and that of the other productions of the province to 1,076,877 piasters. The value of all the exports consequently amounted to 5,058,882. The goods exported consisted of 874,593 raw ox-hides; 43,752 horse-hides; 24,436 skins of a finer sort; 46,800 arrobas of melted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicuña wool; 2264 arrobas of common wool; and 29 arrobas of the wool of the Guanaco or camel-sheep; 11,890 goose-wings; 451,000 ox-horns; 3223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2541 tanned hides; 222 dozen of manufactured sheep-skins; 2128 cwt. of salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

From the Havannah two ships arrived. These were freighted with 22,159 arrobas of sugar; 239 casks of brandy; 212 large vessels full of honey; 258 arrobas of cacao;

\* From the *Viagero Universal*.

cacao; 1864 arrobas of white wax; and 750 varas of acana wood;—the whole value of the imports from the Havannah amounting to 123,562 piafters. In the fame year, fourteen fhips failed from Buenos-Ayres to the Havannah. Their cargoes confifted of 24,060 piafters in gold; 69,050 cwt. of falted flefh; 13,600 arrobas of tallow; 252 dozens of manufactured fheep-fkins; 323 fkins of a finer fort; 190 arrobas of wool; 280 goofewings;—the value of all thefe exports to the Havannah amounting to 160,110 piafters.

Two fhips from Lima and Guayaquil brought 10,975 arrobas of fugar; 200 falt-ftones; 1472 arrobas of cacao; 816 arrobas of rice; 378 pounds of cinnamon; 990 pounds of indigo;—the value of the whole amounting to 50,154 piafters. In return, 20,94 hoes; 238 flaves; 1680 arrobas of tallow; 620 pounds of thread; 42 dozen pairs of filk-ftockings; and 120 hats, were fent from Buenos-Ayres to the above named places.—The value of all thefe exports amounted to 67,150 piafters.

In the fame year, 1350 Negro flaves were imported in four Spanifh and five foreign fhips. On the other hand, two foreign fhips, and nine belonging to the country, failed from Buenos-Ayres on a flave-trade voyage, carrying with them 159,820 piafters in money, and of the productions of the country and other merchandize as much as was eftimated at 24,703 piafters.

The rapid increafe of trade in the province clearly appears from a comparative ftate of the imports and exports of the years 1795 and 1796. In this latter year, there were imported 932,481 piafters worth of goods from Spain; 760,361 piafters worth from the Havannah; and 50,154 piafters worth from Lima, more than in the year immediately preceding. The importation of Negro-flaves, like wife, exceeded in value that of the former year about 11,895 piafters. The exports too were likewise much more confiderable: the excefs of thofe to Spain alone amounting to 274,476 piafters.

But, in the following years, through the war, and the infecurity of commerce thereby occafioned, a change for the worfe had taken place. This we learn from the *Correo Mercantil* of the year 1799, No. 33, which contains a letter from Buenos-Ayres, dated October 31, 1798, relative to the ftagnation of trade. According to this letter, above three millions of fkins were lying in the warehouses

of the capital and Montevideo, which could not be exported on account of the danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. Many forts of European goods and manufactures were totally wanting, or had rifen to prices exceffively high. In particular, a great want was felt of European linen; in lieu of it, however, they fubftituted ftuffs, either manufactured from cotton in the country itfelf, or imported from Peru. Of thefe ftuffs, which are much efteemed, above a million of ellis were, in the above-named year, imported into Buenos-Ayres. Thofe moft in request come from the country of the Chiquitos and Moxos. Brandy and Spanifh liqueurs could not be procured at any price. They endeavoured, however, to fupply the moft preffing wants by encouraging the of manufactures the country; fo that the ftagnation of trade may eventually prove beneficial to the province, by forcing them to the knowledge and exercife of their own powers and refources.

Montevideo is the moft confiderable, and moft advantageoufly fituated, harbour of the whole province. Don Bruno de Zabala was the firft who, in the year 1731, fettled here with fourteen or fifteen families from Palma, one of the Canary Iflands, and laid the foundations of the city. Since that time, it has greatly increafed, and ftill continues to rife in importance, in proportion as the trade of the province becomes more extenfive. Provisions are here very plentiful and cheap. This abundance of the neceffaries of life encourages, in the common people, a propenfity to idlenefs, which has given rife to an order of ftrollers, who are called *Gaude-rios*. Their mode of life refembles that of the Gypsies, except that they are not addicted to thieving. Thefe vagabonds are natives of Montevideo or the circum-jacent places: they are very badly clothed, their whole drefs confifting only of a coarfe fhirt, and a worfe upper garment. Thefe articles of drefs, together with horfe-furniture, ferve them for bedding, and a faddle for a pillow. They ftroll about with a kind of fmall guitars, to the found of which they fmg ballads of their own compofition, or fuch as they have learned from others. Love is in general the fubject of thefe fongs. Thus they wander about the country, and endeavour to divert the peafants, who, in return, fhew their gratitude by furnifhing them with victuals during their ftay with them, and even giving them other horfes when they lofe their own. This liberality and generofity will appear the lefs furprifing, when it is confidered,

considered, that in this country horses are of very little value. Great herds of them run about wild in the vast plains, and seem to belong to whoever will take the trouble of catching them. The Gauchos generally march about in parties consisting of four, and sometimes even of more. With respect to the means of procuring food; they give themselves so little concern, that, when setting out on an excursion, they provide themselves only with a rope, a few balls, which are fastened to the ends of the ropes, and a knife. When attacked by hunger, they contrive to get one of the young cows or bulls, which run about wild, entangled in their snares. They throw the captured animal down, tie its legs together, and then cut, even before it is dead, the flesh, together with the skin, from the bone, make a few incisions in it, and, thus prepared, put it to the fire: when half-roasted, it is devoured without any addition or condiment, except a little salt, when they happen to carry any with them. Some of them kill a cow merely for the purpose of obtaining the flesh between the ribs and the skin. Others eat nothing except the tongue, which they roast in the red-hot embers. The remainder of the carcase is all left in the field, and becomes the prey of carnivorous birds and wild beasts. Others again are still more easily satisfied, taking nothing but the marrow-bone, from which they cut off all the flesh, and then hold it over the fire, till the marrow becomes soft and fluid. Sometimes they practise the following singular mode of cookery. Having killed a cow, they take out the entrails, and, collecting all the tallow and lumps of fat, put them into the hollow carcase. They then kindle some dried cow-dung, and apply it to the tallow, that it may take fire, and penetrate into the flesh and bones. For this purpose, they close up the carcase as well as possible, so that the smoke comes out at the mouth, and another aperture made in the lower part of the belly. In this manner the cow often continues roasting a whole night, or a considerable part of the day. When it is done enough, the company place themselves around, and each cuts for himself the piece he likes best, and devours it without bread or salt. What remains is left in the field, except any of them happens to carry a portion of this favourite food to some particular friend.

There are two ways of travelling from Montevideo to Buenos-Ayres: one of them by land as far as El Real de San

Carlos. In the dry season of the year this is the shortest; but, in the rainy season, the smallest rivulets swell to such a height, that no one can cross them without danger, sometimes not at all. At San Carlos boats are always in readiness to transport passengers across the Rio de la Plata, which is here ten *leguas* broad, and to carry back the orders of the governor, and all kinds of provisions, to San Carlos. The most usual manner of travelling from Montevideo to Buenos-Ayres is by water. If the weather be favourable, a boat may perform this passage in twenty-four hours, though the distance be forty *leguas*: but, when the wind is contrary, it may happen, that fourteen days will scarcely be sufficient.

Buenos-Ayres is situated on the western bank of the great river De la Plata. So lately as forty years ago, this city was considered as only the fourth as to rank and importance in the viceroyalty of Peru. Lima then held the first rank, and next in importance to that capital were Cuzco and Santiago in Chili. Since that time, circumstances have greatly altered, and at present Lima alone can be reckoned superior to Buenos-Ayres. Since this latter city became the seat of a new government, it has greatly increased, and still daily increases, in consequence of the improved state of agriculture and commerce, and, in the course of time, will probably rise to an equal rank with Lima itself. Formerly the citizens of Buenos-Ayres had no country-houses; and, except peaches, none of the finer sorts of fruits were produced here. At present, there are few persons of opulence but have villas, and cultivate in their gardens all kinds of fruit, culinary plants, and flowers. The houses are in general not very high; but most of them are built in a light and beautiful manner.

At Buenos-Ayres, the men as well as the women dress after the Spanish mode, and all the fashions are brought thither from the mother-country. The ladies in Buenos-Ayres are reckoned the most agreeable and handsome of all South America; and, though they do not equal those of Lima in magnificence, yet their manner of dressing and decorating themselves is not less pleasing, and even evinces a greater delicacy of taste.

Until the year 1747, no regular post was established either in Buenos-Ayres, or the whole province of Tucuman, notwithstanding the great intercourse and trade with the neighbouring provinces. Merchants sent, as often as they found it necessary,

necessary, a messenger with their letters; and their friends and neighbours made use of the same conveyance; or, what was more usual, they loaded travellers with letters and commissions, &c. which was however attended with great delays and inconvenience, as from Jujui to Mendoza one is obliged to travel very slowly in a kind of two-wheeled carts. But, in 1748, the Viceroy Don Andonaegui instituted regular posts.

Buenos-Ayres is well supplied with provisions: of flesh-meat in particular there is so great an abundance, that it is frequently distributed *gratis* to the poor. The river-water is rather muddy: but it soon becomes clear and drinkable, by being kept in large tubs or earthen vessels. Of fish too there is a great abundance.

Neither in the district of Buenos-Ayres nor in Tucuman does any snow ever fall: sometimes it freezes a little, so as to cover the water with a thin coating of ice, which is collected and preserved with great care for the purpose of cooling their liquors.

That the climate of Buenos-Ayres is very salubrious, appears from the proportion of the births to the deaths; and consequently the city has not been improperly named. In June, July, August, and Sept. however, fogs arise from the river, which affect the lungs and breath. The vehement winds too, which blow from the Pampas, and are therefore called *Pamperos*, prove very troublesome to the inhabitants.

Those who wish to cross the continent from Buenos-Ayres to Peru, have many things to attend to, and guard against. The greatest danger arises from Indians who inhabit the Pampas. Whole troops of these attack travellers, and cause them much loss. The Pampas Indians, as well as the other tribes of savages, send out scouts to acquire intelligence of the number and strength of travellers. These spies frequently pretend to be deserted, or driven away and pursued by their countrymen. The laziness of the Pampas surpasses all description. On this account the number does not increase; and the Spaniards entertain well-founded hopes, that the whole race will soon be extinguished. They are treacherous and cowardly; and, although they can manage the lance with some skill on horseback, they do not possess valour sufficient to maintain the combat for any length of time. Their victories over the Spaniards are therefore very rare. 'Tis then only that their attacks prove successful, when they are able to lie in ambush, and surprize their enemy,

or when fifteen of them fight against one European.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SOON after the present Chancellor of the Exchequer came into office, he gave notice of his intention of moving for the repeal of the duties on common salt; or for such a mitigation of these as would materially lessen the great inconvenience the country at present labours under, from the excess of these duties. If you think the following statement of some of the advantages which would be derived from the repeal of these duties worth inserting in your useful Magazine, they are much at your service.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. H. P.

THE advantages which the public would derive from the repeal of the duties on common salt are so numerous, and so important, that it would not be easy to enumerate the whole of them. Presented by nature with a most abundant source of wealth, the opportunity of availing ourselves of it, is by these duties, in great degree, taken from us. This is more particularly the case, since our knowledge of chemistry has been so much increased. If these duties were thought grievous while this science was yet in its infancy; how much more severely must they be felt, since the modern discoveries in it have opened to us so many new modes of applying either salt itself, or its component parts, to our arts and manufactures?

The benefit which would result to the public from the repeal of these duties, may be considered under these two heads:

1. *The advantages which would arise from the use of common or marine salt being permitted, duty-free, in its undecomposed state.*

2. *Those which would be derived from its decomposition, and from the application of its component parts to several of our manufactures.*

1st, As to the use of common salt in its undecomposed state. Many of the uses of salt in the state in which it is presented to us on our tables, are perfectly well known. There can be no doubt that it might be most advantageously employed to several other important purposes, did not the present high duties upon it, and the restrictions which accompany these, render this impossible. One of the most obvious of these, is its application to the purposes of agriculture. In the early pe-

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riods of history, salt was regarded as destructive of vegetation, and supposed to be particularly injurious to land. The Bishop of Landaff gives several ingenious conjectures as to the cause of this prejudice. The experience of later times has not only proved to us that this opinion was founded on error; but it is now well ascertained that, when properly managed, salt proves a most excellent, if not our best, manure. Before the great increase of the duties on salt, the manufacturers of it were allowed to dispose of their *refuse-salt*; a duty of four-pence per bushel only being imposed upon it. This refuse-salt, or, as it is called by the salt-boilers, the *clearings of the brine*, is formed by a separation and deposition of a certain portion of the earthy contents of the brine, which takes place on the application of heat. As the colour and purity of the salt made in the subsequent part of the process, and kept for sale, would be affected by this earthy separation remaining mixed with it, it is drawn or cleared out of the pans usually to the amount of several bushels at each boiling. On analysing these clearings, they are found to consist of *lime* and *sulphat of lime* mixed in various proportions with the common salt, which crystallizes during the time this deposit is making. The efficacy of these two earthy substances as a manure has been long well known; and there seems every reason to believe, that they are rendered abundantly more useful by the addition of the salt. So sensible were the farmers of the value of this refuse-salt as a manure, that at Northwich alone the quantity of it purchased in one year, previous to the late increase of the duties, amounted to some thousand tons. It was a frequent practice with the salt-boilers, when the quantity of refuse-salt was insufficient to supply the demand, to mix up a portion of foot with ordinary salt, and then dispose of it instead of refuse-salt for a manure. When the duties upon salt were still more increased, the disposal of this refuse salt was prohibited, and the country has been since, in great measure, deprived of the benefit it derived from its use. No refuse or damaged-salt, except that which after repeated using is so fouled by the fish-curers as to be unfit again to be applied to the curing of fish, is now permitted to be sold, without payment of the same duty with the purer salt (a duty amounting to a prohibition so far as its use as an object of agriculture is considered); and it has of late years been thrown into the

river. These circumstances have prevented a practical knowledge being obtained of the degree of benefit which might be derived from the application of this refuse-salt, and still more of the purer salt, to agricultural purposes. Independent, however, of the evidence we have of the great advantages derived from it as a manure, while the moderate duty imposed upon it still permitted its use; we have very many more recent instances of its great efficacy in promoting vegetation. The farmers regretted exceedingly the loss of such a valuable and cheap source of emolument; and it is well known that, in the neighbourhood of salt-works, in order to obtain it, it has been a frequent practice with them to procure the connivance of the salt-officers, notwithstanding the heavy penalties they subjected themselves to, and to carry away a good deal of refuse salt to their lands. The effect of this upon vegetation has been at least equal to that of any manure which has ever been used. An intelligent farmer, whose veracity may be depended on, states, that five years ago he mixed up a compost of this refuse salt with the earth taken out of water-furrows; and at the same time, some lime with a portion of the same earth. They were each laid on different parts of the same field. That part of the field which had the lime-compost laid upon it, vegetated strongly; but it bore no comparison to the health and vigour of the vegetation of the other portion of the field, which had the compost with salt laid upon it; and notwithstanding the time which has elapsed, he can still trace, by the quantity of grass thrown up, the extent to which the salt-compost had been spread.

Having had such strong proof of its good effect, he was induced to try another experiment with the salt. He last spring strewed a portion of land *pretty thickly* over with it, without any admixture of earth: the consequence has been, that he has not only not received the expected advantage, but vegetation has been destroyed, and the land is, *for the present*, almost bare. This is only a farther proof of a well-known fact, that in a small quantity, or when mixed into a compost, salt is an excellent promoter of vegetation—in a large quantity it tends for a time to check it. Contradictory as this might at first appear, it is perfectly consistent with what is observed in the use of many other manures. Lime, dung, and other animal substances, which, whatever is the rationale of their operation, serve, in small quantity,

quantity, as excellent promoters of vegetation may be applied in such superabundance as actually to destroy it. No one would think of bringing this as an argument against their use; and yet it seems probable, that some circumstances of this kind have had the effect of reviving with a few individuals the old prejudices against the use of salt as a manure. With how little reason, the experiment I have mentioned (to which very many similar ones might, if necessary, be added) is alone sufficient to prove.

If the fact is ascertained, that salt is a most excellent manure, the immediate mode of operation may be of less importance. There is, however, always a satisfaction in finding theory going hand in hand with practice; and this seems to be very particularly the case here.—By the excellent experiments of the late Sir John Pringle, published in the “Philosophical Transactions,” it is fully shewn, that salt, when applied in small proportion, whether to vegetable or animal matter, instead of preserving it, very much accelerates the putrefaction and decay of it; when added in larger proportion, it prevents this. Now as it is highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that vegetable matter is not refitted to serve as food for other vegetables, till it has been completely decayed; and has lost all vegetable character; is there not reason to believe, that the effect of salt, when applied in small quantity, in accelerating putrefaction, may be the immediate cause of the favourable influence it exerts on vegetation?

It is not, however, solely by the effect which salt has in producing an increased growth of vegetables, that it is useful as a manure. Though experiments made by Wallerius and others have ascertained that it does not enter into the immediate composition of vegetables in its state of salt, yet it evidently appears to produce, in some manner, a favourable influence on vegetable matter; and we find that those grasses or other vegetables to which salt has been applied, are not only better adapted to the taste of animals, but are peculiarly beneficial to them. The farmer, above-mentioned, remarked that his cattle were fonder of the grass on that part of the field on which the salt-compost had been laid, than of any other. We well know the vigorous vegetation in salt-marshes, whether the brine is furnished by the sea, or by salt-springs; and the almost immediate effect they produce on the health of animals, makes them the common hospitals for diseased horses and cattle.

It is also found, that, when salt is added to hay and dried vegetables, these are not only much more relished by the cattle, but that they are by this addition rendered much less subject to disease. The Americans are so well acquainted with this, that it is their constant practice to mix salt with the food they give their cattle; and to such extent is this plan pursued, and so much do they find the advantage of it, that more than one half the salt exported from this country to America, is applied to this purpose. Though the price of salt is to them about 2s. 6d. per bushel, they find themselves amply repaid for it.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the GALVANIC DISCOVERY, and of the PUBLICATIONS that have appeared on that important SUBJECT.

(Continued from Page 506, of Vol. XII.)

Göttingen, Dec. 7, 1801.

THE writings of Mr. VOLTA on Animal Electricity consist of two treatises; in the first of which he relates his own experiments, after having previously given a most interesting survey of the Galvanic discovery, compared with the more early conjectures of physiologists on animal electricity. When he attempted to determine its quantity by a comparison with artificial electricity, he was induced to consider the frogs, prepared in the manner of Mr. GALVANI, as the most sensible electrometers; and he here again proposes his theory of animal electricity, in which he deviates from the ideas of Mr. Galvani. He farther distinguishes four stages of death; the first of which he calls asphyxia, and the fourth total death, approaching to putrefaction. The second and third comprehend different degrees of decreasing vitality. The nature of every animal, as well as the manner of death, influences the duration of every degree of the *vis-vitalis*. The author has likewise produced Galvanic contractions, by the coating of living and unprepared frogs, and also of several fishes, without any previous preparation; a circumstance, most probably, owing to the moist and thin skin of these animals. In the second treatise Mr. Volta continues to relate his experiments on the effect of artificial electricity in producing muscular contractions. By means of a small apparatus, which is described by him, he endeavoured exactly to determine the force of electricity that

is sufficient for producing movements in a frog. He accordingly found, that a charge of the Leyden phial, forty or fifty times less than that which gives a spark hardly visible even in the dark, or so little as even not to move Bennett's electrometer, and inferior by twenty times to that at which the most sensible electrometer measures only one degree, that such a charge was able to move the feet of a prepared frog, which he calls, on that account, an animal electrometer. He thinks, that electricity acts only on the nerves immediately, and not on the muscles; and that its first and principal action consists in putting the nervous fluid into motion, in consequence of which, the movements of the muscles are produced. He allows, that a strong degree of electricity is able, like any other stimulus, to act immediately on the muscles; but not that weak animal electricity, which is even imperceptible by the most sensible electrometer. It is here that he first mentions the curious experiment with the tongue, already noticed by Mr. Sulzer, which is, that on coating the point of the tongue with tin-foil, and its middle with gold or silver, a sourish taste will be produced, which is changed into a somewhat alkaline taste, when we change the coating. The author speaks here, likewise, of the greater efficacy of the coating with different metals. The muscles of voluntary motion only are subject to contractions by means of the Galvanic stimulus, but neither the stomach, nor the bowels, nor the heart, are affected by it, however sensible they may be.

In the preface of the German editor of Volta's Writings, some new discoveries of this gentleman are added from a later treatise. He had found, that well-burned charcoal, in combination with a metal, may be used for producing sensation and muscular motion; and he discovered at the same time that, by means of the different coatings, the sensation of light may also be excited; (viz.) by covering the eyeball with tin-foil, and taking a piece of silver in the mouth, and then bringing both metals in contact with each other by means of metallic points. The sensation of smell and hearing could not be produced in this manner, whence he concludes, that there probably neither exists an electricity peculiar to each organ, nor a disturbed equilibrium of the electricity of the respective organs, but, that there is only a great sensibility of the nerves for an electricity, otherwise extraneous to them, of which they are only sensible in the manner of simple electrometers.

*Second Letter of Mr. VALLI on Animal Electricity*, from the *Journal de Physique*, T. XLI. p. 72.—Whenever a ligature of the nerve was made near its insertion into the muscle, the Galvanic experiment did not succeed; but when it was sufficiently removed from the muscle, it immediately shewed itself. On applying a conducting arc from the muscles to the coating of the nerve, the contractions became more violent than if it was done the contrary way. Galvanised frogs are sooner liable to putrefaction than others. The air, in which frogs had been confined, and also inflammable air, and nitrous-gas, cause no change in their electrical property; azotic-gas, however, seems to diminish it a little. Air corrupted by burning sulphur in it, seems to have a noxious effect on animal electricity; not so much in prepared frogs, as in living frogs that had perished in it. Death brought on by arsenic or *cicuta* (hemlock) has no influence on the experiments. He concludes with proposing several doubts against Mr. Galvani's theory; and he imagines, that electricity might act in the body, in the same manner as is supposed by physiologists of the nervous fluid.

*Remarks on the* (so called) *Animal Electricity*, by T. A. C. GREN, in his *Journal der Physik*. Vol. VI. p. 402.—Mr. Gren thinks the physiological conclusions drawn from the facts hitherto known, too premature; and he disproves the appellation of animal electricity, as derived from a cause which is by no means ascertained. The ideas which Professor Reil has communicated to him in a letter here subjoined are, undoubtedly, worthy of the attention of physiologists. This gentleman imagines, that all the phenomena observed by Galvani and Volta might originate in the known irritability of the muscles, and in the known irritating quality of electrical matter; and that to explain them, we need not have recourse to the opinion of a peculiar electricity. For electricity is excited (that is to say, the equilibrium of the natural electricity is disturbed) by the contact or juncture between the conducting metal attached to the muscle and the coating of the nerve, and as the muscle is probably more sensible of electrical matter than of other stimuli, in the manner of a very sensible electrometer, the contractions of the muscular fibre may be derived from its known irritability, and from the sensibility of the nerves; and may be considered as the effect of the known stimulus of electricity, which is here excited. The action



action of artificial electricity from the neighbourhood of an electrical machine, as above related, seems to support this opinion. On the transition of a spark from the conductor of the machine into another conductor that is near it, the equilibrium of electricity in the surrounding air is suddenly disturbed; and if this conductor is attached to a nerve or muscle, an irritation and contraction of the muscle is excited as long as there remains on it any vitality. Under the same circumstances, no contractions are produced by the spark of the Leyden phial, because the equilibrium of electricity in the surrounding air is not disturbed by it.

*Extract from a Letter of Professor LICHTENBERG, to Mr. Gren, in his Journal der Physik. Vol. VI. p. 414.*—It contains an account of Volta's experiment with the tongue; the sensation remaining on the tongue is compared to a scald of this organ.

*Beiträge zur nähern Kenntniss der Thierischen Electricität*—i. e. Contributions to a nearer Knowledge of Animal Electricity, by E. J. SCHMUCK, 1792, p. 77, 8vo. Mannheim, for Schwan and Götz. We find in this publication nothing that answers the title of it; and the only merit which we can allow to it, consists in its having made this subject more known in Germany, and by that means occasioned more accurate inquiries about it. To the same end has contributed T. F. Ackermann's *Vorläufige Bekanntmachung*—i. e. Preliminary Account of Important Phenomena, from the latest Physiological Experiments on the Nerves, in No. 68 of the Salzburg Medical and Chirurgical Gazette of the year 1792.

CARL CASPAR CREVE *Beiträge zu Galvani's Versuchen über die Kräfte der Thierischen Electricität auf die Bewegung der Muskeln*—i. e. Contributions to Galvani's Experiments on the Effects of Animal Electricity upon Muscular Motion, 1793, p. 104, 8vo. Frankfurt, and Leipzig, for Stahel's widow. The author draws the following corollaries from the experiments, partly made by Mr. Sömmering, which are related in this publication. It appears that, 1st, the stimulus discovered by Mr. Galvani is not an animal nervous electricity. 2d, For producing this stimulus, we need only coat the nerve with tin-foil, and touch the nerve and the tin-foil with a silver coin; and the nerve may be irritated at the place where it issues from the brain or spinal-marrow, or where it is inserted into the muscle, from which convulsions will equally fol-

low. 3d, The convulsions continue as long as the animals remain warm, and they become weaker in proportion as the natural heat decreases, at the cessation of which the convulsions likewise begin to cease. 4th, By means of this stimulus we may discover, whether or not nerves penetrate into a muscle and other parts; an idea, on which the opinion of Mr. Behrends is grounded, that the heart is properly not provided with nerves. 5th, The best metals for making the experiment are tin-foil and silver; brass, gold, iron, lead, &c. are not so good; water, glass, and other bodies are not fit for the experiment. 6th, The Galvanic stimulus extends itself in the nerves and muscles only beneath the coating, and never acts either sideways or upwards, i. e. above the coating. 7th, The experiment can be oftener and longer repeated with cold-blooded animals, than with warm-blooded, because the former do not lose their natural heat so soon as the latter, or because their muscles can bear a greater loss of heat without being deprived of their property of moving. 8th, This stimulus acts not only more violently than any other, but also in a more lasting manner, and is neither destroyed by negative or positive electrical strokes. 9th, On coating the nerve with gold-leaf, no convulsions ensue; nor likewise when we place the tin-foil at some distance from the nerve, and touch it and the nerve with silver at the same time. 10th, No convulsions are produced if, after having tied the nerve and coated it above the ligature, we place on silver the coating and that part of the nerve which is above the ligature; but on touching the nerve and coating below the ligature, the muscles will be immediately convulsed. When a coated nerve is cut off some lines below the coating, and when the part that is cut off is placed on another nerve, which is beneath this, on touching the coating with silver, commotions will follow. On placing a coated nerve upon silver, without moving it, no contractions will appear; but as soon as the coating and nerve are moved on the silver, the contractions immediately ensue. Both kinds of electricity, that which is obtained from glass, and that produced by putting sealing-wax into a negative state, must be very considerable in degree, before they are able to cause any contractions on being applied to the nerves. The Galvanic experiment may be repeated with the same frogs during eight, twenty-eight, thirty, and thirty-six hours. The muscles are put in motion by this

this stimulus, when the heart has already ceased to be sensible of the strongest mechanic stimuli. It cannot be imagined, that electricity is generated by the rubbing of the silver on the tin-foil, and that the movements are thus produced; for, if animal electricity is not so strong as to be perceptible by electrometers, why do no movements ensue, on applying to the nerve a body so electrical that the un-electrical bodies around it are violently moved by it? It is probable, that the Galvanic experiment may be repeated during a longer time with nerves which are inclosed in sheaths, than with those that are naked. The load-stone does not act upon the nerve, on moving it on the magnet with iron. The motion of the pupil seems not to be produced by muscles.—The new-discovered stimulus also acts on the human body. The manner of action seems not to be mechanical, as it continues to act when the most violent mechanical stimuli prove without any effect. On destroying the inner organization of the nerve the experiment will no longer succeed.

*Versuche*—i. e. Experiments on (the so called) Animal Electricity, by Professor KIELMAYER, of Stuttgart, in Gren's Journal der Physik. Vol. VIII. Leipzig, 1794, p. 65.—This Memoir contains the author's own experiments on the above subject, which he had already made in the year 1792, and the publication of which had been accidentally postponed; on which account we have thought proper to mention it at present. On comparing the fluid from which the Galvanic phenomena most probably originate, with the electrical matter, he was led to doubt their respective identity. He considers this expansible fluid as analogous to the electric fluid, with which it agrees in its chief conditions and proportions, though it differs in other points, which, however, are by no means so material, as to entitle them to a different identity.

*Account of some Discoveries made by Mr. Galvani, of Bologna, with Experiments and Observation on them;* in two Letters from Mr. Volta, to Mr. Tiberius Cavallo. From the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1793, p. 1.—Had Mr. Galvani only in some degree altered his experiments, he would have seen that the double contact of the nerve and of the muscle, the imaginary conducting arc, was not always necessary for producing the above phenomena. He would also have found, that convulsions might be produced on touching with metal either

two points of the nerve only, or two muscles, and even one single muscle at different points. In this case, however, it always requires the application of two metals. It is not absolutely requisite to proceed in the manner of Mr. Galvani, at least if the animal is still possessed of a good quantity of vitality. We ought, however, to conclude that, as contractions can be excited by coating the nerves alone, as well as the muscles alone, with different metals, (notwithstanding the instances where a discharge between the muscles and nerves is supposed to be the cause of the motions) there are also frequent circumstances where the same motions are produced in quite a different manner, and by quite a different circulation of the electrical fluid. The mode of action in the electric fluid seems indeed to be entirely otherwise, so that we may almost assert that its equilibrium is rather destroyed than re-established, whereby it passes over from one part of the nerve or muscle to another, as well in the internal substance, by means of the conducting fibres, as externally by means of the applied metallic conductors; though not in consequence of a respective excess or want, but by means of a peculiar mode of action of these metals, when of a different kind. This new-discovered law, however, is not so much a law of animal electricity, as of common electricity, and to it we should attribute most of the phenomena which, though apparently owing to a spontaneous animal electricity, do really not belong to it. They are the effects of a very weak artificial electricity, which is excited in a manner hitherto not known, viz. by the mere application of two different metals. Although the author, on the discovery of this law, regarded every thing with diffidence which tended to prove a peculiar animal electricity; yet, after a repeated survey of all phenomena, he found that some of them, particularly those where no different coatings, or even no coatings at all, are required for exciting convulsions, seem to imply an animal or a peculiar organic electricity, though we are at present not capable of giving any satisfactory explanation on the muscular motion produced by it. From all the author's experiments it appeared, that the motion of the electric fluid, when excited on the organs, does by no means act immediately on the muscles, but that it only irritates the nerves, which being put in motion excite the muscles. But wherein this action of the nerves properly consists—how it is conducted from one part to another

another—how it passes over into the muscles, and how it produces their movements—these are questions as problematical, as ever.

Such are the results of a great number of experiments, the principal of which the author has related at large in his interesting Memoir.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

(Continued from page 34, No. 83.)

CASE II.

“A Butcher informed against for buying meat of another butcher, and offering it for sale at an advanced price.”

What difference could it make to the public whether the meat was in the hands of the first butcher or the second? Or, what reason is there for thinking, that the second, if he had staid in the market, would not have made as much of his meat as the first? The case was, that the second butcher preferred going home, to the chance of selling his meat by piecemeal, at a higher price than he received from his brother-butcher. The advanced price gained by the regrating-butcher (if he did gain an advanced price) was, that to which he had a right for his trouble and time and chance of losing. At all events, and not taking these considerations into the account, it was a private bargain or wager, depending upon their private opinions, whether meat would rise or fall towards the end of the day, and not at all affecting the public.

It will be said, “the article is in fewer hands, and the competition of sellers is lessened.” We will even suppose, that all the meat in the market is in the hands of one butcher. “He will be able to set his own price, and exact as much as he pleases.” He may exact, but can he make the buyers comply with his exaction? If it is his intention, as it is his interest, to sell all his meat, he must ask no higher price than would be asked if it were in the hand of fifty butchers. In proportion to his advance on that price, will be the quantity of meat remaining unsold. The reason is, because there is no article of general use as the food of man, for which some substitute may not be employed. There is a price at which the butcher might set his meat, with a certainty of not selling a single pound. Besides that every man would rather fast a short time; there is no man who would

not rather live without butcher’s meat a long time than pay, for instance, ten guineas the pound. Poultry, fish, vegetables, every thing eatable in the market, would be purchased instead of butcher’s meat; and all those articles would rise in price, in proportion to the increased demand; and this increase of price would draw more from the immediate vicinity than was intended to be brought to this day’s market. By asking a price that nobody will give, the butcher finds that he is only enriching his rivals. If he lowers the price, so as to sell a little, he lessens the evil as little; and will be convinced that he has not completely cured it till he has reduced his price to that at which his customers are willing to buy the whole; that is, to the price at which the meat would have been sold if it had been the property, not of one butcher, but of many.

I have not taken into the account the possibility of applying immediately to the neighbouring markets for butcher’s meat, because I would make the argument more visible, by the supposition of a complete monopoly of that article. I am not unmindful of the maxim which I have advanced, that no monopoly of any article of general use can be made but by the whole strength of the community; that is, by the interference of Government.

It is the opinion of some men, that such a price may be set by the seller as will be low enough to find purchasers for some part of his commodity, and high enough to indemnify him should the rest remain unsold. Perhaps there are some persons (such as have declared that they will die in their error), who can be convinced by no other method than that which would feelingly convince them, by making the experiment. But, let us try what can be done by reasoning and facts: 1st. This supposition is contrary to a maxim founded on observation, that large capitals with small profits are preferable to large profits on small capitals. It is incumbent, therefore, on the advocates of the supposition, to shew the fallacy of the maxim. 2d. Take the highest price at which any part of an article will sell at all for ready money. (We must not entangle the case with any of the accidents of credit.) The seller will find, that when a few agents (gentlemen’s servants for example), and a few gluttons, who are unwilling to forego their wonted gratifications, have made their purchases, there is an end of his traffick. There are so few, when compared to the great body of consumers

sumers of articles of general consumption (for I do not now speak of rarities), that it is impossible to suppose that any seller can find it advantageous to have almost the whole of his commodity left on his hands. Try a price a little lower, and so on, down to the price at which the whole will be sold: you will find the lower the price, provided it do not sink below that point, the larger will be the sum produced by the quantity sold. 3d. The butcher who, in a market, should suffer a part of his meat to be spoiled, by persisting to ask a higher price than that at which he might sell the whole, would certainly raise the price of the part sold by him, but he would also raise the price of all that was sold by the other butchers. We will suppose that he has a fifth, or twenty in the hundred, of all the meat in the market. If he asks a price at which he sells only ten, the other ten are as if they did not exist, and the quantity is reduced from one hundred to ninety. A tenth being withdrawn, and the demand remaining the same (other eatables for a moment out of the question), the value of the remainder will be increased one tenth. But this increased price must be divided among the ninety. The butcher, who thought by the increased price of the half sold, to make up for the loss of the half spoiled, finds that he has gained one, and lost ten.

I say that he has gained one, on the supposition that the increased price of butcher's meat has not made the customers buy other articles of food in the market, or apply to other butchers elsewhere; but, as this would certainly be the case, the gain of this one must be divided among all the vendors of those articles, and all the other butchers, whose commodities would rise with the increased demand; and the one will be found to be not the one thousandth part of the one. The gain will be of much too small a denomination to be capable of being deducted from the loss. Nothing but a combination, not only of all the butchers in the market, but of all the owners of all the eatables that are not too distant to be brought before the consumer suffers hunger, can do what we hear of so often, and is so much dreaded, *set their own price*. Unnatural situations alone, produced by political causes, can effect it—a prison—a ship—an army—to cut off all intercourse with the rest of the world, together with a subscription from the whole community, or, which is the same thing, taxes levied in sufficient quantity to buy up all, or nearly all,

articles of food, and applied with sufficient ingenuity to prevent any part from being resold: these alone are powerful enough to compel the consumer to give any price that may be exacted.

He that would dry up an arm of the sea must possess a three-fold power:—to draw off the water; to prevent it from flowing back; and to cut off all communication with the ocean. MISORHETOR.

P. S.—J. N. H. and any other of your Correspondents, who shall bring forward objections in a manner as mild and unrhethorical, will find them noticed in the regular course of my observations on these cases.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the NATIONAL DEBT, illustrative of the COPPER-PLATE.

THE engraved plate, representing the progressive increase, and present amount of the National Debt, done by a method, invented by Mr. W. Playfair, about fifteen years ago, is inserted from a new and elegant edition of his *Commercial and Political Atlas*, lately published, in which the trade, and most of the public accounts of England, are represented in the same manner, in 26 different charts.

In the plate, the divisions that pass from right to left, are ten millions sterling each, and the lines that are perpendicular, or from top to bottom, represent the years marked at the foot of each. Thus, if it is wished to know the amount of the debt at the beginning of the American war, observe where the line, representing the debt, crosses the year 1775, and then look on the right side of the plate for the number of millions, opposite which will be found to be one hundred and thirty-five millions, and so for any other epoch.

A very little practice renders this mode of stating accounts, extremely easy and familiar; the advantages arising from which, are acknowledged, both in this and other nations, to be very considerable.\* It abbreviates and facilitates the acquisition of knowledge, by giving form and shape to what would otherwise remain a number of distinct facts, and thereby communicating a simple and permanent idea of the gradual progress, and comparative amount, at different periods, by presenting to the eye a figure, the proportions of which, correspond with the amount of the sums intended to be expressed.

\* The book was translated, and the plates engraved, in France, where it procured the author a very flattering reception, only a few months before the revolution broke out.

As the eye gives the best idea of proportion, it is evident, that wherever relative quantities and a gradual increase or decrease are in question, this mode is peculiarly applicable, although it is not pretended that it gives fractional parts with the accuracy of a printed table.

The amount of debt, it appears, is, at this time, four hundred and twenty millions; which agrees very nearly with Mr. Addington's statement. Mr. Tierney, and that able calculator, Mr. Morgan, have given different statements: but the difference arises more from the manner than the matter, though partly from both. Mr. Playfair's view in writing, was to represent the *National Debt of England* with accuracy, in a work that is for the world at large; not for any party: and as such, he could not represent the debts of the Emperor of Germany, or of Ireland, much less the fifty-nine millions *paid off* by the sinking fund, as making a part of it, neither did it appear to him, that the portion of money borrowed, and for which the income-tax is specifically engaged, ought to be ranked with the rest; for, though it is a debt, it is provided for in a very different manner from the other portion, and therefore ought not to be represented indiscriminately as a part of the same burthen; as a merchant or private individual, though he will state every thing that he owes as a debt, will make a decided distinction between that for which his property at large is answerable, and that for the payment of which a particular fund is applicable, particularly if, as in this case, that fund ceases to exist the moment that portion of the debt is paid off.

Letting it, however, remain with those who enter the lists of controversy, to vindicate their different statements, this author has contented himself with representing the general mass of debt, on the payment of which the sinking fund is acting, and of the operation of which, he has given another chart, which shall appear hereafter.

The most instructing lesson from a chart is, that which strikes full on the mind at one glance. From this, for example, we see in an instant, how rapidly wars succeed each other, and how much each of them exceeds in expence those that have preceded it. This prospect is of itself sufficiently gloomy, and must make every lover of his country tremble for the con-

sequences; seeing how little ground there is for hoping, that we shall enjoy peace for a longer period than heretofore. What burthens this nation may be able to sustain, is a problem fortunately not yet resolved, and concerning which many able men have been deceived. There is undoubtedly an action and re-action that has not been foreseen, even by the wisest, to its full extent; but it requires very little wisdom to foresee, that if the succession of wars and increase of expences go on as they have done, a term must come, for nothing in this world is infinite.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A Correspondent in your last Number enquires why the publication of Chatterton's works, for the benefit of his sister, has been delayed. A bookseller had informed him that the subscription was ample. I am sorry to state that this is not the case, the number of copies subscribed for is barely sufficient to defray the expence of publication. The motive for which the work was undertaken explains why it has been delayed.

I have therefore to request the assistance of your Correspondent and the other admirers of Chatterton. The merit of his works is now sufficiently known: hitherto they have been published only for the advantage of strangers and pilferers; they are now collected with the hope of rendering the age of his sister comfortable. I am unwilling to begin printing till five hundred copies are engaged: if the well-wishers to the undertaking will exert themselves once more, that number will soon be filled, the work shall then immediately be sent to press.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF Mr. L. R. who, in your Magazine, wished to be informed where he might find, an account of Dr. Robert Simpson, of Glasgow; will look into the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, he will there meet with an authentic and ample detail of the life, &c. of that ingenious and learned gentleman. With sincere wishes for the general diffusion of your useful Magazine.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.

ECIRUAM.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

BRUNETTO LATINI.

*An ORIGINAL LETTER, freely translated from the ROMANS SELONE LE PATOIS DE FRANCE, written about the MIDDLE of the THIRTEENTH CENTURY by BRUNETTO LATINI, at the COURT of HENRY THE THIRD, in LONDON, to GUIDO CAVALCANTI, a celebrated POET at FLORENCE.\**

[See another highly curious Letter from the same to the same, in the Monthly Magazine, No. 81, 1st of January last, p. 524.]

YOU are so well pleased with the English poetry which I sent you, that you desire to have a specimen of English prose. I now send you some extracts from a beautiful composition of a monk of great piety and learning. It contains the History of the Fall of Man and his Redemption through Christ, under the form of a well-contrived allegory. It begins thus,

"Here is the Book that speaketh of a Place that is called the Abbey of the Holy Ghost the whiche schulde ben founded in clene concience. In the whiche Abbey, as the Book telleth, schulde dwelle xxix gostly ladyes. Among whiche Charite is Abbessse, Wyfdam Pryouressse, Meknessse Suppriouressse. Ther is also Poverte & Clennesse, Temperance and Sobirnessse, Penaunce and Buximesse, Schrifte & Rygtwiffnessse, Predicacion & Stabilnessse, Sufferance & Symplenessse, Mysericorde & Largenessse, Refoun and Rewfulnessse, Meditation & Prison, Venoracion & Contemplacion, Lamentacion & Jubilacion, Honnesté & Curteysye, Drede and Jelusie.

*Fundatio ejusdem.*

The Fadir of hevene is founder of this Abbey, and the Holy Ghost Wardeyn and Vyftour, as the book telleth. But nethethoug it be so that an Abbey haue never so good a founder or a vyftour, But they haue also good dedes & chartres of here places, wherby they may kepe here Londes, Retntys and Franchises; Elles oftyn tymes, peraventure, they schuld be mys feruyd & suffre moche persecucion of here enemyes, and of falsse men: And that see I wel that this holy Abbessse and alle here conuent han many fals enemyes, the which wolde destroye here Abbey and bereve hem of here possessions, and that were me ful loth; wherefore I make here a book that shall be

cleped the Chartre of the Abbey of the Holy Gooft, In the which I schal telle first whens it were, and of whom this Abbey was first founded; sithen I shal telle how, & in what tyme that the holy Abbey was destroyed, and how the Abbessse and the Pryouressse and alle here convent weren dryven out of hire ordre: and afterwarde I schal telle how and in what manner the Abbey was maad newe agen, and how the Abbessse and here convent come agen to here ordre; and at the laste I schal telle how almygty God hath put his owne iiij dougtes in this holy Abbey agens these iiij fendes deystreie, the which the Holy Gooft chased out, for they weren so foule & so vyleynous, as the Book of this Abbey telleth."

These four Daughters of God, we are told in the sequel, were named "Mercy, Trewthe, Rygtfulnessse and Pees." The Four Fiends we find afterwards are called "Pryde, Glotony, Coveytise and Folye."

How these four "tormentours," as "Pryde" and his three brethren are elsewhere called, got possession of the Abbey, is thus related, "Ye schole undirstande that there was a fals tyrant Apostata that hight Sathanas, the which was sumtyme Pryour of the Angelic ordre in the blisse of heuene; the whiche for his pride felout of his blisful into the sorrowfull payne of helle. And he had gret enuye with the Abbessse of the Holy Gooft, & with here conuent, that they weren so wel with god, and hadden so gret lordshipe; he bethought hym of a cast of gyle how he mygte dystroye this noble Abbey; And how he mygte do the religious Abbessse with alle here faire conuent renne out of here ordre as he dide out of his. He cam in the likenessse of an Adder to the Abbey gate, and wolde come in; and there the Porter that men clepen Drede, as that other book seyth, was nought there redy, for if he hadde be there redy he schuld nought haue come inne; as god leue that he hadde; and that sey Eue that he was there, and as a gret fool let hym inna. And than seyde that falsse schrewe to Eve, *Cur precepit vobis Deus?* Why he sayde, forbad God that ye schuld not ete of the appul that growen on the tre that stonden amyddys of paradys? and thonne seyde sche, *Ne moriemur.* Lest we eten thereof we schuld deyen; and thanne seyde he, *Nequicquam moriemini, sed eritis sicut dii;* nay, nay, he seide, ne schole ye nought deye—God almygty wot well that what tyme ye eten thereof ye schullen ben as goddes knowyng good and euell: But god

\* This, as well as the letter, is translated from a M. S. copy of this Romance, as old as the 13th or 14th century, now in possession of Mr. W. Dupré, the translator, who believes the original work was never printed.

God wold not ye weren as wys as he; and therefore he forbad that ye schulde nought eten of the appull. And that sey Eve sche schuld have ben so wys, & was both coveytous and likerous, as comenly wyemen ben, sche say the Appul so fayre to here sygt & delicious, to the tre sche wente and took away an Appul and eet thereof and gaf Adam that other del; and he eet thereof also. And in the inene tyme that Adam & his wyf eten of that Appul the foule fals tyrant with his iiij tormentours wenten into the Abbey of the Holy Gooft and baren away moo precious Jewells than al this world is worth; also they baren away the chartre that God almytyg gaf to hem to hold by here place; therefore neyther he ne his wyf ne non of heyres fro that day til this day hadde no rygt to chalange the lordschipe of hevne but only by the mercy of God. And not only these false theves broken thus this holy Abbey and baren away here goodes, but they diden a more queldede and a more rewfyll, they dryven away dyspyously out of that Abbey the faire Abbessse and the Priouressse and all here Conuent so forforth that this was viij v and xxxiiij yeer after that or they mygte come alle agen togidere as perfectly as they weren before."

Thus much have I thought proper to send you for the present; but should you be desirous, after perusing what I now give you, to have more of this delectable history, upon your signifying such your wish, I will send you not only the copy of the Charter which Satan and his crew had stolen, but some further extracts.

ERRATA.—In the former letter of Brunet-Latin, and in page 525, vol. 12, the reader will please to correct the following errors which have escaped the press, viz.—In the poetry, line 8, *unroyse* should have been printed *unroyse*.—Line 11, *gret* should be read *gret*.—In the notes, "Guido Cavalcanti is stiled *poeta gregio*;" read *cgregio*.

#### ENGLISH SAILORS IN CHARACTER.

That the character of the English tar has been of long standing, the following narrative of the Dominican father Navarette in the 17th century will prove. Some Spanish military officers having landed at Cadiz, the people of the custom-house followed them to search their baggage. Upon the resistance of the officers, swords were drawn on both sides, and a furious affray arose, which was augmented by a great crowd assembling from all parts. Every endeavour to part the combatants was in vain, till four drunken English sailors in a moment effected what many sober persons could not perform. These

fellows, wanting to get to their ship, found the way blocked up by the crowd. Without hesitation they took up stones from the pavement, and began throwing with all their might at the people's legs. This set them all at scampering, and cleared the field of battle in an instant.

#### CURIOUS ANECDOTES of MEDICAL PRACTICE at PARIS, in the MIDDLE of the XVII CENTURY.

The ridicule of Le Sage against excessive blood-letting, in his account of the medical practice of Dr. Sangrado, may seem to those who witness the present practice in London, to rise to an extravagance that entirely loses sight of the reality. But, he who reads the letters of Guy Patin, will be of a different mind. Patin was zealous to an inconceivable degree for purging and letting blood, in almost every case of disease; and so were all his contemporaries of the College of Physicians at Paris, who were accounted to be regular, not quackish innovating practitioners.

Speaking of Hoffmann, a German physician, whom in many respects he highly admired; Patin adds, in a tone of commiseration—"The honest man, however, knows not much of the use of bleeding"—*Le bon homme ne connoit pas grande chose à la saignée*. He complains elsewhere, that the greatest abuses of medicine in the innovating practice of some of his contemporaries, arose from the neglect of blood-letting, and the use of certain pharmaceutical nostrums which were recommended in the works of the Arabian physicians. In intermittent fevers, Patin, as himself relates, taught, that there was nothing so useful as very copious bleeding. The First President of the Parliament of Paris, Lamoignon, then an old man, and a great patron of literature, had been ill: his physician, M. Guenaut, after treating him with many bleedings, put him, at length, on a course of purging—the good man became daily worse—they returned to bleeding—and Patin complains bitterly of Guenaut for not emptying the President's veins more entirely at the first. A. M. Courteis, one of Patin's friends, had been ill: Patin boasts of having cured him—*moyennant dix-huit saignées, & vingt purgations*. He was heartily sincere in favour of blood-letting: for after passing a sleepless night under the pain of the tooth-ach, the first thing he did in the morning was to have himself bled for it in both arms. He tells elsewhere of a bookseller of the name of Rocolet: "I was 30 years his physician; I

made him lose in that time a great deal of blood, and yet, to my surprize, he is now dead." Mrs. Patin, in her old age, was taken ill of a fever; twelve bleedings; however, prescribed by her husband, restored her to health; upon which, honest Dr. Guy exclaims, with Joachim de Bellay, "*O bonne, O sainte, O divine saignée!*" He relates, that he had ordered bleeding, with good success, for children who were not more than three days old. The ministers were carefully bled for the good of the state. "M. Colbert was bled yesterday," writes Patin to his correspondent, on the 6th of March, 1663: "M. Le Tellier is ill of a fever, for which he has been already bled four times." The famous Vanderlinden died at Leyden at the age of 53, of a defluxion on his lungs, for which he would not allow himself to be bled, but took some doses of antimony. "What a pity!" exclaims Patin, "to compose so many books, to have so much Greek and Latin ready at his fingers' ends, and after all to die of a fever and catarrh—*sans se faire saigner*. I am much better off with my ignorance, and now and then a bleeding. But for bleeding I should have died like him, three years since. I would rather cast my blood upon the dunghill, than commit my body to the grave. Such are the deaths of fools and chemists!"

After the due course of blood letting; if the patient still survived, he was put, according to the rules of the college, upon a course of as violent purgation with senna: and, if the strength of his constitution was such as to triumph also over this mode of attack, he was then suffered to escape into the country, and to recruit upon ass's milk. There were few diseases in which, on one pretence or another, this method of practice was not more or less followed. Where it failed of success, its authors loudly boasted, that they acted upon the authority of Galen; and affirmed, that the failures were only because all human means were, in those unfortunate cases, vain to save.

On the other hand, there were not wanting innovators, who derided Patin and the other physicians of the old school, as merely *Medecins de Grec et de Latin*; and who boldly promised to work wonders in the art of healing, by means of new certain specifics.

Bezoar was one of these specifics, which Patin boldly stigmatized, as a vain *idolum fatuorum*.

Another of these new specifics was tea, which began, about the year 1648, to be

much celebrated at Paris. Chancellor Seguier brought it first into reputation. These were written in its praise. And it was, in particular, said to produce effects pleasingly exhilarating and invigorating on the powers of the mind. But Patin, and all the physicians of the old school, indignantly scorned the pretence. A Dr. Morisset, of the college, was the author of a thesis in favour of this *impertinent novelty of the age*, as Patin calls it, against which almost the whole college rose in arms. Some Doctors committed the copies which were sent them of it to the flames, others put it aside, as *charta ad spurcos usus reservanda*.

Antimony was a new remedy much more prevalent, though not less odious to Patin and his friends of the school of Galen. Guenaut, one of the court-physicians, often prescribed it; and whenever a patient who had taken of it happened to die, Patin, and the other adversaries of this remedy, if the incident came to their ears, failed not to cry out, that the antimony had killed them. It was often given in the form of *emetic wine*; and no opportunity was missed by the physicians who disliked it, of stigmatizing this wine as absolutely a poison.

Quinquina, or *Jesuit's bark*, had begun to be administered as a remedy in tertian and quartan fevers. The famous Fouquet, in the beginning of his imprisonment, had occasion to take quinquina, but was, Patin says, little the better for it. It was denied by the followers of Galen to be capable of doing any good, except after a good course of bleeding and purging. Patin thought that it tended to bring on the dropsy.

Mercury was likewise a favourite prescription with some. It had been ordered by a physician of Patin's acquaintance, for a complaint in the lungs. *Tous les fous ne sont pas dans les Petites-maisons*—was Patin's remark upon that occasion.

Powder of pearl was often prescribed, to the great indignation of Patin, by some of his brethren, whom he accuses as less the friends of their patients than of the apothecaries.

Opium was another of the new medicines greatly abhorred by the physicians of the good old school, and branded as a frequent cause of deaths.

The Queen Mother, Anne of Austria, was afflicted, in her last illness, with a cancer in her left breast. Many quacks offered their assistance for her cure, but all was in vain. Patin, on that occasion, mentions hemlock, as a remedy in use for cancers.

There



There were constant wars between the physicians and the apothecaries. They often sued one another in the courts of law, on account of their professional quarrels. Patin, hearing that an apothecary of the name of Mozé had spoken respectfully of his character, expressed great surprise to hear so much as that he had a friend in that craft; "For," said he, "I have done nothing to deserve their good will. I never prescribed bezoar nor cordial waters, mithridate nor theriaca, nor confession of hyacinth, nor alkermes, nor viper-powder, nor emetic-wine, nor pearls, nor precious stones, and such like Arabian fooleries. The medicines I prescribe are neither rare nor dear."

#### DUQUESNE.

The following fact is but imperfectly known to the generality of English readers. Abraham Duquesne, one of the most famous seamen of France, who was born in Normandy, in the year 1610, and died in Paris in 1688, with the title of general of the naval armies of France, and even with the rank of Marquis, was not, however, rewarded for his useful and glorious services as he ought to have been, on account of his being a Protestant. His answer to Louis XIV. who was one day touching him on this point with a sort of haughty *mal-adresse*, deserves to be remembered:

—"Sire, when I fought for your Majesty, I did not consider whether your religion was different from mine." The son of Duquesne being forced into exile, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, retired into Switzerland, where he purchased of Tavernier, the traveller, the estate of Aubonne, whither he conveyed the body of his father, which he had been obliged to bury secretly, and engraved on his tomb-stone the following remarkable inscription:—"La Hollande a fait eriger un mausolée à De Ruyter, et la France a refusé un peu de terre à son vainqueur."—"Holland has erected a mausoleum to De Ruyter, and France refuses a little earth to his conqueror." Thus Duquesne, who had served his country with so much zeal and glory, was expatriated, and in a manner exiled, after his death. The inscription which has covered his ashes for now more than a century, according to a modern historian, is yet in existence. Ought not the present French Government, anxious to efface the shameful ingratitude of former times, to reclaim his ashes of the Swiss, who have so long given them an hospitable asylum, to construct a monument worthy of Duquesne and of France, and to render them the same honours as have been lately paid to the ashes of Turenne?

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## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

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A TRIBUTE to the MEMORY of the late  
REV. MR. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, by  
MR. DAMIANI.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON was born at Knipe, in Westmorland, on the 28th day of August, 1726: his father was an eminent mason, and his mother the only daughter of Mr. Edward Stevenson, of the same place. His ancestors, for many centuries past, had possessed a considerable estate and a competent degree of respectability in that county. At a proper age, he was sent to the free-school at Appleby, under the tuition of Mr. Richard Yates, a man of distinguished abilities in his profession. Having received the first rudiments of learning there, in 1746 he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he soon acquired a considerable reputation for ingenuity and learning. After taking his degrees in arts in the University, about the year 1752, he took orders, and was almost immediately appointed a curate to Dr. Sykes, at Rayleigh, in Essex. In

1758 he was promoted to the vicarage of Herriard, in Hampshire; and in the same year he married Miss Rackes, the daughter of Mr. Timothy Rackes, a respectable apothecary in London.

Although Mr. Robertson's literary labours are Herculean, it is a matter of regret to his friends and to the republic of letters at large, that, on his first entrance into the field of learning, he did not give a proper direction to his genius; and that, from an unaccountable modesty, or perhaps from indifference, he never conceived the idea of one capital work, in which his powers might be displayed to the best advantage, and the whole treasure of his knowledge might appear unimpaired and collected. Owing to this unfavourable circumstance, he was doomed to be the author of numberless small publications, which, though very remarkable for ingenuity and utility, and bespeaking a man of first-rate abilities, do not command an immediate attention from the

the generality of readers, and unavoidably prevent the name of their writer from rising to that degree of fame to which it is naturally intitled.

The first of Mr. Robertson's publications, in order of time, is the sermon intitled *The Subversion of Ancient Kingdoms Considered*. It was published in 1761, and it had been preached at St. John's, Westminster, on the 13th of February of the same year, the day appointed for a General Fast. This sermon, which may be considered as the first specimen of his abilities, met with a remarkably good reception from the public. It already evinced those qualifications which were so conspicuous in his subsequent performances—purity of language, perspicuity of style, and accuracy of composition.

In the year of 1764, we find Mr. Robertson engaged as a writer in the *Critical Review*; in which occupation he continued till the year 1785. It is natural to suppose that, being concerned in this respectable periodical work during the course of twenty-one years, he must have written an amazing number of critical disquisitions of several kinds; and, accordingly, we find he was the author of above two thousand six hundred and twenty theological, classical, and philological articles; many of them eminently distinguished for depth of learning, for solidity of judgment, or delicacy of taste. If the boundaries of this Biographical Notice would permit us to expatiate on some of his particular performances, in the capacity of a reviewer, we should select his masterly pieces of criticism on some of Dr. Johnson's writings, from which it would be seen how short, in his opinion, that illustrious philologer fell of the sovereign degree of accurate composition which he was generally thought to have reached.

We cannot, however, help descending into some details with respect to a critical article, of the same kind, concerning the late Dr. Blair. That eminent writer had published his celebrated *Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*, and, as it is known, he had analysed in them some of the compositions of Atterbury, Swift, and Addison. Whilst Mr. Robertson did the respectable author the justice which was due to him, and candidly acknowledged that *his observations on those inelegant and ungrammatical expressions would be useful to every one who wished to write with propriety*, he thought himself authorized to take, as he said, *the liberty* to remark many analogous inaccuracies in this very work; which inaccuracies, if properly noticed,

might likewise prove a caution to some other subsequent writer. This remarkable piece of criticism is found in the Review for October 1783, and it evinces, from the classification, and from the particulars, that the author was equal to his task, and completely master of his subject. Few persons there were, indeed, who could detect a signal deficiency of style in Blair's writings; and fewer still who could find him chargeable with *vulgar and colloquial language, awkward phrases, redundancies, unlogical comparatives, inconsistent and contradictory metaphors*, and numberless other faults and improprieties.

If any thing could make us regret that the ingenious subject of this Memoir never projected a large and methodical work in some of the scientific departments which were most familiar to him, it would certainly be the consideration that he might have favoured the public with a capital publication in philology; for the execution of which little more was required, than to digest in a proper order, and convert into one complete system, the ideas which he had scattered through the several Numbers of the Review, and through his subsequent performances, relative to the matter: he might have published a Treatise on the Art of Writing, and would, in some measure, have filled a great desideratum in the literature of the age. In many conversations on the subject, the present writer endeavoured to make him sensible of the importance of such a work, and of his competency to undertake it. Whatever may be said on the rivalry between England and France, in the sciences and the arts, during the course of the 18th century, and howsoever the scale may incidentally have turned on either side, it is incontestible that we have possessed, throughout this period, a decided superiority over our rivals, in the philosophy of the human mind, and in the theory of language. The French were still amusing themselves with the chimeras of Des Cartes, and the visions of Mallebranche, when Locke had already dissected the human understanding, and prepared that amazing revolution which was successively witnessed in the science of man and of society: in the subsequent generation, Du Marais, Duclos, Beauzée, who so successfully elicited the philosophy of grammar, fell, in the opinion of the French themselves, infinitely short of the immortal author of *Hermes*, in comprehensiveness of views, and in beauty of method; and at the present day, they have nothing to oppose to the classical work of

Mr. Horne Tooke, not to mention others of an inferior note. After congratulating ourselves upon these signal advantages, let us candidly acknowledge that, with respect to the peculiar department of *the art of writing*, we cannot offer any thing in competition with the immortal performances of Condillac! Mr. Robertson admitted the propriety of the arguments, and was, full as much as the writer, convinced that the theory of composition ought to be considered and managed as a peculiar branch of critical studies, independent of grammar and rhetoric; and that it was natural to suppose, that propriety, precision, perspicuity, strength and harmony of style, should be governed by constant rules, derived from the mechanism of our understanding, and indispensable in any written language. Notwithstanding his characteristical modesty, he felt himself also obliged to declare, that he already possessed sufficient materials for an attempt of the kind: but he went no farther.

Whilst Mr. Robertson was concerned in the Critical Review, he did not confine his activity to the laborious task allotted him; but found time to direct his mind to some farther objects. In the year 1772, he revised and corrected for the press Dr. Gregory Sharpe's *Posthumous Sermons*; and completed a new edition of Algernon Sidney's *Discourse on Government*, with Historical Notes, in one volume in 4to; in which performance, to adopt Mr. Hollis's expressions, *he distinguished himself eminently, even beyond any expectation of him, by his abilities, learning, and industry.* And in 1781, he likewise revised and published a medical work of his friend Sir Clifton Winttringham—*De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii*. Nor must we here omit that, at the period we are now speaking of, he obtained further promotions in the church: for, in 1770, he was instituted to the rectory of Sutton, in Essex; and, in 1779, to the vicarage of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, to which he was presented by his relation, the celebrated Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle.

It should appear that, about the year 1782, Mr. Robertson adopted that line of literary pursuits which he has followed, during the remainder of his life—the theoretical and practical instruction of young people; as we find him publishing, at that time, an elegant little volume, intitled *An Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature*. The professed design of the author, in this publication, was the improvement of young people in reading;

and his favourite position also was that *easy language and delicacy of sentiment are very properly calculated to allure and captivate a youthful imagination.* It is almost superfluous to remark that neatness and purity of style were the particular characteristics of the work; and it is but too well known to what an impudent plagiarism it afterwards gave rise from a writer of great renown, whose name it is unnecessary to mention in this place.

In 1785 appeared his celebrated *Essay on Punctuation*, which rapidly went through four editions, and is now out of print. Few elementary books ever appeared, of a more extensive concern, and a more immediate utility. The performance is remarkable for the methodical arrangement of the several principles under their respective chapters. It first exhibits a concise history of punctuation, from the Greeks and the Romans, and then the whole theory of it in eight separate chapters; the comma, the semicolon, the colon, the period, the interrogation, the exclamation, the parenthesis, and the dash. Let those persons look at this small book, who happen to think the art of punctuation to be an easy task! They will, perhaps, be mortified by discovering that the mere practice of the comma is governed by no less than forty essential precepts, grounded upon the very nature of our sensations. Perhaps, also, their mortification will be greater when they see, page 135, the ingenious author himself declaring, that *still these rules are not sufficient to direct the learner in every imaginable combination of words and phrases.*

We now come to a work of a higher note, which ought, in our opinion, to have commanded a greater attention than it really did from the learned world, that is, the *Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle*, published in 1788, with the motto "*Ea quæ disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare.*" It is known how this famous chronicle, engraved on marble, and containing, in its perfect state, a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, during a period of one thousand three hundred and eighteen years, was brought to England in the year 1627, and how it soon excited a general curiosity among the inquisitive and learned men. Selden, Prideaux, Mattaire, and Chandler, had successively exerted their ingenuity and given large commentaries upon it, whilst Marquis Scipio Maffei, in Italy, and M. Du Fresnoy, in France, had translated it into their respective languages. It is rather

rather surprising that all these eminent antiquaries should agree on a very precarious principle, and take the authenticity of the chronicle for granted. Mr. Robertson was the first who conceived some rational doubts on this subject, and communicated them to the public, in the learned performance we allude to; and his doubts arose from nothing less than the following important considerations: the characters of the chronicle have no certain marks of antiquity; the Greek and Roman writers, for a long time after the date of this work, complain that they had no chronological account of the affairs of Ancient Greece; some of the facts seem to have been taken from authors of a later date; and some parachronisms appear which we can scarcely suppose a Greek chronologer, in the 129th olympiad, would be liable to commit. We again express our opinion, that such a capital disquisition as this ought to have excited the attention of the learned; and it appears utterly unaccountable how it produced no commensurate sensation. Our readers will, perhaps, be equally puzzled to account for the event, when they are informed that the immortal author of the *Travels of Anacharsis* held the work in the highest estimation.

Mr. Robertson, constantly intending to promote the education of young people, in 1795 performed a new translation of *Telemachus*, with Notes and the Life of the Author; a work which he justly regarded as *one of the most captivating and instructing books that could be put into the hands of young readers, and which would charm their imagination, improve their taste, and inspire them with the love of wisdom and virtue.* With a similar view he published, in 1798, *An Essay on the Education of Young Ladies*; and happy it would be for society, if his ideas upon this important subject should be duly practised. He is, perhaps, the first who has perceived the inconvenience of employing too much time in learning foreign languages, especially for young women in common life. "I cannot (says he) applaud that partiality for the French tongue, which so much prevails in this country. The intermixture of terms, expressions and idioms, borrowed from thence and introduced into many of our modern publications, will have a tendency to corrupt the English language."—*These coxcombs in literature are the silly imitators of the late Lord Chesterfield.* Lastly, in 1799 he published *An Essay on the Nature of the English Verse, with Directions for Reading*

*Poetry.* He considered the English versification as founded, not on Greek and Roman feet, but on a certain order and succession of accented and unaccented syllables. With this publication, he took a final farewell of the republic of letters.

Mr. Robertson's health had lately been considerably impaired, owing to some fits of apoplexy which attacked him about three years ago. Within the last twelve-month he seemed to have, in some measure, recovered; when, on the eighteenth of January last, he was seized with a violent effusion of blood, which occasioned his death, on the very next day, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was tall, stout, and handsome, of a ruddy complexion, prepossessing look, gentle and unassuming manners, and exceedingly polite in conversation: he was an accomplished moral character in every sense of the word. Without violently condemning any of the Christian persuasion, he was enthusiastically devoted to the Church of England; and without indulging in any illiberal animadversions on foreign governments, he was duly sensible of the univalued advantages and the invaluable blessings of the British Constitution. As to his domestic virtues, the writer thinks he cannot exhibit a more finished picture of them than by stating what Mrs. Robertson told him, some days ago: "During the forty-four years we have lived together, never, for a single night, did he desert the domestic society, to seek elsewhere for amusement!"

The literary character of this very respectable man would rank high among those of his contemporaries in the same line, if, as we have already adverted, he had concentrated his ideas in one large and compact work. Taken, however, as it is, it will unquestionably exhibit a learned critic and philologer, and one of the most accurate and elegant writers of his age. Although he was endowed with a vigorous understanding, and enriched with an uncommonly extensive knowledge, his predominant power was memory; and his favourite study, civil and literary history. In the last-mentioned branch he had, perhaps, no superior; and perhaps too, not many among the very professed bibliographers could rival him in the science of books, authors, and literary anecdotes.

In the latter part of his life, Mr. Robertson, regularly once in a week, indulged in the society of some cordial friends, who met at his house. The chief in-

individuals of this respectable party were the ingenious, sprightly, and eloquent Dr. Goffet; Mr. Henley, no less remarkable for his profound learning than for his mild and amiable character; the learned bibliographer, Mr. Paterfon; the ingenious Mr. Walker, to whom the art of speaking, and the theory of elocution are so much indebted; Mr. Tooke, who has obliged the public with so many historical works on the immense empire of Russia. . . . .

"Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

London,

F. DAMIANI.

Feb. 6, 1802.

#### ACCOUNT of the late THOMAS LORD FAIRFAX.

THIS nobleman, descended from a very ancient family in Yorkshire, was born in the latter end of the seventeenth century; the precise year is unknown, but it is supposed to have been about 1691.\* He was the eldest son of Thomas fifth Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, in the kingdom of Scotland, by Catherine only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Culpepper; and inherited from his mother a princely fortune, consisting of several manors and estates in the county of Kent, among which were the venerable mansion in the vicinity of Maidstone, called Leeds Castle, with the lands appertenant; landed property to a considerable amount in the Isle of Wight; and that immense tract of land in Virginia, called the *Northern Neck*, comprised within the boundaries of the rivers Potowmac and Rappahanock, containing by estimation five millions, seven hundred thousand acres.

The early part of his Lordship's life is unknown. We know, however, that his father died while he was yet young, and that in consequence of this he, two brothers, and four sisters, were left under the guardianship of their mother Lady Fairfax, and the Dowager Lady Culpepper, who was a Princess of the House of Hesse-Cassel. These ladies, who seem to have been disagreeable in many respects to their ward, took care, however, to give him a good education; and he was sent at a proper age to the University of Oxford, where he became highly esteemed for his learning and accomplishments. The circumstance of his being one of the writers in the *Spectator*, a work that did honour to our

nation, is a high proof of his early proficiency; and in addition to this we learn, that his judgment was frequently appealed to on literary subjects.

It may be easily imagined that, to a young man so qualified by nature and education a military life could not have many charms; we find, however, that he entered into the regiment of horse, called the "Oxford Blues;" but in this, perhaps, as on other occasions, he was overruled by his female guardians, who seem to have exerted their authority in a manner that could not fail to be disagreeable to a young man of spirit and discernment. One circumstance in particular made a deep impression on his mind, and even gave bias to his future life. When his brother Henry had attained the age of twenty-one, the ladies Culpepper and Fairfax, actuated by the spirit of family pride, threatened to deprive him of the proprietary lands in America, if he did not consent to cut off the entail, and sell Denton Hall, and the Yorkshire estates which had been in the possession of the Fairfaxes for some centuries, in order to redeem the manors that descended to his mother as heiress of the late Lord Culpepper. With this proposition he reluctantly complied, and the lands in question were sold for less money than the timber alone produced.

On the death of the old ladies, against whom he had conceived a violent disgust, Lord Fairfax left the army, and began to inquire into the situation of his affairs. After the proper inquiries he discovered, that his mother had been greatly imposed upon by her agent in America, who had enriched himself by malversation. On this he wrote to his first cousin Mr. William Fairfax, who resided in New England, and prevailed upon that gentleman to remove to Westmoreland county in Virginia, and undertake the management of the Northern Neck. On this, his affairs in America instantly assumed a more favourable aspect; for, as the lands were let at the moderate rate of two shillings for every hundred acres, they were speedily occupied, and a large and permanent income was obtained for the proprietor.

His Lordship about the year 1739 having conceived the idea of visiting Virginia, and superintending the cultivation of the immense territory of which he was the proprietor, embarked for the Trans-Atlantic Continent, and, on his arrival there, spent twelve months at the house

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of

\* See Dr. Burnaby's Travels, 3d edition, page 135.

of his friend and agent Mr. Fairfax. It may perhaps be supposed, that to a young nobleman possessed of a large fortune and endowed with liberal acquirements, such a country as this would appear odious, and be considered as a place of exile rather than an abode calculated for happiness. The contrary however is the fact. The soil, the climate, the beauties of Virginia captivated his fancy, and he determined to spend the remainder of his days there. But in order to do this with satisfaction, it was necessary that he should return to England, in order to settle his affairs. He accordingly repaired to this country, and having gained a suit with the crown, instituted by Governor Gooch, relative to part of his proprietary lands, he sailed once more for Virginia, in 1746 or 1747, and remained for some years with his friend and relation Mr. William Fairfax, having built a beautiful house, called Belvoir,\* on the banks of the river Potomack, in Fairfax county.

Being now removed to a considerable distance from the haunts of men, and consequently out of the reach of society, Lord Fairfax amused his mind and occupied his leisure with the management of his farms and plantation, and the enjoyment of his favourite diversion, which appears to have been hunting. Belvoir, however, did not altogether answer his expectations, for the lands did not turn out so productive as he could have wished; and, what was still worse for a sportsman, the foxes had become not only more shy, but less numerous. He accordingly determined to remove to a situation more conformable to his wishes, and with this view pitched upon a fine tract of country on the northern side of the Blue Ridge, or Apalachian Mountains, and situate about half way between them and Winchester. There he built a small but neat house, which from the beauty and luxuriance of the herbage was called Greenway Court.

In this place he continued during the remainder of his life, imitating the English style and manner in his farms, meadows, and manner of living. His stables contained several fine hunters; he kept many servants, both white and black; and he lived in a style of *baronial* hospitality, more conformable, indeed, to the manners of the last than the present age. After General Braddock's unfortunate defeat in 1755, his Lordship was exposed to con-

derable danger from the incursions of the Indians in the French interest; and it has been asserted with great probability, that the *scalp* of this nobleman became an object of their ambition. Instead, however, of removing, Lord Fairfax remained on the spot, prepared for the worst, and thus gave confidence to all the settlers in his neighbourhood; indeed, if he had fled on the first rumour of danger, it has been supposed that all the inhabitants of any note would have followed the example, and thus put a period to the cultivation and improvement of his property. The first object of his heart, was to behold a howling wilderness converted into a fruitful territory, and filled with inhabitants.\*

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\* Dr. Burnaby, in his "Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America, in the Years 1759 and 1760," has inserted the following passage in his Tour through Virginia, 2d edit. 1798, p. 49.

"My accommodations this evening were extremely bad; I had been wet to the skin in the afternoon, and at the miserable plantation in which I had taken shelter, I could get no fire, nothing to eat or drink but pure water, and not even a blanket to cover me. I threw myself down upon my mattress, but suffered so much from cold, and was so infested with insects and vermin, that I could not close my eyes.

"I rose early in the morning, therefore, and proceeded upon my journey, being distant from Colonel Washington's not more than thirty miles. It was late, however, before I arrived there; for it rained extremely hard, and a man who undertook to shew me the nearest way led me among precipices and rocks, and we were lost for about two hours. It was not, indeed, without some compensation, for he brought me through as beautiful and picturesque a scene as eye ever beheld. It was a delightful valley, about two miles in length, and a quarter of one in breadth, between high and craggy mountains, covered with chamædaphnes, or wild ivy in full flower. Through the middle of the valley glided a rivulet about eight yards wide, extremely lucid, and breaking into innumerable cascades: and in different parts of it stood small clumps of ever-greens, such as myrtles, cedars, pines, and various other forts. Upon the whole, not Tempé itself could have displayed greater beauty, or a more delightful scene.

"At Colonel Washington's I disposed of my horses, and having borrowed his curriole and servant, I took leave of Mount Vernon on the 11th of June."

"General Washington's family was connected with that of Thomas Lord Fairfax, of Leeds Castle, in the county of Kent, and possessor of that immense tract of country, comprized

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\* Belvoir stands a little below Mount Vernon, the residence of General Washington.

The unhappy civil war that ensued, did not damp his prospects, for his country continued to be improved and peopled; and neither the armies of Great Britain nor America were permitted to ravage his territory. So much, indeed, was Lord Fairfax beloved and respected by all parties, that he was permitted to proceed quietly in his improvements, and the Northern Neck still continued to be the abode of peace and happiness.

At length, after beholding his adopted country independent, and living to a good old age, Lord Fairfax died at Greenway Court, in January or February 1782, and was buried at Winchester.

Thus died, in the 92d year of his age, Thomas Lord Fairfax, of the kingdom of Great Britain, who, with the possession of

comprized within the boundaries of the rivers Potowmac and Rappahanoc, in Virginia, called the Northern Neck, containing, by estimation, five millions seven hundred thousand acres.

"Anne, eldest daughter of William Fairfax, by Sarah Walker, was married to Lawrence, elder brother of Colonel now General Washington. Lawrence, who had been educated in England, was a Captain in the army, and possessed a very considerable property in Virginia. An infant daughter was the only fruit of this marriage, who died under seven years of age. At her decease, her father being also dead, General Washington succeeded to Mount Vernon, and several fine Virginian estates, the property of this branch of the Washington family. Anne, after the death of Lawrence Washington, her husband, married George Lee, esq. the head of that numerous family in Virginia; and left behind her three sons, who are now living, viz. George Fairfax Lee, Launcelot Lee, and William Lee.

"Hannah, youngest child of William Fairfax by his second marriage, is married to Warner Washington, eldest son of General Washington's father's eldest brother, and the head of that now illustrious family. She has two sons and four daughters; all, except the youngest daughter, married to persons of condition and distinction in Virginia."

an immense property, united many virtues and singularities. His dress was plain and simple; his manners modest and unaffected; and his style of living hospitable and magnificent. Such was his generosity, that the surplus of his income, instead of being hoarded up, was distributed among his poor neighbours; and such his scrupulous regard to justice, that when any lands had turned out unproductive, he reimbursed the unfortunate settler for his labour, and granted him a fresh stock without any additional expence.

His principal diversion consisted in the pleasures of the chase, and he was accustomed to invite the *whole field*, after the pleasures of the day, to participate in his hospitality. But he was not a *mere sportsman*. He had been educated in revolutionary principles, and had imbibed high notions of liberty during his youth: he therefore considered himself as bound to devote a considerable portion of his time to the service of his country. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Frederick County, in which he resided, and in addition to the duties of that office he was accustomed to preside at the provincial courts held at Winchester, where, during the session, he always kept open table. He also acted as surveyor and overseer of the public roads, and did not disdain any situation in which he could be serviceable to his neighbourhood.

His Lordship never married. Two circumstances, early in life, contributed to prevent this. Lady Culpepper, and Lady Fairfax, his grand-mother, and mother, are said to have given him somewhat of a dislike for the sex; and the ungenerous conduct of a young lady, who, after agreeing to become his wife, preferred a ducal coronet to that worn by a baron, made him relinquish every idea of happiness, so far as it is connected with marriage.

Such was his disregard for wealth, that he had conferred Leeds Castle and his English estates upon his brother Robert, many years before his death.

#### ERRATA IN THE LAST SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

Page 573, column 2, line 17, for *twilights* read *twilight*.

577, ——— 1, — 43, — *rational* ——— *national*.

579, ——— 1, — 54, — *toil* ——— *soil*.

————— 2, — 28, — *Vicuna* ——— *the vicuña*.

581, ——— 2, — 60, — *must* ——— *moist*.

583, ——— 1, — 39, — *every part of Arabia* read *every Arabia*.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES, suggested by the CONFLUENCE of  
the WALKHAM and the TAVY.

HERE rivers meet, and, warbling in the  
wind,

With mingled cadence sooth the pensive mind:  
Here woods, when spring with garlands  
crowns the glade,

Allure the weary with their cooling shade:  
Here, mid the coolings of the turtle-dove,  
A thousand songsters swell their notes of love:  
While flocks and herds with tones of joy  
declare,

Here Eden blooms beneath the desert air:  
With thee, Eliza! here how sweet to live,  
'Till age the blossom steal, yet fruitage give!

Now Winter clothes in snow the dazzling  
ground,

How bare the forests and the rocks around!  
The purple heath, the primrose of the dale,  
Whose fragrance floated in the western gale;

The joyous tones of grazing herds and flocks,  
When summer suns with glory, o'er the  
rocks,

The herbage deck'd, and chased the shades  
away;

The lark's loud carol, and the blackbird's  
lay,

No longer charm; but from the scene are  
flown,

Where Winter o'er the waste erects his  
throne.

Yet mild the radiance of yon golden sun,  
The midway of whose shorten'd race is run:  
No cloud o'ercasts of heaven the blue serene,  
But Peace and silence fill the listening scene;

Save where a flock of whistling plovers fly,  
And some escape, while others falling die:  
Far from their native rocks they yield their  
breath,

Shot by the wary sportsman's tube of death.  
How gay this scene of wild refulgent snow!  
Spring smiles above, though Winter reigns  
below.

A wreath of smoke from yonder cot ascends,  
Where now the owner feasts his Christmas  
friends.

With Autumn's simplest fruits and beverage  
blest,

Good Humour gives the toast, and Health  
the zest.

The red-breast perches near the plenteous  
board,

And picks the crumbs the festive loaves  
afford.

His bill, kind host! supply with rustic fare,  
And with the bird of want thy plenty share.  
For thee is stored above thy bright reward,  
The arm which bears the world shall be thy  
guard.

The red-breast, whom thy pity now may  
save,

Ere long his thanks may warble on thy grave!

RIVERAIN.

THE eye delights to count the swelling  
waves,

Whose silent pomp assails the sounding  
shore;

Where rocks, whose brow the lawless deluge  
braves,

Re-echo far and wide the tempest's roar.

Though pearls enrich the bosom of the deep,  
No eye beholds the beauty of their ray;

In caves profound, beneath the flood, they  
sleep,

And hide their lustre from the gaze of day.

More bright than gems the talents rare con-  
ceal'd,

With silence now, in Lydia's gentle breast;  
Whose rays, to sooth my fancy once revealed,

From me, in tenfold night for ever rest!

## STANZAS ON POETRY.

SWEET Poesy! whose magic sooths the  
mind,

In anguish when the bloom of beauty fades;  
When Danger thunders in the stormy wind,

And Death his lightning darts through  
viewless shades!

Thy lustre cheers the borders of the vale,  
Where neither sun, nor moon nor starlight  
gleam;

But yew and cypress sigh beneath the gale,  
And weeping willows swell the murmur-  
ing stream.

When Peace descends to make the earth re-  
joice,

'Tis thine to crown her with the fairest  
wreath:

The warrior's glory dies without thy voice,  
That bids their swords triumphant armies  
sheath.

Thy spirit lulls the poet's ear to rest,  
In tranquil slumbers on the rolling deep—

With dreams of airy harps and banquets blest,  
Though round him tempests o'er the ocean  
sweep.

Thy numbers, stealing thro' the shades of  
night,

The restless hours of dark despair beguile,  
Till morning dawns in robes of orient light;

With thee how sweet is Laura's lovely  
smile!

RIVERAIN.

## TO MARIA.

SING gentle maid!—to hear thee sing

Hush! is the list'ning air,

My spirit trembles on the wing,

And no delay can bear.

Those downcast eyes, that smile suppress,

Thy purpos'd fraud betray;

Yet, Syren, grant the bold request,

Come, steal my heart away.



See! see! those ruby gates divide,  
 An ivory shrine appears:  
 There Love and Harmony reside  
 To ravish mortal ears.

The Deities from that recess  
 Breathe their celestial lays,  
 The wondrous sounds my thoughts possess  
 With rapture and amaze.

Still pressing on with strong control,  
 I feel the lavish strain,  
 Till, drunk with bliss, my wilder'd soul  
 Reels on the brink of pain.

Ah! how could I so rashly dare  
 Contend with powers divine?  
 The pride of victory forbear,  
 My heart is wholly thine.

T. OLDHAM.

## ACROSTIC ON BONAPARTE.

**B**ARDES, la paix à votre lyre  
 O fire un sujet riche et pompeux.  
**N**'allez pas, dans un vain delire,  
 A u ciel chercher des noms fameux  
**P**armi les héros et les dieux;  
 A la France reconnoissante  
**R**epetez des sons plus chers;  
 T out François aujourd'hui les chante,  
**E**t notre Olympe est à Paris.

## IMITATED.

**B**ARDS, teach the sweet harmonious lyre  
 Of peace and joy the strains to sound,  
**N**or celebrate with martial fire  
 A name in ancient story found;  
**P**aris the noblest heroes owns,  
 And France in triumph shews her sons:  
**R**efound the man of godlike aim,  
**T**he pride of nature, child of fame,  
**E**tternal glories consecrate his name.  
*New Inn Coffee-house,  
 Wych-street.*

J. D.

## THE CATASTROPHE.

**I**T was a dismal eve,  
 When fast came down the rain,  
 And in loud torrents pour'd  
 A deluge o'er the plain.

Abroad young Phyllis went,  
 Solicitous to see  
 If in the briery stream  
 Aught should entangled be.

Through many a winding mead  
 Already had she pass'd,  
 When in a narrow nook  
 A lamb was struggling fast.

Quick to the spot she flew,  
 The captive to relieve;  
 So acts the virtuous heart,  
 Distress'd while others grieve.

Anxious, with out-stretch'd hand,  
 She all her powers essay'd,  
 To free the silly lamb  
 That from the flock had stray'd.

Alas! how throbs the heart,  
 When all its efforts fail;  
 Th' intended good to impart,  
 When nothing can avail!

Higher the waters rose,  
 The night came dark'ning on,  
 And thoughts of distant home  
 Now warn'd her to be gone.

But ah! when pity calls,  
 Who can the call deny?  
 Who steel a feeling heart  
 Against the sufferer's cry?

Collecting all her strength,  
 She one last effort try'd;  
 Just seized it:—but, just then  
 Plung'd down into the tide.

Resistless urg'd the stream;  
 In vain was near the shore;  
 Beneath the whelm she sinks,  
 And Phyllis is no more!

Ye gen'rous souls! that feel  
 For others' pain and woe,  
 Feel ye for Nature's child,  
 Who found the stream a foe.

Pity the fate of her  
 Who met a wat'ry grave,  
 As the unyielding strove  
 A lamb from death to save.

Thame, Feb. 3, 1802.

J. K.

## SONNET upon a SONNET, imitated from the FRENCH.

**T**OO cruel maid, who order'd me to write  
 What mortals call a sonnet; I despair  
 That fourteen lines my Muse will o'er indite:  
 However, four are made, and here they  
 are.

At first most grievously I rack'd my brain,  
 But making verses teaches one the trade—  
 Courage! I see my labour's not in vain,  
 For lo! my fair, the second stanza made.

Once more, ye Muses, condescend to rime!  
 Nor have I pray'd in vain, the Muses  
 smile

Upon their slave, and in a little time  
 I shall complete this more than mortal toil;

For thirteen lines are done, my life upon it!  
 Now count, you'll find fourteen, and there's  
 a Sonnet.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS, at the PUBLIC SITTING of the 15th MESSIDOR, YEAR 9, by CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY.

(Continued from our last.)

OUR colleague (CITIZEN DAVID LE ROY) has likewise read, in some of our sittings—1st. An historical summary of the life and labours of Regemorte, who constructed, with so much knowledge and genius, the bridge of Moulins—2nd. *An examen made by order of Government, of the canals which it is in agitation to open from the Oise to the Seine*, and—3d. A number of papers, composed by the Chief of Brigade, Grobert, upon Egypt.

After this recitation, the Class, ever solicitous to investigate any interesting particulars left us by antiquity, fixed its attention on a sword of bronze, found under the turf, near Corbie, by the side of the skeletons of a man and a horse. CITIZEN MONGEZ presented this weapon in the name of Citizen Traullé, President of the Society of Emulation at Abbéville; he, at the same time, communicated the reflexions which it has given rise to. He shewed its length, five decimeters, 18 inches the blade; its form, that is to say, the point and the two edges of the Roman sword, from which it differs only as to its materials; but supposes that it might be only designed for superior officers, or that it was moulded in bronze in a country destitute of forges proper for working iron.

Our colleague has improved this opportunity to throw a new light on the nature of the bronze made use of by the ancients. He has detailed the reasons which induced them to substitute bronze for pure copper. He has not forgotten the pretended tempering with copper which has been attributed to them; and lastly, he has descanted on the excessive dearth of the metals which the Romans most frequently made use of in the arts, and he has compared it with the price of these metals among the moderns.

CITIZEN MONGEZ proposes to read in this sitting an extract of his metallurgical researches.

Another *literateur*, who takes pleasure in entertaining the Class on the subject of

Egypt, where important interests are continually attracting our attention, has presented some observations on the sphynx. He proves, in a particular Memoir, that, during a long space, this colossal statue had religious worship paid to it, on the banks of the Nile. Sacrifices were offered to it, and a costly incense was burnt in honour of it. The different documents produced by our colleague, give reason to think, that one of the subterranean canals of the grand pyramid terminates immediately underneath the sphynx, and that access to this canal might be obtained by means of the large aperture which has been made on the hind part of the colossus.

Although the body was then buried in the sand, the figure was perfectly whole, and entirely covered with a red colour, in the year 1200, of the vulgar æra. For it was only in the 14th century (Citizen Langles has precisely noted the epoch in the Memoir which he read,) that a fanatic mussulman thought he was doing a pious work when he mutilated this statue. He considered it as an idol, to which the mussulmen themselves attributed the virtue of preventing the invasion of their coast.

A statue of the same height as the sphynx, served to the latter for a companion, and represented Isis, holding in her hands the young God Horus, with the cornucopia on her head. CITIZEN LANGLES shews in his Memoir at what epoch and in what manner the statue of Isis was destroyed. The Egyptians called this goddess the concubine of the sphynx or of Pharaoh. They believed her power was such, that she could oblige the Nile to follow its ordinary course when it would deviate.

For a long time the existence of the canal of Suez has been a problem to the learned. Some are yet in doubt whether it was ever finished. Our colleague proves, agreeably to the best Arabian writers, in a very copious Memoir, that the ancient Kings of Egypt caused a canal to be dug from the extremity of the Red Sea to the Nile, between Old and New Cairo, at an epoch which is lost in the night of ages. This canal was cleansed in the year 135 of the vulgar æra, by order of the Emperor Adrian; dug again in the year 639, by order of Amrou ben-el-Afs, conqueror of Egypt, and filled up in 767, by the khaliph Al-Maaffoier, who intended,

by this means to reduce by famine a rebel Arab, and deprive him of all communication with Egypt, whence he might receive subsistence.

The Memoir of Citizen Langles is accompanied with geographical notes, the most part of which are taken from the Oriental MSS. of the National Library. It should be read entirely by those who would gain an accurate idea of the author's researches.

The learned writings of which we have here sketched a notice, were succeeded by some pieces of poetry. The assembly has yet to hear the reading of a tale which Citizen ANDRIEUX has communicated to us, intitled *The Alchymist and his Children*.

Citizen DOMERGUE has read two eclogues of Virgil, which he has translated into French verse. The first is intitled *Alexis*, and the second *Gallus*. A selection from each of these pieces, the subject of which requires no explanation, as being very well known, may suffice to give the learned an idea of the labours of our colleague.

Corydon, after having exhausted all the means of persuasion which might induce Alexis to become his disciple, addresses him, at last, in these words:—

“Insensé! pourquoi fuir nos bois et nos vergers!

Le fils de Dardanus, les Dieux furent bergers:  
Pallas, qui les bâtit, peut habiter les villes;  
Nous préférons des bois les verdoyans asiles.  
Le lion suit le loup, le loup suit la brebis;  
La brebis, le gazon; Corydon, Alexis.

Chaque être a son plaisir, dont l'ascendant l'emporte.

Vois ces fœces renversés que le taureau remporte,

Les ombres s'allongeant à la fuite du jour:  
L'amour par tout me brûle—Ah! rien n'éteint l'amour.

Corydon! Corydon! quels transports te satisfissent!

Tes ceps demi-taillés sur les ormeaux languissent—

Insensé! prends ta serpe—ou que le jonc, l'osier,

Dociles sous ta main, se tressent en panier.  
Va; d'un autre Alexis moins dédaigné peut-être,

Il mettra son orgueil à t'avouer pour maître.”

In the second eclogue, Gallus, in despair to see himself forsaken by Lycoris, plaintively stretched on a solitary rock, thus gives vent to the different passions which agitate his breast.

“Vois ces bois si touffus, aimable Lycoris!  
Vois ces ruisseaux si frais, vois ces prés si fleuris!

Ah! qu'avec toi j'y vive, et qu'avec toi j'y meure!

Que dis-je! dédaignant cette douce demeure,  
Un amour insensé sous les tentes de Mars  
Te retient au milieu des piques et des dards.  
Quoi! cruelle, sans moi, loin du Tibre égarée,  
Tu vois le Rhin glacé, la mer hyperborée!  
Ah! devant Lycoris, fuyez, tristes frimas!  
Durs glaçons, molissez sous ses pieds délicats!  
J'irai, je chanterai sur le luth d'Aréthuse,  
Les vers qu'Euphorien a transmis à ma Muse—  
Non, fuyons dans les bois, sous les rocs caverneux;

Vivons parmi les ours, en ces déserts affreux.”

Citizen DOMERGUE proposes to publish his translation, in a work entitled, *The Art of Grammatical Analysis, with an Application of the New Theory to the Eclogues of Virgil, translated into French verse*.

The last reading was followed by a literary discussion on an ancient piece of coin, found in the *deblais* of the place of the Museum, and presented to the Class by one of its members, Citizen RAYMOND, architect of the National Palace of Sciences and Arts. Citizen MONGEZ has proved, that it is a *teston* of Charles IX. struck in the year 1564, which differs from the *teston* described by Citizen Le Blanc:\* in that the year is engraved, on the first, in Roman cyphers, and on the pile side; whilst on the second, the year is impressed in Arabic cyphers, and on the head side.

In the same *deblais* has been found a counter (*jeton*) which, according to the documents presented to the Class by Citizen Mongez, was intended for the domestics belonging to the stables of Monsieur, uncle to Louis XIV. or of Monsieur, brother of that Monarch; we cannot carry it lower down, says our colleague, as it bears the label of the House of Orleans, and because, since the brother of Louis XIV. there has been no Orleans brother of the King.

As to the letter *p* which has been struck on it, it was, perhaps, adds Citizen Mongez, the particular mark of the stables of Monsieur (*des petites Ecuries de Monsieur*.)

The literary world is already acquainted with a comedy which Citizen CAILHAVA has presented to us, and which is entitled *Le Dépit amoureux, retabli en cinq actes*, that is, *The Amorous Quarrel*, in five acts. The literati will, likewise, read with interest, a Memoir communicated to the class, by Citizen COSTAY, member

\* See the *Traité Historique des Monnoies*, plate 334, in 4to. Paris.

of the Institute of Egypt. The author has described the remains of the city of Eléuthias in the *Thebais*, as also, the operations of agriculture and of some other arts of the first necessity among the Egyptians. He is one of those philosophical travellers who, returning to France after

having shared the perils and glories of the republican army in the East, have acquired a claim to the gratitude of their country, in having brought back the fruits of their zeal, for the progress of knowledge, and the happiness of humanity.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

From the 20th of January, to the 16th of February.

### AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture, Mineralogy, &c. of the County of Wicklow, by R. Frazer, Esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds. Nicols.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of John Bacon, Esq. R. A. with Reflections drawn from a Review of his Moral and Religious Character, by Richard Cecil, A. M. 8vo. 2s. 6d. boards. Rivingtons.

Memoirs of Froissart, with an Essay on his Works; from the French of M. de St. Pe-lage, by T. Johnes, Esq. M. P. 5s. 6d. bds. White.

### DRAMA.

Folly as it Flies, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by Frederick Reynolds, 2s. 6d.

Longman and Rees.

John Woodvil, a Tragedy, by C. Lamb; with Fragments of Burton, the Author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, 12mo. 3s. bds. Robinsons.

### EDUCATION.

An Address to Instructors and Parents on the Choice and Use of Books in every Branch of Education, pointing out their respective Merits, and the Order in which they should be successively adopted, by Joshua Collins, A. M. Rector of Newport, 1s. Reynolds.

The Course of Life, for the Instruction of Young Persons, by the Author of Evenings at Home, 12mo. 2s. Johnson.

The Juvenile Encyclopædia; or, Monthly Preceptor; designed as a complete Course of Instruction for young Persons of both Sexes; with Copper-plates, representing Subjects in Natural History, the Manners and Customs of Nations, and Philosophical Apparatus, 9s. 6d. boards. Hurst.

The Parent's Friend; or, Extracts from the principal Works on Education, methodized and arranged, with Observations and Notes by the Editor, 8vo. 2 vols. 14s. boards. Johnson.

A Geographical Companion to Mrs. Trimmer's Scripture, Ancient, Roman, and English abridged Histories, illustrated with coloured Maps, calculated to render the Study of History more interesting to Children, and to serve as an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the Earth, in three Parts; to be had in separate Parts, Price 2s. 6d. each, or, bound together in one Volume, Price 7.

Tabart.

Family Stories; or, Evenings at my Grand-mother's, intended for young Persons, by Miss Gunning, 2 vols. half-bound, 4s.

Tabart.

### HISTORY.

Historical and Political Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XVI. founded on authentic Documents from Statesmen and Ministers, and on the Secret Papers discovered in the Closets of the King; translated from the French of J. L. Soulayre, the Elder; with many Portraits, and accompanied with explanatory Tables, 6 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. boards. Robinsons.

The History of the Rebellion in the Year 1745, by John Home, Esq. with a Map of Scotland, Plans of the Battles, and a Head of Charles Stuart, from a Bust by Le Moine, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

### LAW.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench in last Michaelmas Term, 42 Geo. III. 1801, by E. H. East, Esq. new Series, 8vo. vol. 2, part 1. 5s. Butterworth.

The Trial at large of Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Wall for the Murder of Benjamin Armstrong, taken in Short-hand by Messrs. Blanchard and Ramsey, 2s. 6d. Hatchard.

Essays on the Action for Money Lent and Received; on the Law of Assurances; and on the Laws of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, by William David Evans, Esq. Barrister at Law, 10s. 6d. boards. Kearsley.

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THE late BENNET LANGTON has left a connected account of the Life and Literary History of the late Dr. JOHNSON, with directions for its publication. This gentleman's intimate acquaintance with the hero of his memoirs affords the promise of a very interesting work.

The practice of Stereotype Printing, lately adopted in Paris by DIDOT, appears to be one of the most considerable improvements connected with literature that has been made since the invention of moveable types. Those who confound the block-printing with the solid pages produced in Didot's manner, are mistaken in their notions of its advantages. The solid blocks were carved or cut with great labour in a mass, whereas Didot's solid pages are cast from pages first set up with moveable types, and the moveable types are thus converted to the best use of which they are susceptible. Upon the stereotype plan, the page is first set up in moveable types, a mould or impression is then taken of the page with any suitable elastic material, and afterwards as many solid pages are cast from the mould as may be wanted. The expence of a solid page does not exceed that of re-setting it in moveable types, and the obvious advantage lies in the power which they give of taking off as many impressions at any one time as are likely to be sold. Books by this invention will be greatly reduced in value, and those standard works for which there is a constant demand will never be out of print. Didot is enabled to sell at Paris neat editions of Virgil, Phædrus, Cornelius Nepos, Horace, Sallust, Ovid, the Vicar of Wakefield, the Sentimental Journey, and Lady Montague's Letters, as low as seven-pence halfpenny per copy. Mr. Phillips, of St. Paul's Church yard, hopes to be able to present the British public, in a short time, with neat and correct editions of the classics, and of many of the best English authors, on terms equally moderate.

A Translation is in the press of a most interesting little work, lately published by Dr. IRARD, Physician to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Paris, containing an account of the first dawning of reason and of the education of the young savage caught a few years since in the woods near Aveyron.

Mr. T. JONES, of Brecon, is preparing for publication his *History of Brecknockshire*, a work long desired by the lovers of topographical literature, as few countries afford so many interesting subjects of British and Roman antiquities, of which the greater number are hitherto undescribed.

In the fifth number of his popular Essays on Health, Dr. BEDDOES proposes to consider heat and cold, as they are causes of Diseases, and to explain how their injurious effects may be avoided.

The Rev. E. DAVIES, of Olveston, in Gloucestershire, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription an Essay on the Origin of the Celtic Dialects, compared with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; on the first Introduction of Writing into the West of Europe, and other Branches of literary Antiquity: this work is to be comprized in one volume, large octavo; and we understand, that the list of subscribers is more copious and splendid than any that has appeared for many years.

The Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER, vicar of Epton, has issued proposals for printing by subscription, in two volumes, quarto, a Glossary of the Ancient English Language, in two Parts, consisting of Provincialisms and Archaisms, intended as a Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

The work which has employed the pen and pencil of Mr. BROOKSHAW, relative to the Fruits cultivated in this country, will appear shortly.

A new edition of Dr. Watts's Hymns is prepared for the press, and speedily will be published, by the Rev. S. ANDREWS, of Rochford, in which some offensive passages are changed for those which are more scriptural; some hymns are wholly omitted, others are abridged, and various corrections made, with a Supplement on practical subjects.

Mr. JAMES WOODHOUSE, who about forty years ago attracted the notice of the literary public, by the effusions of his uncultivated genius, under the title of "*Poems by James Woodhouse*," JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, is about to publish a collection of Miscellaneous Poems; and is likewise preparing for the press a larger work, entitled "*The Life and Lucubrations of Crispinus*."

Dr. GARNETT, who is at present engaged in Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology,



cology, proposes, on Monday, the 1st of March, to begin a course on *Experimental Philosophy*. This course will consist of fifteen lectures, and will be illustrated by experiments with a very complete apparatus. The lectures will be delivered every Monday and Friday; and, to accommodate the subscribers as much as possible, each lecture will be delivered twice in the day, viz. at one o'clock P.M. and at eight o'clock in the evening.

Down to Christmas, 1801, Dr. WOODVILLE had successfully inoculated 5400 subjects for the cow-pox, chiefly at the Small-pox Hospital. The universal adoption of this safe and mild species of inoculation, is now only prevented by prejudice or interest.

It has lately been ascertained, and is confirmed by the personal experience of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, that the powder of ginger is an effectual palliative of the gout. Sir Joseph takes two tea-spoons heaped up with ginger-powder, in a pint of milk, boiled with bread and sweetened with sugar, regularly for his breakfast, and, in consequence, the fits of gout, which used to attack his head, loins, and stomach, are now confined entirely to his extremities, and are of much shorter duration. The ginger should be taken at first in smaller quantities, according to the strength of the stomach.

A discovery of very general importance has been lately made in respect to the culture of potatoes: it has been the common practice heretofore to raise this nourishing article of food from cutting and planting what is termed the eyes of potatoes; but, from several recent trials, clusters of potatoes, each weighing from twenty to twenty-two ounces, have been produced from planting only the shoots or sprouts.

LORD NORTHWICK, in his late tour, is said to have made one of the finest collections of medals in Europe, numbers of which, for antiquity and high preservation, are not to be equalled. The collection consists of at least 60,000 medals.

The Bodleian Library has lately received two copies of the *Cammua*, or Book of the Ceremonies of the Priests of Ava, of Pegu, and of Siam, in India, exactly similar to the copy brought to London by Major Symes, who, in 1795, made a voyage to Ava, in quality of English ambassador.

LORD ELGIN having sent from Constantinople several artists to Athens; they caused diligent search to be made in the Temple of Theseus, and were so fortunate as to find

there almost all the bas-reliefs which formerly ornamented the Temple of Minerva. These monuments, a great many inscriptions, and all the urns capable of being transported, have been sent, by his Lordship's order, to England.

KORZEBUR's interesting book, containing an account of his late exile into Siberia, has been translated into the Russian language, and reprinted at Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor Alexander. It will of course be read with no less interest in that country, than in every country of Europe.

Mr. HALL, an ingenious Orientalist, of Halle, in Germany, has undertaken the publication of Hafiz, a celebrated Persian poet, and proposes to give the original text in a new *Talik* type, with a literal translation. Should this work be favourably received, Mr. Hall will extend his plan to the publication of several other Persian classics. His *Prospectus* (in Latin) has been sent to press.

Mr. KLAPROTH, likewise of Halle, who has devoted many years to the study of Chinese literature, will shortly publish the first number of an Oriental Journal, under the title of "*Museum für die Orientalische Litteratur*;" in this work he is assisted by several ingenious friends. Mr. Klaproth has been for some time employed on a new Chinese Grammar and Vocabulary, of which a *Prospectus* (in Latin) may be soon expected.

The Letters from Italy by the late Abbé BARTHELEMY, were written, we find, so long since as 1755, and, not having been intended for publication, consist chiefly of complimentary matter, and of light anecdotes relative to the Frenchmen then residing at Rome. Of course, all the information scattered through such a work has long been superseded by the publications of later observers. The Abbé, like Dr. Johnson, has found a good-natured friend officious enough to damn his fame, by publishing these epistles, which were as little intended, as they are fit, for the public eye.

It appears, from the analysis of an Italian work by Dr. STACCO, in the *last Medical and Physical Journal*, that the disease of the udders of cows, called the *cow-pox*, is indigenous in Italy; and human subjects inoculated with this matter have been fully protected from the small pox. The opinion of Dr. JENNER and others, that the disease of the udder arises originally from the grease in the heels of horses, is refuted by Dr. Stacco, who states, that all the cows in Lombardy are universally milked

ed by women, who, in no case, handle horses' heels; the disease therefore cannot arise from this source. We have the pleasure to find from Dr. Stacco's performance, that the inoculation for the cow-pox proceeds rapidly in Italy, under the patronage of the various Italian Governments.

Agreeably to the law of the French Legislature (of the 10th Germinal, year 3,) purporting, that there shall be established, within the premises of the National Library, a public school, appropriated to the teaching of the living Oriental languages, for the purposes of politics, commerce, &c. the courses established by that law will commence on the 25th Frimaire, year 10, in the Special School of Oriental languages, near the National Library, in the following order:—*Course of Persian*: Citizen LANGLES, a member of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, will give two lectures in the decade, on the principles of the Persian tongue, and two others on the explication of the first chapter of the *Golistan of Sa'dy*, and on some articles of the geographical description of Hindoostan, inserted in the *Arjin Akbery*, or Commentaries of the Great Mogul Akbar. *Course of Arabic*. Citizen SILVESTRE SACY will give two sittings in the decade, if necessary, in elucidation of the principles of the Arabic language; the two others will be employed in the explication of some chapters of the *Coran*, and of the History of Tamerlane by Ahmed ben Arabichah. Two lessons in each month will be appropriated to the explication of the poem of Ebn Doraid, intitled, *Al-mahjoura*.—*Course of Turkish*. Citizen JAUBERT, Secretary, Interpreter to the Republic for the Oriental languages, will give two lessons in illustration of the principles of that language, and two for the explication of a description of the White Sea and of the Archipelago, with a treatise on navigation, by Ri'adjy Kheslah, surnamed Kiatib Tchéléby. —*Course of Modern Greek*: Citizen D'ANSSÉ-VILLOISON will develop the origin and the principles of the vulgar Greek, compared with the antient, and will explain different select pieces of the modern Greek authors.

The program of the prizes proposed last year by the Academy of Berlin, for the class of philosophy, was conceived in these terms:—"The important question of the origin of our knowledge, agitated in all times, has been discussed in our days more warmly than ever; it is, certainly, of a high interest, and it is to be wished that the proofs, *pro* or *con*, were advanced to a degree of perfection and of evidence,

which might enable philosophers to take a decided part on this object, without falling into a syncretism, which, by substituting indifference for interest, would derive no advantages for the progress of philosophy. The Academy does not enter into the ideas of those who consider it as a point demonstrated with mathematical evidence, that one part of our knowledge has its only source in the very nature of our understanding; the Academy is persuaded, on the contrary, that essential objections have been raised against this opinion, objections which have remained hitherto without satisfactory answers, and that there are very strong proofs in favour of the opinion which deduces all our knowledge from experience, although, perhaps, those proofs have not yet been placed in their true light. The Academy, desirous to contribute, as far as lies in its power, to the solution of the problem, proposes for the subject of the prize, which the class of philosophy is to adjudge in 1801:—"To demonstrate, in an incontestable manner, the origin of all our knowledge, either by offering arguments not hitherto employed, or if arguments already employed are resorted to, to present them in a new and perspicuous light, and with a force that shall surmount all objections."

The Planet which was supposed to be discovered by M. PIAZZI, at Palermo, about a year since, has hitherto eluded the researches of other astronomers. Similar in brilliancy and light to the stars of the eighth magnitude, it has none of those peculiar appearances which serve to distinguish comets of the same small size. In respect to colour, it resembles Jupiter; and, from the meridional observations taken by M. Piazzi, and his colleague, M. CACCIATORE, it appears, that this star, if a planet, possesses a revolutionary period that may be calculated at four and a half or five years. About the beginning of May, 1801, the supposed planet crossed the Meridian at an early hour, when it disappeared. Since that time, M. Piazzi, assisted by M. M. Cacciatore and CARLOTTI, have been unable to discover it again either with a night telescope, or with an achromatic, having large apertures. It is not surprising, therefore, that during the last nine months other astronomers have failed in their researches, since to common difficulties is added an uncertainty of some degrees as to the precise point of the heavens in which it should be sought for. It has lately resumed the same situation in which it was at the time of its discovery; we expect, therefore, in a short time to be able to state the reports of the foreign astro-

astronomers, and to confirm or reject the existence of this supposed planet.

In some subterraneous researches recently made in the village Labatie-Monfalcon, department of Upper Alps, have been discovered divers reliques, of the ancient magnificence of Gaul, when subject to the Romans; antique walls, covering, without interruption, an immense plain; remains of considerable buildings; fragments of Mosaic; medals, one of which is a gold one of Constantine, in perfect preservation; indeed, every thing indicates the existence of an ancient city in this place, of which, however, there does not remain any tradition.

The celebrated philosopher, VAN MARUM, of Holland, and Professor PFAFF, of Kiel, have undertaken a large course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Galvanism. They have charged electrical batteries of 140 feet square, by a single contact with the pile of Volta; and they have evidently proved, that this pile is a true excitatory apparatus of electricity, which surpasses, in some respects, the strongest electrical machines. They have melted, by the electricity of this apparatus, to the amount of twelve inches of iron wire, and even of wire of platina.

One of the most interesting institutions at Paris is the Institute or School of the Deaf and Dumb, who once a month perform their exercises in public. Their preceptor, the Abbé SICARD, is a benevolent-looking man, something more than 60 years of age. His conversation with them is carried on by signs. Other persons write upon a black board the questions they would have answered. Though no extraordinary or remarkable answers are given, a late traveller mentions two,—"What is gratitude?"—"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." "What is friendship?"—"Friendship is the love of the mind."

Professor OBERLIN, of the Central School of the department of the Lower Rhine, at Strasbourg, has lately published a work intitled, *A Public Exercise of Bibliography*, composed as an historical thesis, in French, agreeably to the ancient academic forms. The subject of it is highly interesting, as it relates to Guttenburg, the real founder of printing, with moveable types. In this he collects, from different authors, all the documents on which we may form any notions of Guttenburg; among these appears the letter written in the year 1424, by John Guttenburg, to his sister Bertha, the original of which, the celebrated bibliographer Citizen Fischer, of Mentz, proposes to publish,

together with a very curious act passed by John and Friele \* Gænzfleisch, brothers, on St. Margaret's Day, 1459, in favour of the Convent of St. Clair, at Mentz. We learn from this essay, that Henne (John) Gænzfleisch de Sugeloch, named Guttenburg, was born at Mentz, in the year 1400, of a noble family; that the family had two houses at Mentz, one called *Zum Gænzfleisch*, and the other *Zum Gudenberg*; and that Guttenburg was rich. He was at Strasbourg in the year 1424; he there entered into partnership with Andrew Dryzehn, and some others, in 1436. George Dryzehn, brother of Andrew, then lately dead, commenced a law-process against him in 1439. The pieces relative to this suit are still preserved, as likewise the sentence, by which he was condemned to pay a sum to the brother of the defunct, whom he would not receive into partnership. These moveable characters were, it seems, engraved in wood, they were pierced in the side, so as to be placed in files. Guttenburg tried also to use leaden types, with some alloy. It appears that he printed some books at Strasbourg. On his return to Mentz, in 1445, he again applied himself to printing. He printed there an alphabet on a plate, for the use of schools, entitled, *Deârinale Alexandri Galli, et Petri Hispani Tractatus Logicales*; as also the Grammar of Donatus. Citizens Bodman and Fischer, of Mentz, have found some fragments of the three editions of Donatus, which they think should be attributed to Guttenburg, after his return to Mentz, in the years 1449 and 1450, before his partnership with Faust. One of these fragments is in wooden plates, the other in moveable wooden characters, the third in characters cut in metal. Citizen Fischer has published these three fragments. In 1450 Guttenburg entered into partnership with Faust; they undertook a Latin Bible, Faust defrayed the charges. Two copies of this bible are now in the National Library of Paris; it is printed in cast characters. This partnership between Faust and Guttenburg was dissolved in 1455: the latter, not being able to satisfy the clauses of the payment, was forced to give up printing altogether. Assisted by Doctor Conrad Humery, syndic of Mentz, he established another press in 1456. In 1460 appeared the *Catholicon* of John de Balbis. This work is called *Catholicon*, that is to say, *Universal*, because it contains a Grammar, a treatise of Rhetoric, and a Dictionary. It is not ascertained whether it issued

\* Gænzfleisch is the family name of Guttenburg.

from the presses of Gutenberg, or from those of Faust and Schæffer. On this question, however, depends another, whether we must attribute or refuse to Gutenberg a number of works printed with the characters of the *Catholicon*. Gutenberg appears to have died before the end of February 1498. Citizen Oberlin has collected his epitaph. His portrait is in the Public Library of Strasburg. Such are the general notices to be found in the above dissertation; in the work itself, the learned will find a number of curious details given by the author, on each article.

JACQUES FREY, a Roman engraver, grandson of him who acquired a just celebrity in the exercise of his graver on the works of Raphael, is now employed in engraving the Eucharist of Leonardo da Vinci, painted in fresco, in the refectory of the convent Delle Grazie, at Milan, but which is so much altered by time and moisture as to be no longer distinguishable. Happily Citizen Frey has discovered an excellent copy, painted in oil, by Mark Ugion, one of the pupils of Leonardo. It is this unique copy which serves him for a model, and according to which he hopes to be able to restore the hairs of the head, the expression, and, in short, the grand style of Leonardo.

There are in Paris no less than ten public-libraries, most of them open every day; but the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, in the *Rue de Richelieu*, surpasses all the rest, and is deservedly considered as the pride and ornament of that metropolis. The printed books alone fill the first floors of three sides of a large court. The gallery of manuscripts contains 30,000 upon events in the History of France, chiefly since the reign of Louis XI. of which number are about 25,000 in learned or foreign languages. Three hundred thousand is the whole number of volumes contained in this dépôt, according to the librarians, who speak, however, only by computation; and whether their estimate be exaggerated or not, the collection is certainly increased by many pieces not strictly belonging to a library. Among these are 5000 port-folios of titles and genealogies, and as many of engravings, divided into twelve classes, of which that of portraits alone is said to contain 50,000. There is also one very curious article which is shewn to visitors, the port-folio of Gaigniers, an extensive collection of prints of French dresses and fashions, from the time of Clovis to the present day. Of these, the most ancient have been copied from paintings on glass, tapestries, and tombs.

This library is open to casual visitors three days in a decade; and to students, who take notes, every day. There is also the City-library, rich in herbals and botanical works, to which belong nine professors of languages and sciences, who read lectures almost daily. The Library of St. Victor is remarkable for French manuscripts, one of which is a record of the proceedings so disgraceful to our countrymen against La Pucelle, or the Maid of Orleans. It also contains an account of the expences of Philippe le Bel, written on tables of wax; but this is never shewn to persons who visit the library in the hours allotted to strangers. The Library of the Pantheon contains about 30,000 volumes, and, what attracts curiosity still more, a model of the city of Rome, finished about twenty years since. Several of the other libraries are valuable, and have professors of languages and sciences attached to them.

Some interesting remains of antiquity have been lately discovered at the town of Neuwied, on the banks of the Rhine, in Germany. They consist of the remains of a Roman town and *castrum*, which have hitherto been entirely covered under a piece of uncultivated ground. The *castrum* is a rectangular figure 850 feet in length, and 631 feet in breadth, surrounded by a wall five feet thick, with turrets built on it at regular intervals. Several houses, a palace, and a *facellum*, have been found entire. The coins, busts, &c. hitherto obtained have been arranged into a cabinet by the Princess of Neuwied.

A wild rhinoceros was lately killed at the Cape of Good Hope, near Cape Town, whose height was seven feet, six inches, and its length, from the snout to the root of the tail, eleven feet and a half. This animal is supposed to have been one of the largest ever seen of its species.

M. NICOLAI KALUGIN, a citizen of Moscow, has lately presented to the Emperor Alexander an account of a method or process, by which he can give a dark-green colour to cloth, by means of burned nettles, and for which he has received the sum of 500 rubles.

The following is the order in which the celebrated remains of ancient sculpture, lately brought from Italy (the disposition of them being now completed), decorate the National Palace of the Thuilleries. Upon the terrace fronting the river, are the Venus Anadyomene, the Belvidere Apollo, the groupe of the Laocoon, the Diana, called Lucina, and the Hercules carrying Ajax. In front of the palace are the Dying Gladiator, the Gladiator in Attitude,

Attitude, and the Venus, called *A-la-coquille*. Before the parterre, near the terrace, are five or six others of less eminence. In a saloon, near the river, is the Venus Callipygai. The celebrated Meleager is in an alley of orange-trees, near the Place de la Concorde, and the Farnesian Hercules on the Terrace of the Manege.

On the 6th of January, the First Consul assisted in the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the National Institute. This sitting was very interesting, and was prolonged till after nine o'clock at night. The learned Professor of Physics of Pavia, M. DE VOLTA, continued the reading of his Memoir on the Identity of the Electrical and Galvanic Fluids, of which he had only read a part in the sitting of the 18th, and made a number of experiments. This memoir and these experiments, to which the First Consul paid great attention, appeared so convincing as to leave no doubt to any one as to the certitude of the theory, which the ingenious M. de Volta has established.

The number of taverns and inns at Philadelphia, in North America, has been more than doubled in the last five years; yet the whole number is only 243, a small proportion compared with any place of equal population in England.

In Holland, the Kantian philosophy seems to be now at its apogee, and the *Magasin Critique* (Critical Magazine) of Professor VAN HEMERT is too little read to gain him a great number of profelytes. Galvanism and the vaccine-pock, besides, create no inconsiderable diversion at this juncture. The Harlem Society is employed in making new experiments and observations on the galvanic fluid. BARNEVELT, a skilful apothecary and chemist, of Amsterdam, as likewise Dr. VAN MARAM, are particularly engaged on this phenomenon. As to the inoculation of the cow-pock, it has zealous, both partisans and antagonists, if, at least, a prudent doubt may be called opposition. Among the physicians, the younger ones have declared in its favour, either from their prejudices being less deeply rooted, as some say, or from their being more stimulated by a desire to strike out a route to celebrity in future, as others pretend. Professor VAN GEUNS, however, of Utrecht, one of the most distinguished practitioners, has just ranged himself under the banner of the anti-vaccinators in one of the periodical publications.

Mr. Proust, to whom the science of

chemistry is indebted for many valuable discoveries, has published an important memoir on the metallic sulphurats, in which he maintains that they are in all cases mere compounds of sulphur and metal, without any oxygen, and that the difference in the external characters and chemical properties between the several varieties of the same species of sulphurat are owing to the respective proportions of sulphur which they contain.

The horse without hair, which has been so long exhibited in Germany as of a peculiar breed in the island of Cyprus, and of which a very particular account may be found in the *Journal de Physique*, and other periodical journals of the Continent, turns out at last to be a real German horse, of which the following is the history, according to a notice of G. F. Sebal, in the *Berlin Magazine*. This animal, of the common breed of the country, was formerly furnished with hair, and belonged to a coach-owner of Hohenloe-Oehtingen, in Franconia, by whom it was sold to a neighbouring peasant, in whose possession it continued, while the change by which it has become so celebrated was going on. Being ill of the botts, his master mixed with his food for a whole year the leaves and young shoots of saviue: soon after the commencement of this regimen, the horse changed his rough coat and became covered with fine shining hairs: encouraged by this, the peasant pushed his new medicine with vigour, and in a short time the new hair fell off. A coat not less sleek than the former however soon succeeded; but this in a few months fell off like the other, and the animal remained naked. A third effort was made by nature, but in vain; and the horse became irreparably deprived of hair, except on the mane, the settock joints, and the tail. The peasant, ashamed of the subject of his experiment, sold him; his new master plucked out the few hairs that were left, and disposing of him to an ingenious Italian, he was led about as a shew from town to town by the name of the Wonderful Horse from the island of Cyprus; the zoologists eagerly adopted this clumsy fraud, and, but for the ill-timed discovery the luckless subject of the Franconian's experiment, it might have occupied a distinguished place in the *Système Naturel*.

Cit. Solomé has made some interesting experiments on the temperature of vegetables, compared with that of the atmosphere. Having inserted the bulb of a

thermometer into the centre of a growing tree, and another into a block of wood of equal thickness with the tree, he found on comparison, that the latter thermometer agreed exactly with one in the open air, but that the range of the former in a variation of external temperature from 35° Fah. to 78 F. was only from 48° F. to 66° F. that whenever the atmospheric temperature was lower than 57° F. that

of the tree was above; and if on the contrary the heat of the air was higher than 57° F. that of the tree was inferior; hence a new and important analogy between the cold-blooded animals and vegetables is ascertained, and which we hope will induce other philosophers to turn their attention to the same subject, as being one that requires and will amply repay their most careful investigations.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

4. *F. C. Kollmann's Vindication of a Passage in his Practical Guide to Thorough Bass, against an Advertisement of Mr. M. P. King.* 1s. 6d. Friary, St. James's Palace.

THIS VINDICATION is drawn from Mr. Kollmann by certain passages in a General Treatise of Music, lately published by Mr. King, in one of which, he says, "These principles (meaning his own), which have never yet ceased to be followed, and which will still be the doctrine of the greatest masters, after his (Kollmann's) cobweb system is consigned to oblivion, are absurdly and ignorantly called obsolete; and that which has never been disused is, with equal correctness, said to be revived." And in another, "His (Kollmann's) innovating system, not only annihilates all the higher branches of harmony, but, compared with the received principles, which he arrogantly attempts to overthrow and supplant, and the crude notions he would substitute in their place, are at once puerile, fallacious, and incomplete." Mr. Kollmann, by way of retort to this charge, the harsh language of which, at least, we must disapprove, produces abstracts from his own Essay on Musical Harmony, and Mr. King's similar publication, in order to prove that Mr. King, at the very moment of censuring his (Kollmann's) Essay, borrows from it entire passages and examples: these are given both in notes and words, and, if faithfully transcribed, certainly bring home to Mr. King the charge of plagiarism to a considerable extent. Mr. Kollmann, however, does not stop here, but even intimates that Mr. King does not COMPREHEND what he borrowed, he having "fully transcribed a term, and a whole period, which ought to have been mentioned in a table of errata to the quoted Essay."

It is always with pain, that we see scientific strictures brought forward in acri-

monious and irritating language, an error to which Mr. King's irascibility has certainly subjected him, and by which he has given great advantage to his more patient and dispassionate antagonist. Mr. Kollmann concludes his VINDICATION, by appealing to the public, "Whether the remarks in question, as far as they allude to Mr. King, are censurable or not; and whether the bitter invectives thrown out by him in the Advertisement, are applicable to him, or to Mr. King."

*Six Favourite Songs and Duets, sung by Mrs. Billington and Mr. Incedon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Composed by Joseph Mazzinghi.* 5s. Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

These songs and duets, taken in the aggregate, possess more than common merit, and form a very pleasing selection. "Why dares the Eagle?" sung by Mrs. Billington, is smooth and natural, though not remarkably novel; "In the Breast of a Lover," is a duett of prettily-varied passages, and the parts are judiciously blended. In "Meek mournful Nightingale," sung by Mrs. Billington, we find some well-conceived *divisions*, in the oboe accompaniment to which, Mr. Mazzinghi has at one displayed his taste and his knowledge of the true character of that instrument. "O what can match the Pleasure?" is both familiar and engaging, and reminds us of the pure English style of melody. Mr. Mazzinghi, we are obliged to notice, has now and then heedlessly fallen into some of those errors and defects which we are not in the habit of expecting from composers of his rank: among these, we shall only instance the two palpable consecutive fifths in the same direction, in the second bar of "Why dares the Eagle," and the awkward and unnatural situation of the voice in starting on the

the seventh of the key in the first bar of the bottom staff of "When placid Night," which, by the most trivial alteration of the melody, might have been avoided; and the false accent in the first bar of "O Time's a false Friend."

*The Musical Appendix to the Song-smith; or, Rigmarole Repository; containing twelve Comic Songs, written by C. Dibdin, Jun. and composed by Messrs. Reeve, Sanderson, Broad, &c. 3s. Clementi and Co.*

These songs, though written in a loose careless style, exhibit some marks of genuine humour, and the music is in general by no means inappropriate. The subjects are *Rigmarole, Quack! Quack! Quack! Charity at Home, Taylor's Dream, All in full Cry, All in his Glory, Wooden-leg Philology, Wise Men of Gotham. Yo! Yo! Yo! Match-maker, Paddy in a Pucker, and Miss Deborah and Sir Gilbert*. The frontispiece consists of a whimsical design by the author, and the words of the songs are given at full length at the end of the book. Both the music and the poetry are printed with an incorrectness which, in some places, even renders the sense obscure.

*Three Indian Rondos for the Piano-forte. The Subjects taken from some of the most favourite Airs of Hindostan. Composed by M.P. King. 3s. Goulding and Co.*

These airs, though not marked by that strong and distinct national character, which we naturally expected from the use Mr. King has here made of them, contain some curious and novel passages, and form no ineligible themes for piano-forte rondos. The editor's *minore* digression to "*munni bibbi nocharee*" is ingenious and analogous, as also his *major* to "*dill ne danne leca re.*" The running passages introduced in "*piar mera soon*" are of a pleasing cast, but not equally appropriate.

"*Dainty Dary,*" a favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. H. Butler, 1s. 6d. Goulding and Co.

Mr. Butler has arranged this air with a considerable degree of taste. The introductory movement, in three quavers, *andante espressivo*, is pleasingly conceived, both in the bass and general disposition of the melody; and the modulation, though in some places rather abrupt, is bold in its effect, and displays a respectable degree of science.

*A Grand Sonata for the Piano forte, with or without the additional Keys, in which are introduced for the Subject of the Rondo, a favourite Scotch Air. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Daniel, by Richard Carlingworth, York. 3s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Though we must allow some traits of genius in this sonata, we can by no means recommend it as a first-rate production. The passages are tolerably regular, and frequently rise naturally out of each other; but they are, for the most part, commonplace, and in this subject no rhythm is preserved. The variegated matter, added to the air, bespeaks some fancy, especially in the *minore* strain; and the *coda* is calculated to close the piece with good effect.

"*The Oak of our Fathers,*" a favourite Song, written by Mr. Southey. 1s. Preston.

The greatest merit of this song is its simplicity. We must, however, observe that it is destitute of modulation, and consequently monotonous in its general effect. The air is preceded by a chorus, which is meant to follow each of the other verses, and is calculated to heighten the general character of the composition.

"*Reflections,*" a favourite Airlette, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, and German Flute. Composed, and dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire, by S. M. H. 1s. Rolfe.

This song is by no means destitute of melody, though it is but ill-constructed for the just expression of the words. The triple notes given to the demonstrative pronoun *this*, and the preposition *of*, are among the improprieties to which we particularly allude, and which weaken the interest of the melody, and produce a languid and puerile effect.

*Three National Airs, arranged as Rondos for the Piano-forte, by Veronica Ciauchettini. 3s. Goulding and Co.*

These airs consist of *Speed the Plough, Tartan Pladdie, and Drops of Brandy*. The digressive parts of the pieces are conceived with a tolerable degree of taste, and the publication forms, on the whole, a pleasing and useful exercise for young practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

"*Toss'd on a Sea of Doubts and Fears.*" The Words from *Don Quixotte*. Composed by an Amateur. 1s. Clementi and Co.

Of this song we cannot speak in terms of great commendation. The melody is rather insipid, and by no means emphatically

tically expressive of the words, while the whole is void of modulation. We, however, do not make these remarks, without feeling the allowance due to the efforts of an amateur; nor would we detract from the credit attaching perhaps to this attempt itself, independent of its merit.

"Sweet Julia;" or, *Love and Cruelty; sung by Mr. Wallack in the Iron Tower, or the Cell of Mystery. Composed by Mr. Sanderfon. 11. Riley.*

The melody of this little song is easy and natural, though not marked with any originality of character. To the voice part are super-added accompaniments for violins, and a flute and oboe, in which

Mr. Sanderfon displays much taste, as well as a familiar acquaintance with the powers of those instruments.

"When I was very Young," a favourite Song. The Words by W. B. K. The Music by Mrs. Kingston. 11. Lavenue.

The melody of this little song is simple and affecting. In the bass, however, we discover no very intimate acquaintance with the general laws of composition; nor do we trace a knowledge of those secret artifices by which two parts are so adjusted as to serve the two great purposes of being melodious in themselves, and of producing a happy effect in combination.

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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**CAPTAIN BOLTON'S PATENT for an IMPROVED RUDDER, and the MEANS of PRESERVING the RUDDER.**

CAPTAIN BOLTON's invention of an "IMPROVED RUDDER" is described, in the specification, as a rudder prepared with means for enlarging its breadth, whenever this shall be necessary.

It is made in two parts; or, with a slit of sufficient width, passing, at the exterior edge, down the middle of its thickness. In this aperture is inserted a triangular piece of wood, or plate of metal, which hangs on a centre pin passing through its head, and through the whole thickness of the rudder; has the head, for convenience in turning, semi-circular, and furnished with teeth to sustain it at any particular degree of extension; and, when not actually employed to enlarge the breadth of the rudder, fills the slit which was made to contain it. A bolt, passing through the head of the rudder, or at its back, is made to throw out or draw back the moveable piece of wood, or plate of metal, whenever it is moved to right or left. The piece of wood, or plate of metal, when thrown forward by the bolt, gives a considerable extension of the rudder's breadth at its lower extremity.

That part of the invention which respects the "*Preservation of the Rudder*," accomplishes this end by so hanging it on the stern-post, that it may be lifted at pleasure with a screw, or any other of the mechanical powers. In the draught accompanying the specification, that mode exhibited in which the invention has

been tried in actual use. A slide or bolt, fixed by strong braces to the stern-post, is, by pintles and goosings, connected with the rudder. A screw-bolt passes through the head of the slide; and, when turned by a lever at its top, above the deck, serves to elevate that slide. The rudder being hung upon the slide, and firmly attached to it, is, at the same time, raised.

These inventions are obviously adapted to prove essentially useful to the seaman. There are many occasions on which an extraordinary power of rudder is wanted, and, on all such, Mr. Bolton's contrivance for enlarging the breadth of the rudder will undoubtedly be of service. The loss of the rudder by its touching on a rock, is, in very many instances, the cause of the loss of the vessel to which it belongs. This will be almost always effectually prevented, if rudders be hung in such a manner that that they may be screwed up or otherwise elevated at pleasure.

**MR. TIDMARSH'S PATENT for a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT.**

The invention for which this Patent was obtained, consists in pulverizing and mixing quantities which the specification does not particularly state, of glass of any sort, burned or baked clay, such as that which is in earthen or stone ware; slag from glass-manufactures; metals, such as copper, brass, or iron; marble; calcareous and siliceous earths, simple or in artificial compositions. The pulverized mixture, thus obtained, is then to be diluted



luted with the usual desiccative oils, &c. and thus to be used as paint.

Having carefully inspected the specification of this patent, we are induced to observe, that it certainly does not describe the peculiarity of the invention, with a definiteness and precision sufficient, in law, to secure the right of its property to the inventor. Nine-tenths of the patents on record are in the same predicament.

MR. LONGMORE'S PATENT for a PAT-  
TEN or CLOG in the LOCKS of GUNS.

By the invention recorded in the specification of this Patent, an elastic tongue or spring of iron or other metal, is provided, to pass through a hole perforated in the middle of the block of the patten, and then, by pressure, to keep the sole of the foot tight against ties. The foot or block is made of iron, wood, cork, or any other suitable substance.

MR. BECKER'S PATENT for IMPROVE-  
MENTS in MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The grand peculiarity in this invention consists in its producing, in the harp, sharps, flats, quarter-notes, &c. by a new motion of the wrest-pins with which the strings are extended and turned.

This motion is given to the wrest-pins by the following contrivance:—The wrest-pins have levers attached to them, respectively. On the lever slides a quadrant.

Links are fixed on the quadrant, and are kept stationary by a regulating screw. A crank connects the several quadrants with the pedals of the harp. On the crank is another regulating-screw, to adjust the whole to the motion of the pedals. When any of the pedals are pressed down, the quadrants and wrest-pins connected with it, follow its movements. When the pressure on the pedal ceases, the strings instantly return to their former state of tension. A sort of rack is applied to stop the pedals at four different stations, answering to the natural note, to one-quarter, to one-half, and to three-quarter notes. A spring is applied to each pedal, to counteract the tension of the strings.

In Piano-fortes, and other stringed instruments which are played with keys, wheels are, by this invention, placed under or over the strings, to make them vibrate. The strings are, by the touch of the keys, inclined to the wheels; and a pedal, or any other mechanical power, is applied to put the wheels in motion. The strings, that they may be susceptible of vibration from the wheels, must be extended on “any thing moveable having its prop or fulcrum any where within the extent of the string, or its two ends higher or lower, for the purpose of moving or inclining the string to the wheels, or altering the tension of the strings to raise or lower the tone thereof.”

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

*The Birth of the Thames; engraved in Stroke from a Picture painted by Maria Cosway, by William Tomkins, Historical Engraver to her Majesty; dedicated by Permission to her R. H. the Princess Augusta Sophia, and published by R. Ackermann, Strand, Price 1l. 1s. Proofs, or coloured Prints 2l. 12s. 6d.*

“The Infant Thames, far in the distant vale,  
Gives its first waters to the secret gale:  
Then gliding onward quits the Naiad train,  
And forms the wave that rushes to the main.”

A FEW prints in this style would afford some relief to the eye of a Reviewer, which necessarily becomes tired of the tasteless repetition of theatrically conceived history-painting, or the uninteresting portraits of uninteresting individuals, calculated to live no longer than the opulent originals they represent. We would not by this be supposed to mean to express any violent partiality for allegori-

cal painting, which, except in the hands of a master, is obscure and uninteresting. Mrs. Cosway has conceived this story in a style that does honour to her talents and taste; and Mr. Tomkins has engraved it in a spirited and forcible manner. The general effect of the whole reminded us of those prints that were copied from the designs of one of those great masters who have had places assigned them in the Temple of Fame, rather than the work of a living and a female artist. The upper part of the composition is particularly grand. Designs for two companion prints on subjects somewhat similar are now making by Westall; and from his uncommon taste we form high expectations. Besides the above, we have, by accident, seen a print engraved from a design of Mrs. Cosway's, as a vignette frontispiece to *An Essay on Colours*, just published by Ackerman.

Ackermann, and which we noticed in a former retrospect as containing many useful hints. It is eccentric, and, as some would think, extravagant in its idea. It represents Iris, extracting colours from the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms.

*Christ changing the Water into Wine, at the Marriage at Cana, in Galilee. Pellegrini pinxit. Schiavonetti, sculpt. Published by Schiavonetti, Michael's-place, Brompton, Price 1l. 1s.*

This is a vapid wine and water business. The engraving is better than so very meagre a design deserved.

*Tales of Wonder; Gilray. Published for Humphries, St. James's-street.*

Considering this as an age so wonderfully fond of the marvellous, that a narrative cannot attain any degree of popularity unless it is made up of events that *could not possibly have happened* in this visible diurnal sphere, this little satirical sketch is admirably well timed. It represents a young lady reading the "Tales of Wonder" to a small party, who appear wrapt in astonishment, and eagerly gaping for the conclusion of the eventful history.

*The Rose Bud, R. Westall, Esq. R. A. delin. Agar sculpt. Published for R. Ackermann, Strand, Price 3s. plain; 7s. col.*

This is a most fascinating and beautiful little vignette, copied from a drawing which was some years since engraved in a larger size, and succeeded so well as to induce the proprietor (Mr. Ackermann) to make this copy in a reduced size. It is built upon the popular and pleasing song:

"As Chloe came into my room t'other day,  
I peevish began, Where so long could you stay!  
In your life time you never regarded your

hour,  
You promis'd at two, and pray look, child,  
'tis four,' &c.

'Lord bless me!' said she, 'let a body but speak,  
Here's an ugly hard rose-bud fallen into my neck.

It has hurt me and vex'd me to such a degree,  
See here—for you never believe me—pray see:

On the left side my breast what a mark it has made.'

So saying, her bosom she carelessly display'd:  
That feat of delight I with wonder survey'd,  
And forgot every word I design'd to have said!"

This engraving is in a very fine silvery tone, and the characters of the heads, and air and attitudes of the figures, are admirably preserved.

*The Sensitive Plant; R. Westall, R. A. delin. Agar sculpt. Published by R. Ackermann, Strand, Price 3s. plain; 7s. col.*

This also is reduced from a print of a larger size, which was engraved by Rutter. The following lines in a degree illustrate the story, which is very well told:

"Encourag'd by her friends, with anxious eyes,

To touch the curious plant Serena tries;  
Her gentle hands the tender tones destroy  
Which time alone renews with vigorous joy."

For fire-screens, little paper-baskets, and many other little works of fancy now in general request among persons of fashion, this pair of prints are most admirably calculated. There is a taste in the grouping, and an archness in the characters, which we have seldom seen equalled. In the large print the vase is in shadow, but in the small one it is rather obtrusive, and too large for the figures.

*A Peasant Smoaking; engraved by H. R. Cook, from an original Picture painted by R. Westall, R. A. in the Possession of R. P. Knight, Esq. Published March 1, 1802, by Clay and Scriven, Ludgate Hill, Price 4s.; proofs 7s. 6d. each.*

*The Companion-print, engraved by E. Scriven, A Cottage Sensitive. The same Painter, Publishers, and Price.*

The first of these prints is absolutely a little English Ostade; it represents a peasant smoaking the camulet of peace, and bidding adieu to all those carking cares which break the repose of his superiors. The second print, representing a cottage sempstress, is *English, English, Sirs, from top to toe*. Those who seek for Arcadian beauty, it will not satisfy—those who admire theatrical figures, and adventitious ornaments, will not admire this, for it is simply nature in the garb in which we see it displayed in the rank here depicted. Both the prints are most beautifully engraved.

*To the President, Fellows, and Corresponding Members of the Medical Society of London, this Print of its principal Members is inscribed, by their obliged Humble Servant, Samuel Medley, Medley, pinx. Branwhite, sculpt. Published by Wilkinson, Cornhill, Price 1l. 11s. 6d.*

Considered as a piece of art, this production is intitled to some attention; the figures are tolerably drawn, and the general effect is pleasing; in this age of portrait, a print which contains the portraits of between twenty and thirty medical

cal men, said to be strong resemblances, demands more than common notice. The scene is laid in the Society's room, and Dr. Letsom is represented on his legs making an oration to the President and Fellows. Their names are subjoined, but their titles are so numerous that to have inserted them would have taken up more room than we can spare. James Sims, M.D. President; Sir J. McNamara Hayes; J. C. Letsom; W. Saunders; E. Jenner; W. Woodville; J. Relp; Sayer Walker; J. H. Myers; E. Bancroft; W. Babington; C. Combe; J. Aikin; T. Bradley; R. J. Thornton; J. Shadwell; J. Haughton; R. Hooper; E. Ford; Mr. Ware; and Mr. Blair.

*The Judgment of Midas; Carlo Maratti pinx. G. S. & F. G. Facius sculpt. From the original Picture in the Collection of A. W. Boydell. Published for Messrs. Boydell.*

This very fine picture is here copied in the dotted style, by Messrs. Facius, whose talents are too well known to render it necessary to expatiate upon them here.

*The Hard Bargain. G. Morland, pinx. W. Ward sculpt. Published by Cartwright, Barton-street, Westminster.*

This is in Morland's very best style, nor is it easy to imagine that painting in this line can go much beyond it. The scene is the inside of a stable, and represents a country butcher bargaining with

a farmer for a calf. The composition and characters are altogether so chaste, simple, and unaffectedly natural, that we do not know of any picture by an English artist, except perhaps one or two of his own, that can at all compare with it. Ward has done it very great justice; it is engraved in mezzotinto, in an excellent and forcible manner.

*The Nativity; Correggio pinx. Michael Sloane. Sculpt. From the Original in the Royal Gallery of Dresden. Published by Scbiawonetti, Michael's place, Brompton, Price 11. 1s.*

There is a peculiar grace and elegance in this design, and Mr. Sloane has engraved it in the chalk manner in a very superior style.

The Countess of Sutherland is completing some elegant drawings for the Exhibition at Somerset House.

Of Raphael Morghen's admirable engraving of the Last Supper, we in a former Retrospect spoke in very high terms; to speak of it in higher terms than it deserves, it is not easy. The prints were formerly sold at eight guineas. From the few early impressions that have been imported into this country, they are now sold at twelve guineas. One print-seller has sold twelve common impressions; and also one proof print, at the immense price of thirty guineas.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 16th of Feb. extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

AMBER, W. R. Old Brentford, timber-merchant. (Leadon and Pegler, Gray's inn)  
 Anderson, John Robert. Thurgarton street, merchant. (Gregson and Smart, Angel court)  
 Ashworth, James, Wadsworth, Halifax, shopkeeper. (Sykes, New inn)  
 Alderson, Christopher, Beccles, shopkeeper. (Debary and Cupe, Temple)  
 Benedicts, Martin, Liverpool, shopkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
 Eooh, Samuel, Romilly, parish of Stockport, muslin-manufacturer. (Dewhirst and Braddock, Parple)  
 Barclay, John, and Joseph Smith, St. John in Bedwardine, Morocco shoe-manufacturers. (Piatt, Bride court)  
 Bent, Thomas Dayvillume, Eccles, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. (Robinson, Manchester)  
 Biley, Richard S Old street, St. Luke, rope and twine-manufacturer. (Hudson, Winkworth buildings, City Road)  
 Ball, Ralph, Newcastle, butcher. (Palmer, Gray's inn)  
 Clarke, Robert. Fore street, Cripplegate, grocer. (Rivers, No. 16, Basing lane)  
 Coles, John, Smithfield, banker and agent. (Pinket, Temple)  
 Clarke, Robert, and George, Grub street, horse-dealers. (Wood, Chiswell street)  
 Collier, Joshua, Little Bush lane, and Leadenhall street, oil-broker, &c. (Scott and Landon, St. Mildred's court)  
 Cobb, Christopher, Ringwood, linen and woollen-draper. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New inn)  
 Clarke, Robert. King street, Covent Garden, linen-draper. (Mounley and son, Café street, Holborn)  
 Cook, Thomas. Much Cowern, Herefordshire, farmer. (Bland, Racquet court, Fleet street)  
 Cox, John, Church street, Hackney, oil-man, &c. (Simpson, Temple)

Cunningham, James, Yoxford, grocer, &c. (Hall, No. 15, Poultry)  
 Dyer, Richard, Witney, blanket-weaver. (Impey and Wightman, Temple)  
 Dyke, James, Manley, corn-dealer. (Cooper and Law, Southamton buildings)  
 Danfon, George, and Abraham L. D. Cuvellie, Lancaster, brokers, &c. (Mason and Willon, Lancaster)  
 Dale, Isaac Rose, Exeter, earthenware-man. (Poillet, Temple)  
 Dulau, Arnaud, Soho square, bookfeller. (Wingfield, Great Marlbro' street)  
 Earle, William, and John Hemer, Albemarle street, book-sellers. (Wright and Bevil, Chancery lane)  
 Fogg, Robert, jun. New Bond street, China-man. (Desse, Bream's buildings)  
 Field, William, Streatcham, victualler. (Parker, Palmer and Cuppage, Eflex street)  
 Fisher, William, jun. Brieftwistle, Yorkshire, clothier. (Sykes, New inn)  
 Forges, Benjamin, Pope's Head alley, fishing-tackle-maker, &c. (Clarke and Turner, Warwick court, Holborn)  
 Gillham, Richard, Holywell street, Strand, tavern-keeper. (Messrs. Ellis, Abingdon street)  
 Gray, John, Birmingham, horse-dealer. (Shearman, Hart street, Holborn)  
 Graham, John, Berwick, baker. (Sauderson, Pallgrave place)  
 Gamble, Thomas, jun. Leicester, woolcomber. (Mathews and Goud, Gough square)  
 Hughes, David, Liverpool, draper. (Blackstock, Temple)  
 Howard, Cosmo Gordon, Conduit street, milliner. (Hill, Gray's inn)  
 Holm's, John Edward, and William Hall, Crosby square, merchants. (Walton, Girdler's hall)  
 Harscock, Isaac, Bristol, cheese-factor. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)  
 Hawkins, George, Fish street hill, druggist. (Rigby, New City Chambers, Bishopgate street)

John,

Johns, Samuel, Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper and taylor. (Saunders, Plymouth)

Jarvis, William, Strand, haberdasher. (Townsend and Hogarth, Staple's inn)

Jacks, Walter, Bristol, merchant. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)

Jones, Jeremiah, Chester, shoemaker; Kingston, grocer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)

Johnston, Anthony, Chesterfield, grocer. (Maddock, Lincoln's inn)

Jones, James Kingston, Hull, grocer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)

Jackson, Benjamin, Wentworth, Yorkshire, corn-dealer, &c. (Peake, Southampton buildings)

Locky, John, Oxford, grocer. (Larimer, Gray's inn)

Lupton, John, Middleham, Yorkshire, dealer. (Hodgson, Clement's inn)

Lafargue, John, Walbrook, and Sweeting's Rents, merchant. (Gregson and Smart, Angel court)

Leach, Joseph, and Samuel Slater, Manchester, dealers in wool and twill. (Maddowcroft, Gray's inn)

Lodge, Frances, Pontefract, vintner. (Battye, Chancery lane)

Mattingly, Thomas, Slaughtford, Berkshire, corn-dealer. (Ward, Faringdon)

Morton, Samuel, Witney, blanket-maker. (Impey and Wightman, Temple)

Mathison, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, Temple)

Nock, Samuel, and James, Dudley, nail-ironmongers. (Fellows, Dudley)

Porter, John, (otherwise Thomas) Deal, grocer. (Davies, Ely place)

Parker, John, Carby, Lincolnshire, miller. (Smart, Staple's inn)

Paddy, Charles, William Purcell, and James Hargreaves, Congleton, cotton-manufacturers. (Huxley, Temple)

Rothwell, William, Manchester, manufacturer. (Edis, Curator street)

Skinner, George, Liverpool, mariner. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)

Sharpe, Joseph, Linton, Bedfordshire, shopkeeper. (Pickering, Fuldin lane)

Scott, John, Knollying, Yorkshire, scrivener. (Sykes, New Inn)

Simcock, George, Bolton Tun, Fleet street, coach-maker. (Vines, Thavies' inn)

Smidley, William, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer. (Wilkinson, Cattle street, Holborn)

Savage, William, Liverpool, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Stubbs, Ralph, senior and junior, and George and James Stubbs, Stockton-Tees, upshitters. (Oakley, New London street)

Smith, Thomas, Derby, worsted-spinner. (Forbes, Ely place)

Snowden, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)

Taylor, Robert, Newton Moor, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)

Tremlett, William, Totnes, shopkeeper. (Batten and Andice, Temple)

Turner, Henry, St. Martin's-le-Grand, silk-manufacturer. (Dawes, Angel court)

Von Wertheim, Emanuel, Hamburg, but late of Arandel street, Strand, merchant. (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square)

Wall, John, Tebury, baker. (Stevens, Cirencester)

Wiggin, Richard, Bilton, Staffordshire, druggist, &c. (Exerton, Gray's inn)

Wilson, Joseph, Strand, umbrella-maker. (Swann and Wallington, Fore street)

Wicks, James, St. James's street, gunsmith. (Laver, Clifford's inn)

Weiss, Samuel, Leonard square, Shoreditch, corn-chandler. (Taylor, Old Street Road)

Beggar, Charles, Spring Garden Coffeehouse, coffeehouse-keeper, March 20

Crane, Charles Theomartyr, Bow lane, merchant, Feb. 26

Collett, William, Great Gardner street, Whitechapel, sugar-grinder, March 23

Child, Eleanor, South free, St. Luke, dealer, Feb. 27

Danson, George, Lancaster, merchant, Feb. 15

Dards, John, Bankside, Lighterman, Jan. 30

Downey, Thomas, Sunderland, ship-owner, March 2

Dean, Joseph, Strand, lace-man, March 9

Edwards, Richard, Mergan lane, Tooley street, brandy-merchant, Feb. 27

Evans, Thomas, St. Clement, Worcester, merchant, Feb. 25

Evans, William, Manchester, grocer, Feb. 22

Eccles, Thomas, and B. T. Holbrook, Watling street, ware-houfemen, Feb. 20

Earle, Robert, Chichester, spirit-merchant, Feb. 23

Field, Benjamin, Union street, Bishopgate street, upholsterer, Feb. 23

Fletcher, Benjamin, Liverpool, druggist, Feb. 24

Frankis, Henry, Upton, St. Leonard's, dealer, March 2

Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge-foot, Westminister, coal-merchants, March 23

Halt, Peter, Cateaton street, factor, March 23

Hilder, George, Bocking, shopkeeper, Feb. 27

Hartfick, John Gaspar, Julius Hutchinson, and William Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, Feb. 27

Haworth, Edmund, Mill Hill; John Haworth, Hampstead; and Jonathan Haworth, Hardwick, callico-printers, &c., March 9

Holmes, Edward, Foster lane, jeweller, March 13

Harrison, Thomas, and John Brackley Prichard, pot-fellers, March 6

Ireland, Samuel, St. Clement Dances, merchant, May 4

Jacob, Harry, and Joseph, Milford, ship-builders, March 6

Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Church passage, Cateaton street, merchant, Feb. 13

Kenyon, Robert Withington, and John Ditchfield, Manchester, merchants, Feb. 16

Kohne, Nicholas, Andred Boyson, and J. C. Schaik, Bishopgate street, merchants, March 12

Kilborn, Francis, Desborough, dealer, March 12

Lench, Benjamin John, Curtain Road, horse-dealer, Feb. 20

Lowe, David, and J. H. Rigg, Hart street, redifiers and brandy-merchants, March 6

Mee, William, and William Evans, Wood street, hofers, Jan. 30

Malcom, James, Yardley, Herts, dealer, March 6

Mitchell, Henry, Gosport, rope-maker, Feb. 22

Macher, William, Baker row, Bermondsey, baker, March 2

Moff, Samuel, New Buckenham, grocer, &c., April 1

Mortley, John, Huddersfield, Wooltaper, March 3

Morris, Nicholas, Newton-upon-Ouse, Feb. 24

McCarthy, Charles, Bristol, jeweller, March 16

Nalder, Francis, Snaresbrook, victualler, Feb. 23

Newman, Paul, Milkham, clothier, March 9

O'Neill, Thomas, Albion street, merchant, &c., March 9

Potts, John, Bishop-Wearmouth, ship-owner, Feb. 15

Pape, William, Ware, maltster, Feb. 23

Pierce, John, Broad street, warehoufemen, March 23

Planck, Peter, Long Acre, refiner, Feb. 20

Parlett, James, Well Smithfield, grocer, Feb. 20

Perry, Albert, and Thomas Andrews, George Brewhour, Hackney, brewers, Feb. 9

Pafley, Robert, Toyer street, wine-merchant, Feb. 19

Parker, Richard, Brindle, calico-manufacturer, Feb. 26

Pickthley, James, Wood street, druggist, March 13

Pickford, Charles Stoodly, Exeter, ferge-maker, March 11

Robinson, James, Crosby square, merchant, Feb. 23

Round, Charles John, Wargrave, maltster, March 23

Reichard, Jacob, J. P. Dahmer, and J. J. Brune, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchants, May 4

Richmond, Thomas G. Bridge yard, Tooley street, corn-factor, Feb. 27

Richards, James, Gosport, baker, Feb. 22

Roberts, Henry, Arretton; John Roberts, Newport, and Marsh Greger, King's Arms yard, bankers, March 8

Robinson, Edward, Dudley, carrier, March 9

Smith, James, Gosport, victualler, Feb. 22

Sirett, Thomas, Park lane, victualler and horse-dealer, Feb. 20

Stainsby, John, Cornhill, woollen-draper, March 27

Shaw, John, Lancaster, and George Shaw, Kingston, Surry, and Jamaica, merchants, March 12

Tag, Thomas, Penryn, linen-draper, Feb. 13

Tampson, Charles, Manchester, liquor-merchant, Feb. 20

Traff, Samuel, Oxford, grocer, Feb. 27

Talbot, Robert, St. George, Southwark, victualler, Feb. 27

Toy, Thomas, Penryn, linen-draper, Feb. 13

Tonks, Peter, Bilton, draper, March 8

Thompson, John, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, March 8

Walker, Thomas, King street, Southwark, shoemaker, Feb. 13

Wardell, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn-merchant, &c., Feb. 17

Wollaston, John, and Francis Upjohn, Holborn bridge, distillers, Feb. 13

Watts, John, St. Catharine's lane, fopeller, Feb. 23

Walker, Thomas, Hopton-baker, March 9

Waller, Thomas, Plymouth Dock, hatter, March 22

Willis, James, and Henry Hill, Bull stairs, ship-manufacturers, jointly and separately, March 16

Wilson, Richard, Broad street, merchant, Feb. 13

Wade, John, Sheffield, factor, March 4

Walker, Valentine, Great Kirby street, watch-case-maker, March 16

Zurhorst, Herman, Basinghall street, merchant, (Firm, Reilly, Zurhorst, and Co.), Feb. 13

Zamir, Joseph, Bevis Marks, grocer, Feb. 23

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews, James, King's Arms, Kent Road, victualler, Feb. 17

Allport, Thomas, Laurence Peltney Hill, merchant, Feb. 13

Andrews, Thomas, Hackney Road, brewer, Feb. 9

Ansell, John, Wickham, dealer, Feb. 22

Andre, David, New Broad street, &c., merchant, Feb. 23

Armstrong, Sarah, Bath, ironmonger, March 2

Bane, Thomas, Walbrook, merchant, March 23

Barry, William, and Samuel, Birmingham, linen-draper, Feb. 13

Bolas, Thomas Temple, and John Robson, Crutched-riars, cornfactors, Feb. 27

Bolas, Thomas Temple, cornfactor, Feb. 13

Barfoot, Thomas, and William, Colcinan street, grocers, &c., Feb. 16

Bailey, John, and Richard Lovelane, porter-merchants, Feb. 23

Bale, John, and Richard Parkharnis, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, Feb. 24

Brooks, George, Oxford street, linen-draper, March 6

Bukeley, John, Chester, wine-merchant, March 2

Benjamin, Abraham, Cattle street, Houndditch, merchant, March 6

Briggs, Peter, High Holborn, man's-mercier, March 6

Burdon, William, Chatham place, scrivener, March 6

Bntier, William, White Cross street, brazier, March 6

Burder, Alexander, Blackburn, factor, March 8

Boulton, Percy, Bath and Thomas Morgan, and John Gaspar Vaucoover, and Benjamin Stow, Copper's-bridge, merchants, jointly and separately, March 6

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of January to the 20th of February,**Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	No. of Cases.
CONTINUED Fever -	11
Catarrhal Fever -	8
Aphthous Sore Throat -	6
Pneumonia -	2
Peripneumonia Notha -	5
Erysipelas -	4
Hæmoptysis -	3
Rheumatismus -	18
Dysentery -	8
Dyspepsia and Asthenia -	23
Chlorosis and Amenorrhæa -	16
Menorrhagia -	11
Leucorrhæa -	3
Nephralgia Calculosa -	2
Hysteria -	13
Hypochondriasis -	4
Cephalæa -	2
Diarrhæa -	5
Infantile Fever -	9
Chronic Eruptions -	6
Afcites and Anasarca -	12

A considerable number of dropsies have occurred during the last month; several of them were evidently occasioned by visceral disorganization, but the greater number arose from causes which produced a general and extreme relaxation of the whole body. In the former, it is seldom that any thing can be done toward the effecting of a permanent and radical cure. In the latter, if there be a considerable distention of the abdomen, it is necessary, in the first instance, to draw off the water by a surgical operation, and afterwards to support and corroborate the constitution, by cordials, stimulants, and tonics. From such a mode of treatment a happy result may, in most instances, be not unreasonably expected.

In dropsies of this latter description, the squills, calomel and fox-glove, usually administered, are calculated, by still farther diminishing the strength of the patient, to encrease in a proportionate degree the strength and probable fatality of his disorder.

In this connection it may not be impertinent to advert to a mode of practice which has not unfrequently fallen under the observation of the Reporter, in those menorrhagias that are apt to occur in enfeebled and enervated constitutions. He was witness to a striking instance of this kind, during a late temporary retreat to

the country. The patient was a young woman of a very relaxed habit; she had laboured under menorrhagia for a considerable time previous to the visit of the physician. During that period large doses of digitalis had been daily administered by her pharmaceutical attendants, from the notion, that by retarding the circulation, it could not fail to lessen the quantity of the morbid discharge. But it ought to have been considered that the application of this medicine could retard the circulation only by the general debility of the system which it induced. That debility was, in fact, the cause of the complaint, and the only effect of it from which a fatal conclusion could be reasonably apprehended\*.

An excessive hæmorrhage may be occasioned either by too great a quantity of secretion, by the partial accumulation of it, or by the laxity and tenuity of the vessels which contain it. In the present condition of the human frame, debilitated as it is by every species of luxury and effeminacy, diseases in general, and especially that class of them which has been just alluded to, originate from a deficiency of physical vigour.

A too copious hæmorrhage rarely arises from an extraordinary mass or impetus of blood, but, in almost every instance, from a want of that contractile power which is necessary to resist its tendency to immoderate effusion.

In the particular case of menorrhagia, of which we have been speaking, the daily washing of the whole body with cold water was prescribed by the reporter, upon the principle that the tonic and astringent efficacy of cold must be in proportion to the extent of surface to which it is applied. The washing of the face invigorates the limbs, and when applied to any

\* The most decisive test of medical sagacity, consists in the power of instantaneously distinguishing between the origin of a disease and the external phenomenon that it produces. By correcting a symptom, it is possible that you may give deeper root to the malady. It is either from an ignorance, or a disregard to this circumstance, that quacks so often gain undeserved popularity and emolument.

part, it operates, in a certain degree, upon the whole. This is the first recorded instance in which universal frigid ablu-tion has been extended to the treatment of menorrhagia; and may, perhaps, be considered as an innovation not altogether undeserving the notice of medical practitioners. It has in several instances proved speedily successful, after the long and ineffectual trial of a great variety of other remedies.

A remarkable instance of mental depression has occurred during the last month. The patient complains of the fear of death, without having any other specific symptom of disease. In her imagination she trembles upon the brink of the grave, at the same time that she is unable to mention a single circumstance that can give the slightest degree of reasonableness or plausibility to the suspicion. This diseased apprehension is uniformly either alleviated or aggravated by the changes of the weather. In the case of an hypochondriac, when the sun shines, his mind even seems to be irradiated by its influence, and scarcely a cloud can darken the face of nature, without, at the same time, casting a melancholy shade over his speculations.

This humiliating slavery to the atmosphere must be submitted to, in a greater or less degree, by every human being, however strong his original constitution, and in

spite of the utmost exertion of those intellectual energies, the omnipotence of which has been lately insisted upon by a sophistical, although highly eloquent and ingenious, metaphysician.

J. R.

February 22, 1802,  
25, East-street, Red Lion-square.

*Note*—In justice to the memory of Mr. Gray, it is right to take the earliest opportunity of stating a misquotation from his works, annexed to the Report for December. The genuine passage was as follows:

"The living throne, the sapphire blaze,  
Where angels tremble as they gaze,  
He saw; but blasted with excess of light,  
Closed his eyes in endless night."

"Blasted with excess of light" is a conception matchless in the degree of its sublimity. "Dazzled with excessive light," as it was before put, is comparatively so prosaic, that no reader who has any pretension to a soul, or an ear, can be insensible to the distinction.

Gray is a poet so exquisite and so immaculate, that it would be impossible to make an alteration in a single line of his works that would not be a deduction from their merit; you could not leave out a word, without leaving out a beauty, or substitute a different expression, without substituting a worse. The stream from the Pierian fountain of his genius flows so pure, as to be incapable of any farther distillation.

J. R.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1802.

### FRANCE.

WITH respect to the Definitive Treaty, there is no longer any doubt that the chief difficulties which have hitherto attended its accomplishment are removed. The English, French, Spanish, and Dutch Plenipotentiaries have, of late, all been earnestly engaged upon the subject. The plan appears to have been agreed to on all sides, and is said to have received the sanction of the respective Courts. We may therefore expect the Treaty very shortly.

Bonaparte, on his return from Lyons, was, it appears, received with more exultation than ever by the Parisians, who seem to think, with the vanity essential to the French character, that they grow in greatness in proportion as his authority is augmented.

Whether the power of this extraordinary man is to be permanent or not, certain it is that scarcely any Monarch in Christendom ever felt so little controul as Bonaparte at the present moment; and it will be read by future ages with astonishment, that during the actual discussion of a *Definitive Treaty*, comprising the interests of all Europe, and collaterally of all the world, he disposes of the dominions of the Spaniards to Great Britain—he bargains for a part of the colonies of Portugal—he elects himself Sovereign of all Italy—he over-rules the disputes in Germany—and, without any formal assent on the part of the British Cabinet, he transports an immense army into the very centre of the West Indian Colonies: If no remonstrance be made against so wonderful and alarming an exercise of power, it will prove,

prove, beyond any positive assertion whatever, the full conviction which every other party to the Convention at Amiens feels, of its own comparative debility and littleness.

The Paris Papers to the 12th of February make mention, that the Conservative Senate has, as was expected, in the selection of the fifth of the Members of the Legislative Body and Tribunate, who are to go out annually, removed most of those Deputies who were obnoxious to the Government. Among the names of the Members who are removed from the Tribunate we find that of Chenier, who made the celebrated speech against the Civil Code; of Benjamin Constant, Ballieu, Daunou, Isnard, Chazal, and Thieffée; Chenier, Courtois, Bailleul, Daunou, and Isnard, were Members of the Convention; Chazal was the President of the Council of Five Hundred, at the memorable sitting of St. Cloud, after Lucien Bonaparte had resigned the office of President, and been carried off by the grenadiers. The new fifth will be chosen from the list of Notables. It is supposed that the Civil Code will be again laid before the Legislature after the new elections, when the Government hope to find more *unity of intention* than they experienced when the Code was last under discussion.

Intelligence from Lyons states the particulars of the reception of the First Consul in that city on the 11th ult. The eagerness to receive him was general, as the effusions of joy and admiration were universal. All the Constituted Authorities, and the Public Functionaries, waited on the Ministers of the Home Department. The procession commenced moving at two in the afternoon, agreeably to the orders issued for the occasion by the Prefect, Counsellor of State, and by General Duhesme; the Deputies went as far as the ascent of Balmont, where the First Consul arrived at eight o'clock. While proceeding to the city, thousands issued from every quarter, exclaiming, "*Vive Bonaparte.*" The First Consul's carriage was in the centre of a brilliant corps of cavalry. An immense number of lighted torches attended the procession. The streets through which the Chief Consul passed, the triumphal arch, and the whole of the bridge, were illuminated; the front of the State Palace would have shone beyond expression brilliant, had not the spectacle, in some measure, been dimmed by the heavy fall of snow, and the violence of the wind. When the First Consul alighted at the Palace, he found, on the second landing-place of

the great stair-case, a suitable inscription on his visit to Lyons. The second day after the First Consul's arrival he gave audience to the Constituted Authorities, introduced to him by Citizen Najar, Counsellor of State, Prefect of the department, in presence of the Minister of the Home Department. All the military corps in Lyons were presented to him by General Duhesme, commanding a division, and eight individuals of the different Constituted Bodies delivered, severally, appropriate harangues on the occasion.

The Members of the Consulta were also introduced by M. de Marefcalchi, their Minister. The Consul spoke to them in Italian, concerning whatever could have reference to the happiness and prosperity of their Republic. The audience lasted from noon to seven in the evening. When a deputation of the Lyonesse cavalry was presented to the First Consul by General Duhesme, he enquired, with some eagerness, if the greater part of them were not merchants' sons, and if they served at their own expence; and when it was mentioned, that they wished that a guard for the First Consul's person should be formed from their Squadron, he answered, "I accept the offer, and shall always be happy to see such people about me."

A grand *fête* was given on the 15th, in the name of the Prefect, and of the three Mayors, to the First Consul; and a deputation from Bourdeaux, composed of Citizen Letellier, Mayor; and Partarild Lafosse, Member of the Prefecture of the department of Gironde, presented to the First Consul a suitable address.

A deputation also from the Council General of the Commune of Grenoble set out for Lyons on the 13th, to pay their respects to the First Consul. One of the deputies was Citizen Dupré, who instructed Bonaparte in the mathematical sciences.

Intelligence has arrived, that the arrangement which has been for some time negotiating at Berlin, between the Batavian Government and the Prince of Orange, relative to the indemnity of the latter for the loss of his private property in Holland, has been definitively concluded and signed, through the mediation of France and Prussia. The particular dispositions of this arrangement are not known; it is generally reported, however, that the indemnity of the House of Orange is fixed at the rate of 8,000,000 of Dutch florins.

The French Government being informed that a great number of soldiers had

had come to Paris; in the hope of recovering the more speedily the arrears of their pay, directed the Prefects to inform them, that without ceasing to occupy itself in the amelioration of the condition of these brave men, who had fought in the defence of their country, it had desired that they would abstain from these journeys and applications, which are wholly useless, as the sums due would be forwarded to them as soon as possible, and only at their respective places of residence.

#### ITALY.

The constitution of the Cisalpine, or, as it is now termed, the Italian Republic, is at length definitively settled, and Bonaparte, in compliance with the *contemptible and disgraceful solicitations* of the Consulta has condescended to gratify their wishes, by accepting the office of President, or Supreme Director of the newly-constituted States, whose political force, and financial resources are completely at his devotion. He has been elected for ten years, at a salary of 500,000 livres *per annum*, and is indefinitely re-eligible to the exercise of his new sovereignty, while his Italian subjects are still to be controlled by the troops of France. Thus is the fate of the Cisalpine Republic determined, and Bonaparte invested with a new power, which, in the event of any future commotion in the French capital, secures him a continuance of eminent preponderance. The Duchy of Parma is to be annexed to the new Republic, and those of Genoa and Lucca, with the country of Piedmont, it is highly probable, will share the same fate, and thus will the colossal influence of France become strengthened by a formidable and consolidated system of power. Bonaparte will govern in Italy by a Vicegerent, and it remains to be seen in what manner this vast acquisition of influence to the Consular Throne will be received by the already jealous inhabitants of France.

The Moniteur of the 31st of January contains a very long detail of the proceedings of the Consulta of the Cisalpine Republic. It begins by stating, that the Cisalpine Republic, desirous of obtaining a definitive organization, made application for this purpose to the First Consul, and requested from the hand who had founded it in the year 6, and restored it two years after, that support which it had need of, in order to constitute itself into a body politic. The First Consul, in consequence of the wish expressed to him, was anxious to obtain all the information which the Cisalpines themselves might have concerning the interests of their country; and to

second the views of the First Consul, as well as to give him the desired information, an extraordinary Consulta of 450 Members, chosen from the most respectable Citizens of the Cisalpine Republic, was convoked by its Government.

Lyons was fixed upon as the place of sitting, as being the most convenient for that Republic as well as the First Consul, and being distinguished in its numerous relations with the Northern parts of Italy. The Minister of Foreign Relations repaired to Lyons on the 21st of December, and C. Marescalchi, Deputy of the Cisalpine Republic to the French Government, becoming in that quality the natural medium of the communications between the Minister and the Cisalpine Notables, presented to him, in succession, those of the Milanese, of the three ecclesiastical legations, of the countries detached from the State of Venice, of the *ci devant* Modenese, the Novarese, and the Valtelline. These partial conferences were attended with the advantage of establishing a more intimate relation between the Minister and the Notables of each of the territorial divisions of the Cisalpine Republic. A Committee of thirty Members was charged by the Consulta, united for the first time in a general assembly, to form double lists of candidates to fill the different places, in order that they might indicate to the First Consul those men recommended to them by the public opinion.

"The Committee of Thirty, after having discharged, with all possible deliberation, the duty imposed upon it, of preparing a choice of subjects capable of making a part of the Government of the Republic, now submits to you (to the First Consul of France) the result of its reflections upon the choice of First Magistrate, &c."

On the 26th of January the First Consul, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of the Interior, four Counsellors of State, twenty Prefects, and several General Officers, attended the sitting of the Cisalpine Consulta, and pronounced, in Italian, a speech to the following purport:—"The Cisalpine Republic has already experienced many vicissitudes. The first efforts made to constitute it have badly succeeded; invaded since by hostile armies, its existence seemed no longer probable, when the French people, a second time, drove, by force of arms, your enemies from your territory. The protection of France has prevailed—you have been recognized at Luneville.

The speech of the First Consul, interrupted



rupted at the end of every sentence by loud applause, was followed by the reading of the Constitution. It consists of fifteen heads or titles, subdivided into 128 sections, and it is of too great a length, as well as too little importance, to be given in detail. The Roman Catholic religion is announced to be the religion of the State, and the sovereignty resides in the whole of the citizens. The President is to exercise his functions for ten years. He has the originating of all laws and all diplomatic negotiations. He is exclusively invested with the executive power, which he is to exercise by the medium of the Ministers; and appoints the Ministers, the civil and diplomatic Agents, the Chiefs of the Army, and the Generals; but the law provides for the nomination of inferior rank. He names the Vice-president, who, in his absence, takes his place in the Consulta of the State, and represents him in all the capacities which he may choose to confide to him. The Vice-president's salary is fixed at 100,000 livres of Milan.

## EGYPT.

Intelligence has arrived from Alexandria of the murder of some of the Egyptian Beys. On the 22d of October the Captain Pacha invited all the Beys to breakfast; and, after many caresses, proposed to the whole of them to accompany him by water, in his own barge, to Alexandria, for the purpose of paying a visit of ceremony to the British Commandant there. Accordingly the Beys, with great confidence, accepted the offer of civility, and went with him into his boat; but they were scarcely seated, when the Pacha made a pretext of stepping ashore for a moment to his tent, on a subject of business; and the boat instantly putting off, they were told they were arrested, and were to be carried on board the Turkish ships of war to be sent to Constantinople. One or two of them were prompted to make an effort to resist, when they were instantly fallen upon, and the greater part of them most inhumanly put to death. Seven Beys and Agas; among whom were the principal Bey, Osman; young Mahomed Alnadar, together with five other Beys and Agas, perished in the boat: the remainder, amounting to five, who escaped the general massacre, were sent wounded as prisoners on board the fleet. About noon an interview took place between the Pacha and the British Commander in Chief, when the latter expressed himself with horror at the abominable act, and quitted the Pacha with the strongest signs

of indignation; his Excellency instantly resolved to demand the release of the Mamelukes (about 400) who were at this time surrounded in the Turkish camp; the immediate liberation of the Beys who had survived; together with the restoration of the bodies of the murdered Beys. But the answers sent to these requisitions being equivocal and unsatisfactory, General Stuart was ordered to march with four regiments of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and some cannon, to enforce the demand; when his Highness the Pacha did not think it advisable to resist the arguments of this formidable and persuasive embassy. The Mamelukes were released and given up to the General, together with the bodies of their murdered Beys. The Mamelukes, on receiving these remains of their masters and benefactors, embraced them with the deepest and loudest tokens of despair; and had them buried in the English camp.

## SWITZERLAND.

Intelligence has arrived from Berne, on the 21st of January, that the Commission appointed by the Senate, notified to them the return of the Landemann Reding. In order to settle the appointments to the Councils, a particular sitting is to be held. The Constitution of May 29 is to remain unaltered, with regard to the separation of the Thurgau from Schaffhausen, and of the latter from the Frickthal. The organization of the Cantons, and the first choice of their Magistrates, will be committed to the Central Government. There is no mention of uniting Leman and Argau. The Valais will be cheerfully conceded to France, since the cantonnement of a body of troops, which cannot be dispensed with, will thus not interfere with the Helvetic Neutrality.

## ALGIERS.

The French Journals contain a copy of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Algiers. By this Treaty, which was signed Dec. 17, all the old commercial and political relations between the two powers are to be renewed; all the goods belonging to the French African Company, that were seized, are to be restored; all French slaves are to be set at liberty, and in future, no French subject is to be made a slave, unless taken fighting against the subjects of the D-y.

## WEST INDIES.

The insurrection at Guadaloupe, we are sorry to hear, continued to rage with increased fury so late as the 15th of December, to the great detriment of English commerce, some of our merchant-ships having

having been captured by the privateers from that island. The leader of the rebels is a Mulatto, named Pelago, formerly a slave at Martinique. In 1792, when Lacroffe, the exiled Commander in Chief, instigated the Negroes to rise against their masters, Pelago assassinated his mistress, that he might plunder her treasures. In the next disturbances he commanded a company of Mulattoes. He afterwards enjoyed the confidence of Rochambeau, and defended, with the greatest courage, one of the redoubts of the Fort Bourbon, when the English attacked it. According to the last advices, the Negroes were on the eve of joining the Mulattoes, and a general convulsion was apprehended.

## AMERICA.

New York Papers up to the 25th of December give us the proceedings of the House of Representatives to the 18th, but nothing of moment had taken place, except a motion to repeal the acts imposing the discriminating duties between merchandize imported in American, and merchandize imported in foreign vessels. The motion, however, was not decided on the 17th. The French Treaty was laid before the Senate on the 14th, but strangers were excluded upon the discussion that followed. A letter from the Agent of the United States in St. Domingo, dated the 10th of November, states, that tranquillity was restored in that island.

A report upon the finances of the United States was made to Congress on the 13th of December, by which it appears, that the permanent expences of the State amounted to about 3,500,000 dollars, which sum, deducted from the estimated revenue of 10,600,000 dollars, leaves a sum of 7,100,000 dollars annually applicable to the payment of interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt. As this estimate was made upon a period of war, the saving by the peace upon freight, &c. is estimated at 200,000 dollars annually. Therefore the annual surplus applicable may be confidently estimated at 7,300,000 dollars. The debt of the United States on the first of January last, amounted to 77,881,890 dollars, and 29 cents, or better than sixteen millions sterling.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Some speedy change in Administration is daily expected, but the negotiations which have hitherto been carried on have in general proved abortive. Mr. Grey, it is said, has absolutely declined; when applied to, the terms upon which he insisted were a Reform in the Representative

Body, together with several other amendments of minor consequence. The latter were all acceded to him, but Mr. Addington peremptorily refused the former article: this, however, in Mr. Grey's opinion, an opinion to which he has been permanently attached from the commencement of his political life, was an article which he could not relinquish, although, as to individual measures, he means to excite no opposition, excepting in cases of palpable impropriety. We understand that the conduct of Mr. Grey has been followed by the more tried and prominent characters among the old Whigs.

Mr. Pitt, it is well known, is daily falling in the estimation of every party whatever, in proportion as the character of his incoherent, unsystematic, and fatal administration is coolly and impartially studied.

The House of Commons met on the 2d of February, pursuant to adjournment. There was some curiosity in the public to know whether any thing would take place to throw light on the present state of affairs. No question was asked, nothing occurred to call for any important explanation relative to the Definitive Treaty. Mr. Canning asked a question of the Minister respecting the sale of the King's lands in the West Indies, as connected with the supply for the civil list which is to be proposed. Mr. Canning gave the House to understand that he meant to object to the sale in question, as it must be upon such terms as would make the proceeds comparatively nothing. After this, some conversation took place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Jones, about the Income-tax. Mr. Jones talked of a motion he had intended to bring forward for the repeal of it; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the matter might come under the consideration of Members in bringing forward the Ways and Means, but that he wished to be understood as at present giving no direct or implied pledge of proposing the repeal of the Income-tax.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, on the 15th of February, presented a petition, which he said was signed by upwards of 200 persons concerned in the bookelling and printing business in this metropolis, stating, that in consequence of a late Act of Parliament, imposing an additional duty upon paper and mill board, their interests were materially affected; that the duty fell directly on their capital, and but slowly on the public, as they were obliged, upon every publication, to pay the duty upon the

the whole of the paper used, though probably the edition did not sell for five or six years; that, in order to enable them to sell their publications at a moderate price, they were obliged to print off a much more considerable number of copies than they could immediately dispose of, which, added to the expence of printing, and the purchase of copy-right, rendered their profits extremely precarious. Thus far the petition stated the inconveniences of the act, as relating to the home-trade. With respect to the exports, it stated, that within these few months, editions of the most celebrated British authors had been printed on the Continent, and sold at less than half price. Upon the whole, the petitioners felt their trade must cease, if the House did not interfere. He concluded by moving for leave to bring up the petition, which was granted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he by no means wished to object to the petition lying on the table; on the contrary, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would give notice of his intention of moving, that it should be referred to a committee. Mr. Lefevre gave notice, that in consequence of what had been said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he should move to refer the petition to a committee on Monday.

On the same day, his Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, acquainting the House, "that he felt the greatest concern at being under the necessity of informing them, that the provision appointed out of the civil list for defraying the expences of his household had been found inadequate to support the same; in consequence of which, certain debts had been unavoidably incurred, an account of which his Majesty had ordered to be laid before the House of Commons. His Majesty relied on the zeal and affection of his Commons to take the same into consideration, and to adopt such measures as circumstances may require."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should move that the message should be referred to the Committee of Supply. He should the next day present an account of the expences of the civil list, and on Wednesday move to refer the account to a Select Committee.

#### JOSEPH WALL.

The public attention having, during the last month, been much excited towards the remarkable case of Joseph Wall, late Governor of Goree, we have collected the following authentic particulars relative to his life, character, and execution for a murder com-

mitted by him about twenty years since:—Joseph Wall was the eldest, and, previous to his final catastrophe, the only surviving son of Mr. Gerald Wall, a respectable farmer at Abbeyleix, in Queen's County, Ireland, on the estate of Lord Knapton, now Earl Devon. Of his two younger brothers, Augustine died in Ireland, about twenty-one years since, and Patrick, much about the same time, while under the Governor's command, as a subaltern-officer at Goree. All three were men of uncommon stature, athletic form, and personal comeliness. About the beginning of the year 1760, towards the close of the war then existing, Joseph and Augustine entered as cadets in the army, and volunteered for foreign service. Both distinguished themselves by the greatest personal bravery at the taking of the Havannah, and many other eminent expeditions; when on the conclusion of the peace Joseph returned home with the rank of captain. Joseph afterwards obtained a command in the service of the East India Company, and went out in that capacity to Bombay, from whence, in a few years, he returned to Ireland. With a comely and rather elegant person, the advantage of travel, and that polish which the manners of young men were wont to derive from the old military school, Captain Wall turned his projects towards the acquisition of a rich heiress; and having occasionally seen a wealthy spinster, of the name of Miss Gregory, at an inn in the village, where the principal part of his father's property lay, on her way to and from the metropolis, he took occasion to introduce himself to the lady, *sans ceremonie*, in so gallant a way, and pressed his suit in a style so coercive, that the lady instituted a prosecution against him for assault and defamation. Seeing no likelihood of obtaining his object in Ireland, he transferred his speculations to England, where for some years he divided his time between the metropolis and the most eminent watering-places—alternately a zealous votary to fortune-hunting, intrigue and the gaming-table. Unsuccessful in his main pursuit of a wealthy wife, and much embarrassed in his circumstances, he found interest to procure the government of Goree, with the rank of colonel to a regiment on that station. The appointment of Governor of Goree was never estimated by military men as a mark of very distinguished favour from a war-minister. As the troops destined to garrison that fortress were generally regiments in disgrace for mutiny, deserting their colours, riot, or some such cause, and their ranks usually recruited by desperadoes, picked from the convicts in goals, or incorrigibles in military prisons—it is not to be presumed that an officer would be selected for the government of such a garrison, who was distinguished either for benevolence of heart, or gentleness of manners. Weaknesses of this kind formed none of the blemishes of Wall's administration. The in-

stance

stance for which, at the distance of more than twenty years, he paid the forfeiture of his life, gives his character a feature of such "rigour beyond the law" as marks a disposition amply fitted to deal with the kind of persons he had to govern. On his arrival in England, after his abandonment of the Goree government, a series of charges, highly criminal and atrocious in their nature, were exhibited against him by a Captain Roberts, who had been under his command at Goree. Upon some of those charges he was called before the Privy Council, and (if the writer mistakes not) brought to trial before a court-martial at the Horse-guards; but the principal witnesses not being arrived, and strong apprehensions being entertained that the vessel on board of which they were had been lost on her passage homewards, he was suffered to go at large, and went to Bath, where he formed the first acquaintance with the lady who now survives to lament his fate. But, on the arrival of the principal witnesses in London, two messengers were dispatched to Bath for his apprehension, from whose custody he contrived by stratagem to escape at Reading. He walked sixty miles across the country before he took a carriage, when he proceeded into Scotland, and there remained till a favourable occasion offered for his passing to the Continent. It was during this anxious period that he became acquainted with Mrs. Wall, and, marrying her, she accompanied him into France; and, as appeared from the evidence on his trial, lived in various parts of the Continent, until his return to England; when the death of Captain Roberts, about ten years since, in Ireland, and the supposed dissolution or dispersion of the principal witnesses, led him to rely with security in his surrendering himself for trial. It is said that he returned to this country in 1797, and resided for several years past at a Nurseryman's, near Tottenham-court-road, under the name of Thompson, where none but his most intimate friends were ever suffered to see him. The immediate motive which induced him to surrender himself was a circumstance of a pressing nature. There was a considerable property belonging to his wife in the hands of trustees, which (or part of which) he had frequently applied for: but they, knowing the circumstances in which he was placed, and that he could not legally sue them for it, without exposing himself to the danger of a criminal prosecution, constantly resisted his applications for money. Wishing to free himself from this difficulty, and to be enabled to appear as a plaintiff in a court of justice (being then in the situation of an outlaw), he formed the determination of surrendering himself for trial, in the imagination that he should be acquitted.—Evan Lewis (a Bow-street-officer) was the first and principal witness called on the trial. He said he was a soldier in the garrison of Goree, in 1782; he landed in April 1779, and continued till

the year 1783; a private at first; he was made a corporal and serjeant by Governor Wall. In July, 1782, he was a corporal doing serjeant's duty; he was the orderly-serjeant on the 10th and 11th of July, 1782; the Governor left the island on the 11th. His departure was announced a day or two before. He observed, on the morning of the 10th, at the gate before the Governor's house, fifteen or twenty men coming from the barracks way. They went past the Governor's to the Commissary's house. Ensign Deering was Commissary. Governor Wall desired witness to go and ask what they wanted. They said they were going to the Commissary to settle about the short allowance of provisions before he went to England. Witness then told them, by the Governor's orders, to go back to their barracks, or they would be flogged. They retired submissively; they were unarmed. In about an hour and a half another party came, rather more in number. Armstrong was among them; they were also unarmed. The Governor asked Armstrong what they wanted? Armstrong answered, their short-allowance money. "You are a fool," (said the Governor) "get back to your barracks." Armstrong held his hat in his hand all the time, and retired immediately, without saying a word. The men had been for some months on short allowance, and it was known that the Commissary was to come away with the Governor; both the applications were in the forenoon. In the evening, the officers that dined with the Governor went away earlier than usual; the Governor walked towards the parade, the witness attending him. The Governor walked up and down on the ramparts, opposite the main-guard; after some time, he ran suddenly by the witness, and began to beat a man that was in arms, in front of the guard-house; he beat him, first with his sword, and then with a bayonet which he took from the sentinel; he then put both him and the sentinel into confinement. The Governor then ordered the drum to beat, and when the men assembled, they were ordered to form in a circle; they obeyed directly; they were without arms. The Governor was in the center, with Captains Lacy, Ford, Fall, and Shanley. The carriage of a six-pounder was brought from the ramparts, and there were blacks within the circle. The Governor spoke with the officers for a little time, and then called Benjamin Armstrong from the ranks, where he stood in his place as serjeant; Armstrong came out. He was ordered to strip by Governor Wall. He was then tied to the gun-carriage, and flogged with rope by black men, changing at every twenty-five lashes. Governor Wall was in the circle, urging and threatening the blacks to lay on. The witness heard him say several times—"Lay on, you black b——s, as I lay on you. Cut him to the heart, cut him to the liver!" He believes

believes Armstrong called for mercy ; but does not recollect in what words. After punishment, Armstrong was taken to the hospital, where he died in a few days. There was not the least appearance of mutiny or disorder. There was no court-martial held in any shape on Armstrong, nor was he ever called on for a defence.—The rope with which Armstrong was flogged, was about an inch in diameter.—The Governor went off next morning. Several other witnesses were examined ; they all agreed in there being no mutiny. The prisoner's letters and returns to Lord Sydney, on his arrival in England, were produced by a clerk from the Secretary of State's Office, and read. They stated that the garrison had been for several months on short allowance, but make no mention of a mutiny. The prisoner's counsel called the following witnesses :—Harriet Lacy, the widow of Captain Lacy, who succeeded the prisoner in the government of Goree, said the men came up twice in a mutinous manner to the Governor's house. They amounted to between seventy and eighty, and their demand was for short allowance, not due in the prisoner's time, but in that of his predecessor. She proved a consultation with three officers. On her cross-examination she swore positively that one Carey, and not Evan Lewis, was the orderly serjeant on that day, at the Governor's house, which Lewis contradicted. Sarah Faulkner said, she heard the deceased and others desire serjeant Befon to make out an account, and the latter answered that they were not aware of the consequences of such proceedings ; to which they replied, that if the Governor should not comply, they would have his life. She also swore positively, that Carey, and not Lewis, was the orderly serjeant at the Government-house on that day. Lewis as positively confirmed his own statement. John Faulkner swore that there was a trial ; that Captain Lacy charged Armstrong with mutiny, threatening to stop the Governor, and to bring the stores on shore. Armstrong made no defence. The Governor had retired without the line while Captain Lacy and the other officers were deliberating, that is, from a quarter of an hour to half an hour. The sentence was then pronounced, that 800 lashes should be given him, by the interpreter and his people ; the surgeon was present during the whole of the punishment ; the rope was not thicker than a man's little finger. The above was the chief of the evidence produced by the prisoner, as applied to the fact, which, on cross-examination, proved extremely contradictory. In addition, he received a good and humane character from a number of gentlemen who had known him for many years, among whom were General Forbes, Governor Mackenzie, &c. After which the Chief Baron summed up the evidence ; when the Jury retired from the box, and after deliberating about three quarters of

an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty. After trial he was conducted into a cell ; and was so far favoured as not to have irons put on ; but a person was employed as a guard to watch him during the night, to prevent his doing violence to himself. His bed was brought to him in the cell, on which he threw himself in an agony of mind, saying, it was his intention not to rise until they called him on the fatal morning. The Sheriffs were precise in their orders with respect to confining him to the usual diet of bread and water, preparatory to the awful event. As Mr. Wall had been twice respited, it was doubted by the public whether he would be executed or not.—Newgate and the Old Bailey had for several days been at intervals a scene of tumult and confusion, by the resort of people of all descriptions, anxious to learn the final result of the Privy Council, who had held several deliberations on the conduct and case of the late unhappy prisoner. One of the Sheriffs on Wednesday afternoon waited upon Lord Pelham, to know whether a further respite or pardon was in contemplation, when his Lordship stated, that there was little or no hope ; and desired, that, if the Sheriffs did not receive official orders from him to the contrary, the sentence was to be carried into execution in the usual manner in the morning. Mrs. Wall went to the prison on Wednesday evening. About eleven o'clock, she took an affectionate adieu of her husband. The scene was such as demonstrated all the tender sensibilities which they possessed in favour of each other. They at last parted. In an agony of despair, his last words were, "God bless you, my dear ! take care of my children, and endeavour to represent me to them in as favourable a way as possible !" About two in the morning, he said to the two men who had constantly attended him in the condemned cell, "'Tis a very long night ; I wish much for the particular period when I am doomed to settle my last accounts." In a few minutes after, he observed, "I most earnestly request that I may not be pulled by the legs when I am suffering, but that the cord may be placed properly, and that I may be allowed to depart as fairly and easily as is consistent with my sentence." The crowd began to collect at the early hour of five o'clock ; about six there appeared at least seven or eight thousand ; at seven more than three times the number ; and, in three quarters of an hour after, the streets adjoining, viz. Snow-hill, St. Sepulchre's, Newgate, the Old Bailey, and even Ludgate-hill, were filled with spectators from all parts of the town, to the number of fifty or sixty thousand. About eight he ascended the scaffold, dressed in an old light brown mixed coat and black velvet collar, pantaloons, and slippers ; he held a handkerchief in his hand—his appearance produced a very disgraceful sensation in the mob—he

was received with three distinct huzzas on coming out: this appeared to agitate him much. He conversed for a few moments with the ordinary, and begged that he might not be pulled by the heels. The populace, at the moment when the rope was put about the neck of the criminal, raised another shout; and this expression of the public opinion, shook his fortitude greatly; he turned to the executioner with some agitation, and requested him, without delay, to finish the

punishment. He was accordingly launched into eternity, and appeared for a considerable time to suffer great pain. The handkerchief, which is usually dropped as a signal for the executioner to perform his duty, was held firm till the body was carried off, according to the sentence, for dissection. His body was not exposed to public view, as usual in such cases; but after some forms of dissection, was consigned to his relations.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, &c.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The city of London have lately begun to pull down some of their old granaries, in Tooley-street, which have been built upwards of two centuries, as appears from the following inscription now on a stone, on part of the premises: "This worke was begunne and finished at the charges of the Bridg House, Sir George Barn then being Lord Maior of the Citi of London, 1587." They were chiefly built of chefnut-wood; and notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed, some of the timbers are now so found, that a saw can hardly penetrate them. About a century ago, these granaries were occupied by some of the principal companies of the city, for the laudable purpose of housing corn in times of plenty, which, in times of scarcity, they retailed out to the poor of their respective companies, at reduced prices.

At a late Court of Common Council of the City of London, Mr. Cowley moved, "that the annual gift to Mrs. Martha Middleton, of 20l. (a lineal descendant of Sir Hugh Middleton,) be increased to 50l. per annum. The annuity was accordingly voted. On this occasion, Mr. Cowley read an abstract from *Snow*, wherein it was stated "that Sir Hugh Middleton was a public spirited man and had rendered great services to the city of London: particularly by bringing the New River to London, and thereby expending his whole fortune;" which was the cause of the present petitioner being in want.

*Summary of the Exports from the island of Jamaica, as laid before the Honourable House of Assembly, from the 30th Sept. 1800, to the 30th Sept. 1801.*—From the port of Kingston, 57,398 hogheads 8395 tierces, 2272 barrels of sugar; 18195 puncheons, 893 hogheads of rum; 88 bags, 12 casks of ginger; 3534 bags, 273 casks of pimento; and 9,992,859 lbs. of coffee. From the different out-ports, 65,353 hogheads, 10,309 tierces, 429 barrels of sugar; 30,633 puncheons, 521 hogheads of rum; 151 bags of ginger; 10,550 bags, 375 casks of pimento; and 3,408,609 lbs. of coffee. Cattle imported during the same

period: At Kingston, 2203 horses, 4231 mules, 199 asses, and 3601 horned cattle. At the different out-ports, 241 horses, 228 mules, and 879 horned cattle.

The new iron bridge at Staines, is already in great forwardness; it measures 180 feet in the span; the stone piers of the late bridge, are also removing.

The society of Quakers, in this metropolis, have lately disavowed, in the public prints, the charge which has been made against them, of *commercial combinations*, to monopolize corn and flour. They solemnly deny that the charge attaches to them, in any respect, and challenge any man to come forward to prove that it does.

At a late general meeting of the Proprietors of the London Bread and Flour Company, at the Albion Mills, Mr. Wyatt's proposal of selling the ground and materials of that mill, for the use of the company, was taken into consideration and finally agreed on. The premises are either sold, or are to be sold, for the sum of 14,000l. and a fraction, subject to a ground rent of 480l. per annum; and a flour mill, and other works, are to be erected on them, which will cost about 45,000l. more.

A recent determination of the Court of Exchequer, has made a considerable and important alteration, with regard to the law of *tythes*; it has been adjudged upon solemn argument, in the Court of Exchequer, that *tythes are not payable for the forced productions of nature in bot-bouffes*. The recognition of a contrary law has ever been considered as a most unjust oppression. The judges, with the exception of Mr. Baron Graham, were unanimous in abrogating the law, as it has been hitherto conceived to exist.

A letter has been lately sent to the Commissioners of the Navy, announcing a donation of 10,000l. to Greenwich-hospital, and the same sum to the Chest at Chatham. The author of this princely donation modestly signs himself, *A Friend to the Navy*. He is unknown.

*Married.*] J. Mc Kirdy, esq. of Demarara,

to Miss Elliott, eldest daughter of D. Elliott, esq. of the Crescent, Minories.

J. P. Judd, esq. Captain in the West Essex Militia, to Miss F. Lloyd, youngest daughter of the Reverend W. Lloyd, of the Charter-house.

At the house of the Honorable T. Erskine, in Lincoln's inn-fields, S. Holland, M.D. of Great Portland-street, to Miss F. Erskine, eldest daughter of the Honorable Thomas Erskine.

Mr. H. Hulbert, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Stubbs, of Cannon-street.

F. Chulle, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Mrs. Lee.

T. Pearce, esq. of Millbank, Westminster, to Miss Murray, of Windsor.

Sir Frances Vincent, bart. to Miss Bouverie, 4th daughter of the Honorable E. Bouverie, esq. M.P. for Northampton.

Mr. Hardy, surgeon, to Miss Hurst, both of Walworth.

At Hackney, Mr. R. Heathfield, to Miss Eames.

J. H. Hobson, esq. barrister, to Miss Twigge, eldest daughter of S. Twigge, esq. of Guildford-street, Queen-square.

Mr. J. White, of Holborn, to Miss M. Pearson, niece of Sir Richard Pearson, Deputy Governor of Greenwich-hospital.

At Lambeth, Patrick Playfair, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss J. Playfair, daughter of the Rev. Principal Playfair, of the University of St. Andrew's.

At Marybone, Captain W. H. Maxwell, of the 3d regiment of Guards, to Miss Figgins, only daughter of the late Captain Figgins, formerly of the 67th regiment.

Monfieur Pugin, of Edward-street, Portman-square, to Miss C. Welby, of Islington.

E. Warren, esq. of Guildford-street, son of the late Dr. Warren, to Miss L. Smith, daughter of the late Robert Smith, esq. of Basinghall-street.

S. Young, esq. of North Audley-street, to Miss A. Biggs, of Drury-lane Theatre.

W. Mills, esq. late of Calcutta, to Miss C. M. Raffles, of Pentonville.

R. Dewar, esq. to Miss West, both of Clapham.

In Portland-place, the Right Honourable Lord Sinclair, to Miss Chisholme.

Mr. B. Uphill, of Brydges-street, Covent Garden, to Miss M. Child, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

J. Du Bois, esq. merchant, of Alderman's-walk, to Miss A. M. Stone, of Brixton-house, Surrey.

At Lewisham, J. Walker, esq. to Miss Apollonia Larkin, of Blackheath.

At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Golden, of Islington, to Miss Mortimer, of Newington-place.

W. Smith, esq. of Barking, Essex, to Miss Manley, eldest daughter of J. Manley, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

W. Lowe, esq. of the Inner Temple, to

Miss E. Manley, second daughter of J. Manley, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

*Died.*] At his house, in Brook-street, Hanover-square, in his 89th year, the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, L.L.D. F.R.S. and Baron Mendip. His lordship, who was formerly a high political character, was, as is well remembered, a strenuous supporter of Lord North's administration. He succeeded in his titles and estates, by his nephew, Lord Viscount Clifden, of Ireland.

Dr. G. Wallis, of Red Lion-square. He was author of an Essay on the Gout, notes on Dr. Sydenham, and several other works of considerable celebrity.

At his house, in Pall Mall, in his 87th year, Paul Vaillant, esq. formerly a very eminent bookseller, and who served the office of one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex on the execution of the unfortunate Earl Ferrars, in 1760, and received from his lordship a present of his gold watch, for his very humane attention on the melancholy occasion.

Major Winter, he expired while entering the Sessions-house, for the purpose of giving evidence on the trial of Governor Wall, (lately executed on the charge of wilfully murdering Serjeant Armstrong, at Goree, on the coast of Africa). He was subpoenaed both by the crown and the prisoner, and attended the summonses with very great reluctance, as he had been heard to declare. He was rather in an infirm state of health and nervous; and there is not the smallest doubt, in the opinion of his friends, but the terror of a cross examination at the Old Bailey, had such an effect on his feelings, that he died under the apprehension of it.

As Kensington, in his 74th year, J. Rapalje, esq. late of Long Island, in the State of New York.

In Cork-street. Mrs. Davis.

In her 79th year, in consequence of a fright, occasioned by her cloaths accidentally taking fire, about a fortnight before, Lady Jane Courtenay, aunt to the Marquis of Bute.

W. Clutterbuck, esq. of Bushey, Herts.

Aged 65, Mr. T. Smith, of Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

At Clapham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late J. Wilson, esq.

At his house, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, T. Walker, esq. serjeant at law, and accountant general of the Court of Chancery.

Mrs. Hunter, wife of Dr. Hunter, of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

In Soho-square, J. White, esq. Deputy Clerk of the Committee of the House of Commons.

Miss Pickerill, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

In his 52d year, Mr. J. Young, of Abchurch-lane.

Mrs. Goodall, relict of the late R. Goodall, esq. of Chapel-yard, Spital-square.

Mrs. Turner, wife of W. Turner, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

In Hertfordshire, Mrs. M. Leake, widow of the late Stephen Martin Leake, esq. Garter King of Arms.

At Fulham, Captain H. Collins, of the navy.

In Stafford-place, Pimlico, Rear Admiral Brenton.

At Islington, Captain J. Wintersgill Piercy, of the East India Company's service.

At Hammer-smith, H. House, esq. late of Pall Mall. This gentleman, formerly a wine merchant, was father of Westminster, and the leader of that truly respectable party, who, in 1780, invited Mr. Fox to present himself a candidate for that city.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Paul, wife of N. Paul, esq.

At Woolwich, Mr. W. Blyth, purser of the Matilda ship of war.

At the Reverend J. Roe's, Muscovy-court, Tower-hill, aged 17, Mr. E. Greaves, of Barbadoes.

Mrs. Freemantle, relict of J. Freemantle, esq. formerly secretary of the Customs.

Mr. J. Slack, master of the Gloucester Hotel, Piccadilly.

At Lord Keith's house, Harley-street, the Honorable Miss Plumrose Elphinstone.

In his 68th year, Mr. W. Ewsters, of Chiffwell-street.

In the prime of life, T. Plummer, esq. of Gray's-inn-square.

In her apartments, in St. James's, the Honorable Miss Jefferies, Maid of Honor to the Queen.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Cuckow, of St. George's Place, Surrey.

In his 75th year, Mr. J. Walford, apothecary, of Garlick-hill, and many years member of the Common Council, of the city of London.

Mr. R. Henderson, merchant, of Queen-street, Cheap-side.

At Chertsey, L. Porter, esq.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, in his 83d year, the Rev. E. Lockwood, of Dew's-hall, Essex.

In Queen Ann-street-west, J. Willes, esq. of Astrop-house, Northamptonshire.

Mrs. Robinson, of New Bond-street.

In Lant-street, Southwark, D. Mc Andrew, esq.

At Pinner, W. Miles, esq. formerly a colonel in the army.

In Great George-street, Westminster, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Merrick, sister of the late Earl of Londonderry.

In Bond-street, the Rev. Mr. Green, late of Reading.

Mrs. Morrison, wife of P. Morrison, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

Mrs. Varley, of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The Rev. G. Watson Hand, Archdeacon of Dorset, Rector of St. George, Botolph Lane,

Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and Prebendary of the Cathedrals of St. Paul and Salis-bury.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Leicester, At Greenwich, in his 82d year, Dr. P. D. Layard, L.L.D. and F.R.S. father to the Dean of Bristol, and brother to the Dukes of An-caster. He was Vice President of the British Lying-in-hospital, of which, he was considered as the founder.

At Edmonton, aged 72, Mr. T. Wood, brother of the late Mr. Spencer Wood, of Blackfriars.

Mr. G. Cockings, for the last 30 years, register of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi.

E. A. Barr, youngest son of Mr. Barr, of Brydges-street, Covent Garden.

In Mansfield-street, Portland-place, in his 62d year, the Most Noble the Duke of St. Alban's, &c. &c. Grand Falconer of England. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Aubrey, Earl of Burford.

In Basinghall-street, T. Townsend, esq. Blackwell-hall factor.

Near the Terrace, Finsbury-square, Mrs. Baillie, wife of A. F. Baillie, esq. of the navy.

In Percy-street, after a painful illness of 12 days, W. Browne, esq. late Governor of the island of Bermuda, and formerly one of his Majesty's Council, at Boston, in New England.

Mr. R. Bland, of Bromley, Middlesex.

At Kennington, Mrs. De Lafons, wife of Mr. J. De Lafons, of the Broadway, Black-friars.

At his father's house, in the Tower, aged 17, Ensign C. Paterfon, of the 3d West India regiment, youngest son of Lieutenant Colonel Paterfon, commandant of Invalids in the Tower Garrison.

At his house, Westminster-road, Mr. W. Gates, late of the Old Swan public-house, London Bridge.

On the 4th of February, I. Solly, esq. He might be called happy, if that epithet belongs to man; as he attained the height of human wishes in fullness of days, prosperity, and general esteem. Having faithfully fulfilled all the duties of life, as well as enjoyed all its felicities; he met his approaching end with fortitude and composure, amidst the affectionate endearments of a numerous family, which he truly loved, the grateful regards of many who experienced his liberality or friendship, and the cheerful hopes and prospects of christianity which he cordially professed and uniformly adorned.

Literature sustained an irreparable loss on Friday morning, the 26th instant, in the death of the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D. known throughout Europe for his erudition on Biblical and Classical subjects, and particularly celebrated for his admirable Translation of the Bible. As we received the intelligence of this event just as our Magazine



was completed for press, we are unable to attempt to do justice to his memory till next month, when we trust we shall be able to gratify the expectations of his numerous friends.

At Richmond, Dr. John Moore, a native of Scotland. Author of *Zeluco*, and of *Travels in France, Germany and Switzerland*. His father, the Rev. Charles Moore, was a clergyman of the established church, and greatly esteemed for the purity of his manners and the amiableness of his disposition. He was one of the ministers of Stirling, where his only surviving son was born in 1730, and he contrived in that country, and at that time of day, to live in a respectable manner on the usual stipend of about 100l. or 120l. a year. On the demise of his father about the year 1735, John, then a boy of five years old, removed with his mother to Glasgow of which she was a native, and where a small fortune left her by her father was situated. This lady was distinguished by the strength of her understanding, which enabled her to conduct her own affairs, and superintend the education of her son with becoming propriety; she was at the same time eminent for her piety, which the early infused into the mind of her only child, as well as for the benevolence of her heart, that enabled her to cherish a love of humanity in others, while she herself exhibited a living example of its effects. Young Moore, after the necessary preparation at the grammar school, was *matriculated* at the University of Glasgow, and attended its various classes. Being destined for the profession of medicine, he was placed under the care of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner of that day, who, like the greater part of the physicians among his own countrymen, did not disdain to unite the kindred arts of surgery and pharmacy. The student at the same time that he witnessed the Doctor's mode of treating diseases, attended the lectures of Dr. Hamilton then Anatomical Demonstrator, as well as the medical ones of Dr. Cullen, his relation, whose fame soon after obtained for him a professor's chair in the University of Edinburgh. After Mr. Moore had obtained a sufficient knowledge of the usual practice, he determined to improve himself by visiting foreign parts, and a good opportunity presented itself at this period. His Royal Highness Wm. Duke of Cumberland, uncle to his present Majesty, after having extinguished a domestic rebellion in Scotland, had repaired to the Continent in order to combat our foreign enemies there. He at that period (1747) commanded the allied army in Flanders, and as much instruction and information was to be derived from the scenes of slaughter attendant on a bloody campaign, students from all parts of the empire flocked thither, with a view of observing and improving by the practice of the hospitals. Luckily for Mr. Moore, he obtained an introduction which

tended not a little to facilitate his pursuits, for he was presented by his relations to the Duke of Argyle, then a commoner, and representative of Glasgow in Parliament, who was also Lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot, ready to embark for Flanders, in order to serve under his Royal Highness the Commander in chief. He accordingly accompanied him on board, and passed over to the Continent under his protection. On his reaching Maastricht, in Brabant, our young surgeon attended the military hospitals there in quality of a mate, the usual preliminary step, and as he expected, soon enjoyed a sufficiency of practice, for the patients were at this time exceedingly numerous, in consequence of the unfortunate battle of Lauffeldt. From Maastricht Mr. Moore afterwards removed to Flushing, whither he repaired and spent the winter of 1747, in consequence of recommendations from Mr. Middleton, Director General of the military hospitals to the Earl of Albemarle; whence he was detached to the assistance of the surgeon of the Coldstream regt. of foot guards, commanded by that Gen. Braddock, who was afterwards doomed to expiate his rashness and ignorance of American warfare by death and defeat. He accompanied this regiment from Flushing to Breda, where he spent the winter of 1748 in garrison, and on the conclusion of peace accompanied General Braddock to England. A little attendance to dates will suffice to shew, at what an early period the subject of these memoirs was thrown, as it were, upon the world; for we find him leaving his native country, and acting as a surgeon's mate in the 17th year of his age. When he was about eighteen Mr. Moore repaired to London, with the advantage of two years constant practice: so far was good, but he soon perceived that it would be highly proper to reap as much benefit as possible from theory also. He accordingly deemed it necessary to attend the anatomical lectures of his countryman Dr. Hunter, and derive every possible assistance that could be obtained in the British capital. After this, as Paris at that period possessed and actually merited the reputation of being the best school in Europe, he determined to go thither, and actually set out soon after in company with the late Sir William Fordyce, who like himself had served on the Continent, and like himself also became a physician. Luckily for the former, Lord Albemarle, whom he had known in Flanders, and who while he acted in the capacity of a General under the Duke of Cumberland, was at the same time Colonel of the Coldstream, of which Mr. Moore had been surgeon's mate, happened at this very period to be the British Ambassador at the Court of Versailles. Having paid his respects at the English hotel immediately after his arrival, Mr. Moore was instantly recognized and protected by his Excellency, who had a high opinion of his merit;

merit; in consequence of which, he appointed him surgeon to his household. This situation, which was highly desirable for a young man, afforded him an opportunity of being with the Ambassador, and participating in the good company and good cheer of his table; but as Mr. Moore's attachment to his profession was at that time unbounded, he preferred to lodge nearer the hospitals, and other sources of instruction, with which a more distant part of the capital abounded, than at the *hotel de Mirepoix*, situated close to the Invalids, and in a more fashionable district. He accordingly chose to live in lodgings, in a quarter more congenial to his habits and pursuits, and visited Lord Albemarle's family only when his assistance was required. After residing two years in Paris, it was proposed by Dr. Gordon, who was not infensible to the assiduity and improvements of his former pupil, that he should return to Glasgow, and enter into partnership with him—a custom very common in North Britain, and necessarily resulting from the extensiveness of a practice, which, among the other branches of medical science, embraced that of midwifery. Mr. Moore by the advice of his friends accepted the invitation, but deemed it proper to take London in his way, and while there, in addition to the lectures of Dr. Hunter, which he had attended before, he went through a course under Dr. Smellie, then a celebrated *accoucheur*. On his return to Glasgow, the subject of these memoirs practised there during the space of two years, but when a *diploma* was granted by the University of that city to his partner, he chose to prescribe as a physician alone, an example which, at that period, was only followed in the great towns, and is still unknown in the more northern counties. On this occasion, Mr. Moore still continued to act as a surgeon; and, as a partner appeared to be necessary, he chose Mr. Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy, as his associate. Mr. Moore remained for a considerable period at Glasgow; but when he had attained his fortieth year, an incident occurred that gave a new turn to his ideas, and opened new pursuits and situations to a mind naturally active and inquisitive. James George, Duke of Hamilton, a young nobleman of great promise, being affected with a consumptive disorder, in 1769, he was attended by Mr. Moore, who has always spoken of this youth in terms of the highest admiration; but as his malady baffled all the efforts of medicine, he yielded to his pressure, after a lingering illness, in the fifteenth year of his age. This event, which Mr. Moore recorded, together with the extraordinary endowments of his patient, on his tomb in the burying-place at Hamilton, led to a more intimate connection with this noble family. The late Duke of Hamilton, being like his brother, of a sickly constitution, his mother, the Duchess of Argyle, determined that he should travel

in company with some gentleman, who to a knowledge of medicine added an acquaintance with the Continent. Both these qualities were united in the person of Dr. Moore, who by this time had obtained the degree of M. D. from the University of Glasgow. They accordingly set out together, and they spent a period of no less than five years abroad, during which they visited France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. On their return, in 1778, Dr. Moore brought his family from Glasgow to London, and in the course of the next year appeared the fruits of his travels, in "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," in 2 vols. 8vo.—Two years after, in 1781, he published a continuation of the same work, in two additional volumes, intitled "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." Having spent so large a portion of his time either in Scotland or on the Continent, he could not expect suddenly to attain an extensive practice in the capital; perhaps, indeed, his travels and literary recreations rendered him averse from engaging in the hurry, bustle and intrigue, incident to the profession of a London physician; he however was, till the time of his death, consulted by his particular friends. As if to prove, however, that he was neither unworthy, nor incapable of employment, in 1785 he published his "Medical Sketches," a work, like all his other productions, favourably received; he is, however, supposed to have given some offence to a few narrow-minded men among his brethren, by the disclosure of certain *arcana* which they wish for the sake of their interest to conceal, and therefore consider it as high treason for any one to reveal. The next of our author's works which we shall mention, is his *Zeluco*. This performance abounds with many interesting events, but its chief tendency is directed towards the education of youth, as it fully evinces the fatal effects resulting from uncontrolled passion on the part of a darling son, and unconditional compliance on that of a fond mother. While drawing the character of his hero, the author considers himself employed in "tracing the windings of vice, and delineating the disgusting features of villainy." This story is calculated rather to affect the reader with horror, than warn him by example; it abounds, however, with incident, but it is to be hoped that a character so atrocious as that of *Zeluco* never existed in life, and is only to be met with in the pages of a novel. A great and important event, no less than that of the French Revolution, now occupied the minds and writings of the literary world. Dr. Moore, instead of surveying it at a distance, like the bulk of mankind, was lucky enough to contemplate a most critical portion of it on the spot: he was not, indeed, lucky enough to be present at the period when the Bastille, a structure dedicated for

centuries to the crimes of a capricious and unbridled despotism, was overcome by the momentary exertions of a people who aspired to be free; but he resided in France when the horde of foreign mercenaries, that presumed to give law to an independent state, was routed and driven back by the energetic enthusiasm of a whole people, rather than the arms of the troops of the line! And, alas! it was his fate also to witness the murders, the crimes, and the barbarities of September, 1792, when the atrocious machinations of a few ruffian enthusiasts deluged Paris with innocent blood, and afforded a pretence to fanaticise the greater part of Europe against the infant liberties of France. The Doctor having made the necessary preparations, set out from London, and reached Dover in the beginning of August, 1792, sailed on the 4th for Calais, and arrived there in the course of the same day, after a voyage of only a few hours. As Lord Lauderdale's delicate state did not permit them to press forward with rapidity, our travellers did not propose to make rapid journeys towards the capital: on the contrary, after being conducted to the town-house of Calais, where a circumstantial description of their persons and features was taken, and inserted in their passports, they slept all night there, and proceeded no further than Abbeville next day. Here they learned, that tumults were very prevalent in the capital, and that a petition for the *dechéance* of Louis XVI. or forfeiture of his crown, had been presented to the National Assembly. After their arrival in Paris, the Doctor appears to have visited the Assembly frequently, and he was awoke about two o'clock of the morning of the 10th of August by the ringing of the *tocsin*, and alarmed at ten by the firing of cannon; events that led to the overthrow of the monarchy, and the execution of the weak but unhappy king. Having repaired after the engagement to the palace of the Thuilleries, he followed the crowd along the grand stair-case, and had proceeded only half way up, when he was deterred from ascending further, first by the shrieks, and then by the immediate execution of a man, who had been detected by the populace in stealing some of the furniture. "This expeditious mode of executing justice (says he) removed all inclination of visiting the royal apartments: I descended to the terrace, and took another melancholy walk among the bodies of those whom I had seen two days before in all the pride of health and military pomp." The times being now very critical, and the massacres of September tending to render a residence in Paris highly disagreeable, the Doctor and his friends had applied to the municipality for passports, and at length found means to leave the capital on the 4th. Dr. Moore, on his arrival in England, began to arrange his materials, and, in 1795, published "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution," in

two volumes, 8vo. dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire. He begins with the reign of Henry IV. and ends with the execution of the royal family. In 1796 appeared "Edward: various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners chiefly in England." In 1800, Dr. Moore published his "Mordaunt," being "Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners in various Countries; including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality," in two volumes, 8vo. This chiefly consists of a series of letters, written by "the Honourable John Mordaunt," while confined to his couch at Vevay, in Switzerland, giving an account of what he had seen in Italy, Germany, France, Portugal, &c. The work itself comes under no precise head, being neither a romance, nor a novel, nor travels: the most proper title would perhaps be that of "Recollections." Dr. Moore was one of the first to notice the talents of his countryman, the unfortunate Robert Burns, who, at his request, drew up an account of his life, and submitted it to his inspection. In 1787, a correspondence took place between them, in consequence of an event noticed in the following letter, from the poet to the traveller:—

"To Dr. Moore.

"SIR,

"Mrs. Dunlop has been so kind as to send me extracts of letters she has had from you, where you do the rustic bard the honour of noticing him and his works. Those who have felt the anxieties and solitudes of authorship, can only know what pleasure it gives to be noticed in such a manner by judges of the first character. Your criticisms, Sir, I receive with reverence, only I am sorry they mostly came too late; a peccant passage or two that I would certainly have altered were gone to the press. The hope of being admired for ages is, in by far the greatest part of those even who are authors of repute, an unsubstantial dream. For my part, my first ambition was, and still my strongest wish is, to please my compeers, the rustic inmates of the hamlet, while ever-changing language and manners shall allow me to be relished and understood. I am very willing to admit that I have some poetical abilities; and as few, if any, writers, either moral or poetical, are intimately acquainted with the classes of mankind among whom I have chiefly mingled, I may have seen men and manners in a different phasis from what is common, which may assist originality of thought. Still I know very well the novelty of my character has by far the greatest share in the learned and polite notice I have lately had; and, in a language where Pope and Churchill have raised the laugh, and Shensstone and Gray drawn the tear; where Thomson and Beattie have painted the landscape, and Lyttleton and Collins described the heart, I am not vain enough to hope for distinguished poetic fame."—

In return for this letter, the Doctor presented

presented him with a copy of the new edition of his "View of Society," and took great pains to promote his interests—"I am happy to hear (says he), that your subscription is so ample, and shall rejoice at every piece of good fortune that befalls you; for you are a very great favourite in my family; and this is a higher compliment than perhaps you are aware of. It includes almost all the professions, and of course is a proof that your writings are adapted to various tastes and situations. My youngest son, who is at Winchester school, writes to me, that he is translating some stanzas of your *Hallow E'en* into Latin verse, for the benefit of his comrades. This union of taste partly proceeds, no doubt, from the cement of Scottish partiality, with which they are all somewhat tinctured. Even your translator, who left Scotland too early in life for recollection, is not without it. I remain, with great sincerity, your obedient servant, J. MOORE." Since his return from his third and last journey to France, Dr. Moore remained in the bosom of his family, and enjoyed all the pleasures in which a husband and father could participate, at his house in Clifford-street. Many years since, he became happily united with Miss Simson, the daughter of a gentleman of the same name, who was Professor of Divinity in the university of Glasgow. By this lady he had a daughter and five sons.

[The circumstances attending the death of S. Turner, esq. announced in our last, are somewhat singular: "On Monday, December 21, about 12 o'clock at night, as a gentleman was passing through Churchyard-alley, in Fetter-lane, he was observed, by a woman on the spot, to make a sudden stop, and, after staggering a short way, to fall to the ground. On going to his assistance, it was thought, from the distortion of his features, that he was in a fit of apoplexy; but, on waiting some time, and finding that he still remained in a state of insensibility, farther help was procured, and it was deemed necessary to take him in a coach to St. Andrew's watch-house, where he remained till about seven o'clock in the morning of the 22d, and thence conveyed to the workhouse, in Shoe-lane, Holborn, where his pockets were searched, in hopes that some papers might be found about him, to lead to a discovery of his name and place of abode, but not the least circumstance appeared to trace him. It was then thought necessary to send for the overseers of the parish, in order that proper assistance might be rendered him, who procured him every necessary attention that humanity could suggest, or the situation of the house would afford, there not being the least doubt of his being a person of respectability, having a gold watch in his pocket, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, &c. and his appearance in every other respect indicating the gentleman. On his boots being drawn off, that he might be put to bed, it was observed that the name of Captain

Turner was written in the inside of one of them. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of a person in the employ of Mr. Whittingham, printer, in Dean-street, Fetter-lane, he said he recollected a gentleman of that name and description, who had written a book, about two years ago, intitled "Turner's Embassy to Thibet," and that he then lived in St. James's-place. Application was directly made there, when this information proved correct, as his man-servant had been long in suspense waiting the return of his master, who was a gentleman of considerable property and connexions. His country-seat is in Gloucestershire, where he had a valuable estate, and likewise considerable property in the East Indies. One of his sisters is married to an alderman of Gloucester, and another to Professor White, of Oxford. Captain Turner had been in the service of the East India Company in the late war in India, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam; and had likewise the honour to be appointed on the embassy to Tipoo Saib, where he not only acquired fame and profit, but established himself, in the opinion of the Company, as a person of superior talents, who appointed him to the head of their embassy to Thibet, which furnished him with the materials for compiling the work above alluded to, and, as a mark of their approbation and esteem, voted him 500 guineas. During his stay in India he amassed a large property. One of the first steps taken by his friends in town, on his being discovered as above, was, to write to his friends in Oxford and Gloucester, who immediately repaired to town, to visit their unfortunate relative. They added to the medical aid and advice of Dr. Marshall that of Dr. Reynolds. The calamity proved to be a stroke of the palsy, which entirely deprived him of the use of one side. It was not until the morning of the 30th that he recovered his speech, when he uttered a few words to his servant who constantly attended him at the workhouse. His friends were very desirous to have him removed thence; but the physicians thought it would be attended with dangerous consequences, and there he expired on the morning of Jan. 2."]

The late Rev. and much respected Herbert Mayo, D.D. announced in our last, was rector of the parish of St. George, Middlesex, and vicar of the parish of Tollesbury, Essex. He was born in the month of October, 1720; admitted of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1745, B.D. 1762, and D.D. 1763; and was presented to the rectory of St. George, in 1764, by that Society, of which he was then a fellow, and to the vicarage of Tollesbury in 1799, by Mr. Rush, the patron. The long and valuable life of this worthy member of society, will afford matter of instruction to all the considerate part of mankind. Under the descriptions of a Citizen, a Christian, and a Clergyman, in all the domestic and social relations, his charac-

ter was strictly irreproachable and highly meritorious. His rectitude, steadiness, and liberality of principle, his perfect command of temper and self-government, the firmness of his attachments, and placability of his resentments, the sincerity and openness of his manners, and, above all, the attentiveness, impartiality, and economy of his benevolence, are qualities which, it is hoped, have not vainly shed their lustre, though amidst a licentious and a dissipated age. Unambitious of celebrity, and incapable of affectation, he made it his chief aim *to be useful*; and in that aim perfectly succeeded. Though possessed of a very competent share both of professional and general knowledge, he thought it no degradation to his mental powers to direct them principally to those less shining but most important offices of the clerical functions which are too frequently consigned to the care of deputies, or else performed in a spiritless, perfunctory manner. The curacies of two very extensive and populous parishes, St. Mary, Whitechapel, and Christ-church, Spitalfields, in which he was successively engaged for nearly 20 years, afforded him full scope for these exertions during the prime and vigour of life, and excellently qualified him for that preferment, which he accepted from his college, in preference to the rectory of Middleton-Cheney, in Northamptonshire, which, in many respects, appeared more eligible. With what propriety and ability he discharged his ministry in these three several parishes, the surviving inhabitants can bear the most convincing testimony; among whom the decorous gravity of his appearance and deportment, the willingness and punctuality of his attendance upon every call of duty, the plain, but earnest and impressive manner in which he performed the sacred offices, are even yet the topics of respect and admiration. As no substitute ever more faithfully consulted the interest of his employer, so never was beneficiary more kindly attentive to the ease, the comfort, and credit, of his assistants, on whom he devolved no farther employment than what was necessary to render himself more extensively serviceable. For, though the pastoral duties were the primary and constant objects of his usefulness, they by no means circumscribed the bounds of it. In earlier life, when college-offices occasionally required his attendance, he had proved his zeal for the welfare of the society to which he belonged, by a liberal enforcement of its discipline, and a judicious arrangement of the complicated, and at that time confused, state of its accounts. With the same alacrity and goodness of intention he afterwards applied himself to every department of parochial business, with which, as rector, it was his province to interfere; and, to do this with the greater effect, he acted as a magistrate for the county.—In short the distinguishing trait of his character was *the desire to be useful*. The various public charities with which he was

connected, received more benefit from his vigilant management, and attention to their finances, than from the aggregate sum of his long-continued contributions. The many and important trusts in which he was engaged, were no less cheerfully undertaken by him than conscientiously and ably executed; and, it may be confidently said, that there are few among his numerous acquaintance, but have experienced that, to employ Dr. Mayo in their service was to oblige him. Hence it has happened that, while his acknowledged merits failed to procure the smallest professional remuneration for himself, never perhaps was individual in his station more signally instrumental in obtaining provision for the destitute and the deserving. Let not a life like this be hastily depreciated as a dull round of drudgery and confinement; it was, on the contrary, a life of perpetual amusement, of perpetual gratification. That rule of prudence, “to make a pleasure of business,” which is in most men the slow result of habit and self denial, appeared in him rather a natural principle of action. Hence arose that alacrity which he displayed in conducting public business, and that even flow of cheerfulness and good humour which prevailed in his colloquial intercourse. After a constant residence upon his living, and an unremitting application to the duties of it, the increasing infirmities of old age warned him at length to retire from busy life; and, though he felt no small reluctance in quitting the scene of his activity, and contracting the circle of his beneficence, yet this was soon absorbed in the delicious expectation of serenely wearing out the short remainder of his days in “the gay conscience of a life well spent,” under the triumphant hopes of that religion which he had cultivated and adorned, and amidst the attentions of an amiable family, who strove, with pious emulation, to express their sense of that debt of gratitude and duty which his uniform affection and indulgence had rendered it impossible for them adequately to discharge. Thus gradually prepared for the momentous change, surrounded with every object of consolation, undisturbed by agony of mind or body, and expiring, without a groan, in the arms of those whom he best loved, the “good and faithful servant” was summoned to “enter into the joy of his Lord.”]

[The late Gabriel Leekey, esq, announced in our last, was upwards of 53 years an inhabitant, and for 37 years one of the common council, of the ward of Bafilshaw. For several years the Deputy presided as Chairman of the Honorable Court of Sewers in the City of London, to which situation he bestowed much time and attention, at the same time supporting with firmness and spirit the honour and dignity of the Court. He was a member of the Honorable Court of Lieutenancy; a Governor of the royal foundations of Christ's Hospital, and of Bridewell and Bethlem, and also of the London Workhouse; and, for

nearly 40 years past, very active in all the public affairs of the City. He was likewise many years Chairman of the Associated Livery of London, a society formed in October, 1775, in opposition to the party which prevailed at that time; and to the spirited exertions of that society in support of Mr. Alderman Hopkins, at the memorable election for Chamberlain, on the resignation of Sir Stephen Janssen, in 1776, Mr. Hopkins owed, in a great degree, his success; and from that event the Associated Livery, for several years afterward, took the lead in most of the elections at Guildhall. The Deputy was a man of strong understanding, and possessed a clear, sound, and intelligent mind; and from his age, knowledge of business, and being well acquainted with the customs of the city, he generally, on most public occasions, was selected to fill the chair, in which situation he always preserved order and decorum. He was a good husband and father, a sincere friend, a cheerful and entertaining companion, and, for his years, remarkably active, mixing in company until a few weeks before his death. In his private concerns he was punctual, regular, and attentive to business. No man in his sphere of life, lived more respected, or died more deservedly lamented.]

[The late Reverend Father Arthur O'Leary, announced in our last, was a native of Ireland, whence, when young, he embarked for France; studied at the college of St. Malo, in Brittany, and at length entered into the Franciscan order of Capuchins. On the completion of his studies he was appointed chaplain to a regiment in the service of the Prince in whose dominions he had been educated; but not entering warmly into the measure of engaging the subjects of these kingdoms to enlist in foreign battalions, he incurred the displeasure of those in power, and soon after returned to the country which had given him birth. By the assistance of some friends, he built a small but decent chapel in his native city; and a circumstance soon occurred which procured him some little provincial celebrity. A work, about this time, was published in Cork, entitled "Thoughts on Nature and Religion." It was written by a Scotch physician; and as no one answered it, Father O'Leary applied to Dr. Mann the bishop of the diocese in which he resided, for permission to enter the lists; now the churches of England and Rome happening to think alike on the matter in dispute, he immediately granted leave. Accordingly, soon after this, appeared his "Defence of the Divinity of Christ, and the Immortality of the Soul." When the Parliament of Ireland framed a test oath for the Roman Catholics, many persons of tender consciences scrupled to take it. On this, Mr. O'Leary published his "Loyalty Asserted, or the Test-Oath vindicated;" in which he explained the seeming difficulties that occurred, so much to the satisfaction of the nonjuring Catholics, in his neighbourhood, that they

unanimously subscribed. Previously to this, no Roman Catholic clergyman presumed to argue, much less to write, against a person of a different religion. These publications gained him friends among the liberal, and were productive of no small degree of envy among the priests, all of whom were afraid, and the greater part unable, to act in the same manner. O'Leary, however, enjoyed his triumph, and after having, in opposition to most of his brethren, established, by his able and eloquent writings, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland might, consistently with their religion, swear that the Pope possessed no temporal authority (which was the condition on which certain indulgences were granted to them,) he became the favourite and friend of almost the whole of the eminent political and literary characters in that kingdom. He was, about that time, attacked by Dr. Woodward, the then Protestant Bishop of Cloyne; and his reply, which confounded the Bishop, is a masterpiece of wit argument, delicate irony, and admirable writing; and was not less remarkable for the rapidity with which it was written (in less than eight hours), than the point of animadversion which pervaded the whole. His other productions were of a various and miscellaneous nature; and several effusions are supposed to have come from his pen which he did not think it necessary or prudent to father. At that critical period, during the unfortunate war with America, when the combined fleets of France and Spain rode triumphant on the British coast, and threatened an invasion of Ireland, he addressed his Catholic countrymen in the most energetic language, and in such an effectual manner as to merit the thanks of every good citizen. To an Irish bishop, who challenged him to prove the existence of Purgatory, he meekly answered, "The question is not capable of demonstrative proof. Let the affair remain as it is. Your lordship may go farther and fare worse!" About 18 years since, when a considerable number of nocturnal insurgents, of the Romish persuasion, committed great excesses in the county of Cork, particularly towards the tithe-proctors of the Protestant Clergy, he rendered himself extremely useful, by his various literary addresses to the deluded people, in bringing them to a proper sense of their error and insubordination. This laudable conduct did not escape the attention of the Irish Government; and induced them, when he quitted Ireland, to recommend him to men of power in this country. For many years he was resident in London, as principal of the Roman Catholic chapel in Soho-square, where he was highly estimated by people of his religion, and pronounced, two years since, the funeral oration on Pius VI. before the Duchess of Devonshire and a great concourse of the English Nobility. This venerable clergyman mingled true piety with convivial talents, which to many would appear rather inconsistent. He was always cheerful,

gay, sparkling with wit, full of anecdote and merry stories; and never, in company, suffered his avocation to operate churlishly on the hilarity of those around him. In the language of his own Church, let us say, *Requiescat in pace!* His works are, "Several Addresses to the Catholics of Ireland."—"Remarks on Mr. Wesley's Defence of the Protestant Association;" in which controversy he is thought to have had the advantage."—"Defence of his Conduct in the Affair of the Insurrection in Munster, 1787."—"Review of the important Controversy between Dr. Carol and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hopkins."—"Fast Sermon at St. Patrick's Chapel, Soho, March 8, 1797."—"A Collection of his Miscellaneous Tracts," in 1 vol. 8vo.—"A Defence of the Conduct and Writings of the

Rev. Arthur O'Leary; &c. ; written by himself, in answer to the ill-grounded insinuations of the Right Rev. Dr. Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, 1788," 8vo.—The Bishop, in his controversy with Mr. O'Leary, acknowledges that he represents matters *strongly and eloquently*; and that, *Shakespeare-like, he is well acquainted with the human heart*; and Mr. Wesley, calls him, an *arch and lively writer*. His style was voluble, bold, and figurative; but deficient in grace, manliness, perspicuity, and sometimes grammar; but he was distinguished as a friend to freedom, liberality, and toleration; and was highly complimented on this account by Messrs. Grattan, Flood, and other members of the Irish parliament, in their public speeches.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\*\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 7th of January last, between twelve and one o'clock, part of the wall, to the length of 60 or 70 feet, of All Saints church yard, Newcastle, next to Silver-street, and near the middle thereof, fell down with a tremendous crash, to the unspeakable terror of the inhabitants of the houses opposite, many of whom thought it had been an earthquake from the effects it occasioned. The lower part of one house, with the window and door were completely broken in, and several houses above and below the same are materially injured. This wall has been long supposed to be in a dangerous state, it having perceptibly leaned and shrunk from the Church yard, being evidently pressed by an uncommon weight of soil on that side, while there was no support at all on the other towards the street, where it was near 20 feet high; it was likewise composed of maffy stones, which in the fall were accompanied by a great body of earth from the side of the bank, laying open to view several coffins, and innumerable quantities of human bones. It is a fortunate circumstance that the above accident took place at a late hour of the night. The ruins presented a very awful appearance.

The following observations, which lately appeared in the Newcastle Chronicle, though they do not enter into a profound chemical disquisition of the nature and mode of the operation of lime, yet present a short sketch of the new hypothesis respecting the use and action of this manure in promoting vegetation, on the several varieties of soil, which has been lately advanced by Mr. Stancliffe, of that town. "It may be demonstrated by several simple but clear experiments, that lime possesses a power of combining with

carbonic acid in two proportions, in one of which it is insoluble in water, but in a higher it becomes again soluble as when pure. For instance, if to lime-water be added some common mephitic water, the mixture becomes turbid by the precipitation of the carbonated lime, but if the superaturated mephitic water be added, not only the mixture does not become turbid, but even the turbid water of the former experiment becomes transparent by the lime being re-dissolved. To apply this to the use of lime in vegetation: It seems now pretty generally agreed that the earth is merely the medium by which nutriment is conveyed to plants; and it may be presumed that this nutriment is of such a nature as the elements of the substances into which plants may be reduced. But the greatest constituent of plants is carbon; it may therefore be presumed that this constitutes the basis of the food of plants; that it is best presented in the form of carbonic acid gas, and that this is most conveniently applied to the inhaling vessels of plants, in the form of this redundant quantity of carbonic acid in the lime. The lime may then be supposed to act thus. By absorbing a super-abundant quantity of carbonic gas from the atmosphere, and especially from the decomposing vegetable matter in the manure, which it in the mean time probably helps to decompose, it becomes soluble and capable of closer application to the vessels of the plants, to which giving out its super-abundant gas, it becomes again insoluble; and so, by perpetual re-absorptions and re-solutions, it is capable of continuing its useful action of conveying food to the growing vegetable for an indefinite length of time." The correspondent of the above paper then adds: "Whatever may

may become of this theory upon a more close investigation, it must be allowed to be ingenious, and deserving the attention of the curious inquirer. The rapid and great increase of plants in water highly impregnated with fixed air, as shewn by Ingenhouz many years ago, seems most easily accounted for in this way: and the phenomenon of petrefying springs, at the same time that they can hardly be explained on any other supposition than that of the lime being dissolved, by means of a redundant quantity of carbonic acid, which separating on the water's coming in contact with the atmosphere, the lime becomes insoluble, and forms an incrustation, very strongly corroborate this hypothesis, concerning the action of lime, since petrefactions of this kind are often found to become deliquescent on exposure to the atmosphere; probably by the re-absorption of fixed air!"

The gentlemen and other inhabitants of North Shields have lately set on foot a subscription for the establishment of a dispensary, for distributing medicines to the poor of that town and neighbourhood gratis, which has deservedly met with general approbation and encouragement. The Dyke of Northumberland has subscribed the sum of 100l. for this liberal purpose, and has handsomely signified, at the same time, by letter, his intention to contribute still further to the support of the institution, by a constant annual subscription.

An association of ship-owners has been lately established at South Shields, for the mutual insurance of all ships and vessels, loading or delivering at Newcastle, or at the Sprouts, or in the river Tyne. The said association is to be conducted and managed upon and under very liberal rules and regulations.

The medallion lately presented by Dr. Hawes, in the name of the Royal Humane Society, to Mr. H. Greathead, of Shields, for his very ingenious and important improvement on boats, for the preservation of the lives of shipwrecked mariners and passengers, has, on one side, a boy blowing a nearly exhausted torch; the motto is, *Lotat sentillula forfans*. Around, under his feet is read, *Sec. Lond. in Resuscitat. inter Mortuorum, inst. MDCCCLXIV*. On the reverse appears, *Do. Greathead, civis ob servatos, 1801.* Around, *Hoc preitium civis servato tulit*. The Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, of the Adelphi, London, have likewise presented to the same gentleman, their gold medal, accompanied with a purse of 50 guineas, as a testimony of the sense they entertain of the extraordinary benefits which have resulted to the country from his truly useful invention.

*Married.*] At Sunderland, Mr. J. Mackintosh, of the Wear bank, to Miss E. Robinson.—Cap. W. Mitchell, to Miss E. Robson, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Robson, ship-owner.—Mr. G. Fairlamb, butcher, to Miss Gill.—Mr. Atky, surgeon, late of the navy, to Miss A. Atkinson, youngest daughter of

Mr. Atkinson, chiefmonger.—Mr. H. Andrews, of the Windmill Hills, Gateshead, to Mrs. Shotton, of the Wall-Knoll, in Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edwards, to Miss J. Rutherford.—Mr. J. Irwin, to Mrs. Ross, of the Bay Horse public house, North Shields.—C. W. Bigge, esq. to Miss Wilkinson.—Mr. T. Brankstone, grocer, to Mrs. M. Crozier.—Capt. J. Storey, of the ship Crown, of London, to Miss M. Robinson, niece to Capt. E. Bailey, of Newcastle.

At Morpeth, Mr. R. Hay, taylor, to Miss M. Taylor.

At Stockton, Mr. H. W. Foxton, dyer, and adjutant of the Loyal Stockton Volunteers, to Miss M. Bailes, daughter of Mr. J. Bailes, innkeeper.—W. Bruce, esq. of Cowden, to Miss M. Oliver, daughter of Mr. R. Oliver, furgeon, of North Berwick.—Mr. M. Ainley, of Huntlaw, to Miss J. Ion, of the West Houses, near Ponteland.—Mr. B. Reed, of Morpeth, to Miss D. Dale, of Tynemouth.—Mr. T. Culbertson, gardener, at Lambton Hall, to Miss D. West, of Chester-le-Street.

At Darlington, Mr. Sampson, of Doncaster, to Miss McCowan.—Mr. Davison, jun. of Sedgfield, to Mrs. Grange, of Stockton.

*Died.*] At Whitworth, Mr. Taylor, commonly known by the name of the Whitworth Doctor, and whose celebrity (it is well known) was so great as to procure him the honor of attending the late Bishop of Durham, brother of Lord Thurlow. The history of this man and his brother, who was his partner, is worthy of notice. By profession they were farriers, and to the last if both a two legged and a four legged patient were presented, at the same time, the Doctor always preferred the four legged one. Partly from singularity of manners and partly from success in curing, the practice of the two brothers was immense, as may be well imagined from the orders they gave the druggist; they dealt principally with Embank and Walls, of York, and a ton of Glauber's salt, with other articles in proportion, was their usual order. On a Sunday morning the Doctor used to bleed gratis. The patients were seated, often to the number of a hundred, on benches round a room, where troughs were placed to receive the blood. One of the Doctors then went and tied up the arm of each patient, and was immediately followed by the other, who opened the vein. So singular a scene may be much easier conceived than described. In their medical practice, the nice formality of scales and weights was totally unknown; all was rule of thumb. An example of this practice may serve to elucidate their claim to celebrity. Being sent for to a patient, who was in the last stage of a consumption, the learned Dr. prescribed a *leg of mutton to be boiled, secundum artem*, into a very strong broth, a quart of which was to be taken at proper intervals. What might have been the success of



of such a medicament, is difficult to say, as the patient died before the first dose was got down. As bone-setters, and likewise in the treatment of scrophulous and cutaneous disorders, they were remarkably skilful, and perhaps to their real merit in this, and the cheapness of their medicines, they were chiefly indebted for their great local fame.

At Newcastle, Mr. W. Duntze, whitesmith. —Aged 34, Mr. C. Rutherford, of the Half Moon public house, Tynebridge. —Mr. Balcraig, publican. —Mr. J. Davidson, master of the Three Bulls Heads public house. —Aged 77, Mrs. C. Burrell, a maiden lady. —Mr. E. James, tobacconist. —Mr. R. Bland, formerly of Tynemouth. —Aged 41, Mr. J. Blenkinsop, agent in Walker's colliery office. —Aged upwards of 80, Mr. J. Baker, silk dyer.

At Sunderland, Mr. M. Hill, ship owner. —Mr. J. Kyle, confessor.

At Durham, Mr. J. Tilley, upwards of 40 years clerk of St. Giles's church.

At Alnwick, aged 91, Mrs. Foster, mother of T. Foster, esq.

At North Shields, Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. W. Clark, and daughter of W. Warson, esq. of Berwick. —Mr. J. Airon, ship-owner. —Aged 70, Mr. J. Hearn.

At South Shields, Mr. T. Joyce, grocer.

At Grumbles Park, Northumberland, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Nicholson.

At Long Benton, near Newcastle, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Gaskin, many years sexton of the parish.

At Fellow Hills, in Berwickshire, Mrs. Ancrum, wife of T. Ancrum, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. W. Watson, surgeon. —Mr. R. Ealing, mariner. —Mr. A. Kennis.

At Bishopwearmouth, at an advanced age, Mr. N. Stephenson, miller.

At Kirknewton, near Woller, Northumberland, in his 61st year, the Rev. J. Hoggart, vicar; deservedly respected for his eloquence in the discharge of his duty. —Aged 82, Mr. J. Pewterer, farmer, of Monkfeaton.

At New York, in North America, of the yellow fever, Mr. S. Brown, son of Mr. G. Brown, of North Shields.

In his 87th year, Mr. T. Sill, steward to Mrs. Ellison, of Park house, near Gateshead.

In London, aged 78, Mrs. Humble, relict of the late Mr. E. Humble, and mother of Mr. Humble, stationer, both of Newcastle.

Aged 53, Mrs. Blacklock, wife of Mr. Blacklock, farmer, at Croft Head, near Netherby.

At Eppleton, near Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. T. Atkinson, farmer.

At Coopen, Mrs. M. Moss.

At Grenada, on the 8th of December last, Mr. G. Finlay, son of Mr. Finlay, of Alnwick.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In consequence of a successful trial for coal on Mr. Curwen's estate, at Ewanrig, a dis-

covery has been lately made of a most extensive field of that truly valuable article. This discovery may prove a benefit to thousands yet unborn, and the event has been accordingly celebrated at Maryport &c. with every public demonstration of joy.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, intends shortly to lay before the public, a plan for feeding horses and cattle, with potatoes and chopt straw, only. The success of the method is completely ascertained, by a long course of experiments, and upon a very large number of both kinds, which indeed give ocular proof of the strength and salubrity of the food so prepared.

*Married.* At Carlisle, Mr. J. Kendale, mercer and draper, to Miss M. Overton. —Mr. J. Housby, late of Hesketh, aged 76, to Mrs. D. Hudson, keeper of Hesketh work-house, aged 32. —Mr. J. Moore, skinner, to Miss Mathews, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Mathews, pawnbroker.

At Kendal, the Rev. L. Collins, dissenting minister, to Miss F. Best. —Mr. W. Helliwell, card maker, to Miss Brocklebank.

Mr. Peter Key, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Hervey, of Underbarrow, near Kendal.

At Gretna, the Rev. J. Wright, to Miss M. Dodgson, of Rosetrees, in the parish of Bewcastle.

At Mount Whanny, J. Carnegie, esq. to Miss Gillespie.

At Bankhead, Mr. R. Riddock, of Milton, to Miss J. White, daughter of the late Mr. G. White, provost of Rutherglen.

At Brigham, Mr. J. Steele, thread-maker, to Miss Crosthwaite, grocer, of Cocker-mouth.

*Died.* At Carlisle, in an advanced age, Mrs. M. Atkinson, widow.

At Whitehaven, aged 64, Mr. W. Moore. —Mr. J. Benn, upholsterer. —In an advanced age, Mr. J. Bewley. —Aged 32, Mrs. Coulthard, widow.

At Cockermouth, aged 70, Mr. J. Sancton, serge manufacturer.

At Workington, aged 75, Mr. J. Yowart, near 50 years a respectable farmer at Wood End, in the parish of Lamplugh. —Mr. E. Beetham, in the service of the Customs, late of Burton, in Kendal. —In the prime of life Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. J. Thompson, of the ship Vigilance. —In an advanced age, Mrs. M. Douglas, widow. —Mrs. Warrington, mother of Mr. S. Warrington, master of the ship Kingston Packet, of London, in the Jamaica trade.

At Keskwick, aged 40, Miss H. Cockayne.

At Harrington, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Atkinson, midwife.

At Red House, near Carlisle, Mr. W. Wilson, a respectable farmer.

At Great Corby, Mr. C. Marley, school-master, and formerly a supervisor in the excise. He was found nearly dead in a field near his own house, where, it is supposed, he

he had fallen down on his road from Carlisle, and lain great part of the night.

At Disington, in her 85th year, Mrs. M. Jollie, widow.—In his 64th year, Mr. A. Dickinson.

At Low Heskett, Mrs. Parker, innkeeper.

In the West Indies, after two days illness, Mr. J. Hurd, master of the ship *Patience*, of Workington.

At Dumfries, (Scotland) Miss Thompson, daughter of J. Thompson, esq. writer, of Kirkcudbright.—Aged 88, Mr. J. Lorimer, copper-smith.—At the advanced age of 101, Mrs. A. Findley, widow of the late Mr. R. Tait, shoemaker.

At George town, in the island of Minorca, on the 20th of August last, J. Steel, esq. captain in the 1st battalion of the 17th regiment of foot, and eldest son of J. Steel, esq. of Hollins, near Whitehaven.

At Disington Common Side, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Dougias.

At Egremont, in her 73d year Mrs. Herd, wife of Mr. J. Herd, inn-keeper.—Mrs. Prickett, of Witherstack, near Milnthorpe.

In Upper Thames-street, London, aged 51; Mr. M. Armstrong, hop merchant, brother of Mr. J. Armstrong, blacksmith, of Carlisle.

At Sandwith, near Whitehaven, in her 77th year, Mrs. Sward.

At Cockson Place, Irton, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Dickinson, farmer.—Mr. J. Mc. Quillim, master of the ship *Hebe*, (formerly of Whitehaven) one of the constant traders between Liverpool and Dublin.

At Wigton, aged 65, Mrs. Bradshaw; a woman of a truly social disposition, and great liberality of mind.

At Armthwaite Hall, near Ousebridge, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Vane, mother of Sir Frederick F. Vane, bart. M. P. for Carlisle.

At the Island of St. Vincent, in last September, in his 20th year, after a sickness of only three days, Mr. C. Denton Hudson, nephew of T. Denton, esq. of Warnell Hall, and son of Mr. J. Hudson, attorney, of Maryport.

On the 22d of November last, in his 31st year, Mr. W. Hudson, mate of the ship *John* and *Betty*, and brother of the above Mr. Hudson, attorney, in Maryport; he unfortunately perished with the Captain and the rest of the crew, on Ribble-banks, on the coast of Lancashire.

At Low House, in Brackenthwaite, aged 28, the Rev. Jon. Wood.

At Newbrough Lodge, in his 72d year, W. Ord, Esq.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Last year, in the parish of Doncaster, there were, burials 146; increased one—Baptisms 169; decreased nine—Marriages 68; increased 18.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the present session, for an act

for draining the low grounds and cars within the level, called the Keyingham Level, from the out-fall at Stone Creek, to Roofs-bridge and Owstwick Carr-gate, on the plan suggested by Mr. Chapman, Engineer. The said bill to contain the necessary powers for making use of the above-mentioned drains, for the purposes of navigation; such navigation to be placed under the direction of the Commissioners for executing the works of drainage; and the proceeds of such navigation to be applied to the general purposes of the drainage and navigation.—The same bill, likewise, to contain proper clauses for draining the estate of Keyingham Marsh, the property of Edward Constable, esq. at the rate of expence projected by Mr. Chapman, viz. the costs of the works, 1500l. and the annual charge of 20l. for future assessments.

During the last season, upwards of two thousand tons of oil have been procured by different vessels from Hull, employed in the Greenland and Davis Streights Fisheries. Thirty-six ships are fitting out at that port for the same service, the ensuing season, two of which are valued at 10,000l. each.

*Married.*] At Hull, Mr. M. W. Pycock, architect, to Miss Beatrice, of Louth, in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Wilson, of North Skirlaugh, to Miss Wood, of Hull, niece to Mr. Brigham, of Bilton.

At York, Captain Barton, of the 11th regt. of light dragoons, to Miss M. A. Painter.—E. T. Whittell, barrister, of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Field, eldest daughter of J. Field, esq. of Heaton, in this county.

At Sheffield, Mr. Howard, wine-merchant, to Miss Birks.—Mr. J. Sharp, scissors-smith, to Miss J. Ellis.—W. Hoyle, esq. to Miss S. Cutforthay, of Aughton, in Aston parish.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Armitage, merchant, of Woodfome, to Miss M. Walker.—Major T. L. Hall, of the 87th regt. to Miss Charnock.

Mr. R. Hick, spirit-merchant, in Leeds, to Miss M. Scaley, of Bruntcliffe Thorne, near Leeds.

At Nun Keeling, in Holderness, Mr. J. Stark, junior, of Out Newton, to Miss Harrison, of Patrington.—Mr. J. Reynolds, attorney, of Pomsret, to Miss Richardson, of Hemsworth, near Leeds.—Mr. J. Marshall, bricklayer, to Mrs. Fallowfield, widow of the late Mr. J. Fallowfield, who died, aged 75, a few days before—J. Whitaker, esq. of Howden, to Miss Horner, daughter of the late H. Horner, esq. of Hull.

At Leeds, Mr. Wells, distiller, to Miss Wales.—Mr. J. Bischoff, merchant, to Miss Stansfield.

At Richmond, J. Close, esq. to Miss A. Hogg, niece to T. Hogg, esq.

At Bradford, Mr. Brailsford, to Miss A. Wilton, third daughter of Mr. J. Wilton.

At Hook, near Howden, J. Calvert, esq.

of Wressle, to Miss Garlick, of Gool Field Houses.

Mr. W. Lockwood, junior, to Miss Key, both of Easingwold.

At Pocklington, Mr. R. Gray, grocer, to Miss E. Medd.

*Died.*] At Hull, aged 73, Mrs. Atkinson, widow of the late Mr. A. Atkinson.—Aged 57, Mrs. S. Gee.

Aged 64, Mr. G. Large, well known as town-cryer, for many years past; a man no less singular for his retentive memory, than for his peculiar emphasis and gesticulation, in the performance, of the duties of his office.

Aged 76, Mr. Fletcher, clerk of Trinity Church; which station he had filled for nearly the last forty years, greatly to the satisfaction of the parishioners.

Aged 44, Mrs. Makins, wife of Mr. W. Makins, grocer.—Aged 24, Mrs. H. Levitt, wife of Mr. Levitt, upholsterer.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Swan, surgeon; he had been married only a few weeks before.

At York, Mrs. Capstick, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Capstick, of Bardsey, near Leeds.—

Aged 47, Mr. R. Howgate, brick maker.

At the Deanery House, in his 88th year, the Rev. J. Fountayne, D. D. and dean of York; he was appointed dean in the year 1745—6.

In her 21st year, after a few days sickness, Miss M. Sykes, of Halton, near Leeds

At Normanton, near Wakefield, Mrs. Favell, relict of Mr. R. Favell, surgeon, formerly of York.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Stacey.—Mr. C. Milward, grocer.—Mr. J. Gillott, file-smith.—Aged 79, Mrs. Hufton.

Aged 73, Mr. R. Mosley, musician, and above forty years one of the town waiters. He was generally allowed to be the first haut-boy and clarinet-player in Sheffield, and was an harmless, inoffensive man, of a benevolent disposition.

At Barnsley, in her 88th year, Mrs. Beckett, mother of J. Beckett, esq. banker, of Leeds.

At Whitby, B. Harrison, esq.—Aged 64, R. Boulton, esq.

At Halifax, Mr. T. Aked, cloth-dresser.

At Rippon, Mrs. Atkinson, widow of the late Mr. H. Atkinson, attorney.

At Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Bedford, butcher, of a very respectable character. He had, within a few days, followed to the grave his father and mother, besides three brothers, all young men.

At Selby, very suddenly, Mr. S. Meggitt, ship-owner.

At Leeds, Mrs. Stirk, mother of Messrs. Stirk, wool-staplers.

In London, in his 33d year, T. Plummer, junior, esq. solicitor, of Gray's Inn, and only son of Mr. Plummer, of York. By his abilities and application, even in circumstances of ill health, he had acquired extensive prac-

tice as a conveyancer, with every prospect of encreasing success.

Mr. T. Marshall, formerly head clerk for many years in the banking-house of Messrs. Garforth, and Co. in York.

At Welton, in her 30th year, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. Jackson, surgeon, and daughter of Bethel Robinson, esq. of Beverley.—Mrs. Mount, wife of Mr. S. Mount, shoe-maker, of Sheffield Moor.

At Heflington, near York, aged 68, T. Wallis, esq. brother to G. Wallis, M. D. of London, editor of the last editions of Sydenham's Works, Motherby's Medical Dictionary, &c. also lately deceased.

In her 112th year, Mrs. Golden, of Hilton, in Cleveland; a more extraordinary circumstance is, that she retained the use of her faculties till the day of her death, and could card faster than any other woman could spin.

Mr. Sanderfon, of Armthorpe, near Doncaster.

In London, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Captain H. Wilson, of the Warley, East Indiaman, and sister to Mr. Vernon Southern, of Hull. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Rotherhithe, in which the body of the celebrated Prince Le Boo, of the Pelew Islands, was some years ago deposited.

At Elvington, aged 85, Mrs. Sanderfon, widow of the late Mr. J. Sanderfon, merchant, in York, and mother to the late Sir James Sanderfon, bart. Lord Mayor of the city of London, in the year 1795.

In her 33d year, Mrs. Bower, wife of R. Bower, esq. of Welham.

At Market Weighton, Miss Mosey, daughter of the late Rev. W. Mosey, of Lund, near Beverley.—The Rev. Dr. Robinson rector of Albury and Whisfarn, formerly of Monk Frystone, in this county; he was father to Mr. Robinson, surgeon, in Leeds.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Plowes, relict of the late Mr. Plowes, of Scarcroft Mills, near Leeds.—Mr. T. Rhodes, merchant, of Gomerfalk.—Aged 49, Mrs. Armistead, wife of the Rev. J. Armistead, of Basingwold.

#### LANCASHIRE.

An advertisement has lately appeared in the Manchester Chronicle, stating, that the Committee chosen by the manufacturers of earthen-ware in the parishes of Stoke, Burflem, and Wollstanton, in the county of Stafford, for the purpose of opening a communication to the port of Liverpool by the river Weaver, considering the object of their appointment to be already accomplished, and their powers, of course, at an end; and wishing also to leave the business of conveying goods by this new route to the usual operations of trade, &c. have declined all future interference therein, and every kind of responsibility, &c.

No less than fifteen children have lost their lives by fire, in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, within the course of the last quarter of a year, principally from the circumstance

cumstance of their parents leaving them alone in their houses.

On Thursday, January the twenty-first, the town of Manchester was visited by a hurricane, tremendous in its fury, and more severe than any of the kind ever remembered there before. It began about twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, and continued to rage unremittingly till seven the following evening, when its rigour abated. Much damage was done by the falling in of chimneys, &c.; the work-houses, gardens, hot-houses, &c. suffered considerably, and some lives were lost. It was even dangerous to pass the streets, from the continual fall of slates, bricks, stones, &c. from the roofs of houses.—At Liverpool the storm was equally dreadful, blowing with a violence never before experienced there. Four ships were sunk in the river; the crews saved with difficulty. Several houses were blown down, and great damage done to goods lodged in cellars, the water overflowing them, rising, indeed, ten feet higher than the calculation-mark.—Great damage was likewise done at Chester, Halifax, Whitehaven, Isle of Man, and many other places; and, indeed, the high wind was very general, though with less violence, throughout England, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.—The damage done in Liverpool was, it appears, to the following extent:—543 chimnies, more than two-thirds blown down; 103 dead walls; 391 roofs; 26 houses; one church, (at Sefton); seven vessels stranded, and 14 lives lost.—The effects of the tempest were likewise very dreadfully experienced on the north and west coasts of England, generally, in a disastrous crowd of vessels completely lost or cast away, which covered the shores.

At a late meeting held at Todmorden, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a market in the said town, and for fixing a particular day on which the same should be held, it was unanimously resolved, that it would be of considerable utility to the said town and neighbourhood that a market should be held in the same, and that the most proper day for holding the same would be on Thursday in each week; and the first market was accordingly held there on Thursday, the 4th of February.

A very liberal subscription has been lately entered into at Blackburn, by the ladies and gentlemen of that town, towards the erection of an assembly-room and tavern, both to be built upon a large and elegant scale of architecture. The sum of three thousand pounds has already been subscribed towards the above undertaking.

*Married.* At Manchester, Mr. R. Young, cotton-merchant, to Miss J. Morris.—Mr. J. Hulme, merchant, to Miss A. Bewick, of Hulme.—Mr. W. Carlisle, of Bolton, to Miss E. Marshall, third daughter of Mr. M. Marshall.—Mr. J. Bancks, surgeon, to Miss

Spencer.—Mr. O. Baldwin, to Miss A. Smith.—Mr. G. Neden, to Miss S. Barton.—Mr. G. Walker, to Miss M. Owen.—Mr. F. Cutts, of Wilmslow, to Mrs. M. Bailey, widow.—Mr. H. Hughes, merchant, to Miss S. Gentleman, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. R. Gentleman, of Kidderminster.—Mr. W. Thorpe, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Bateman, daughter of J. Bateman, esq.—Mr. Wells, distiller, to Miss Wales, both of Leeds.

S. Thorp, esq. of Banks' Hall, near Barnsley, to Miss M. Hurst, of Dalton.—Mr. J. Edmonson, of Lytham, to Miss H. Holt, of Todmorden.

Mr. J. Farrand, of Oldham, to Miss Mouton, of Hulme.

Mr. W. Routledge, calico-glazier, to Miss Hetherington, both of Sproutbank, in the parish of Kirklington.

Mr. Makin, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Gaskell, of Wigan.—Mr. W. Watson Tait, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Danson, of Hest Bank, near Lancaster.—Captain Afleck, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson, of Skerton, near Lancaster.—Mr. Daniel, grocer, of Ulverstone, to Miss J. Dixon, of Trover.—Mr. R. Fell, grocer, of Ulverstone, to Miss Gunson, of Upha.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Outhwaite, tobacco-nist, to Miss J. Evans.—Mr. J. Milburn, hop-merchant, of the Borough, to Miss Maxwell, of Bartlett's-buildings, London.—Mr. J. Healing, to Miss E. Jackson.

Mr. E. Parke, of Wigan, to Miss S. Bryan, of Wolverhampton.

At Oldham, Mr. J. Wrigles, of Manchester, son of the Rev. M. Wrigley, to Miss M. Rawlinson.—Mr. W. Maude, of Blackburn, to Miss Greenway, youngest daughter of J. Greenway, esq. of Darwen.

**ERRATUM.**—The account of the marriage of Lieut. Smith, of the Lancashire Militia, to Miss C. Calvert, of Sunderland, inserted in our last from a provincial print, (see Northumberland and Durham marriages) proves to be without foundation.

*Died.* At Liverpool, generally respected, G. Hilton, esq. the oldest merchant in the town. He has left a very handsome legacy to the poor of the township of Beetham, near Milnthorpe, where his remains are interred.

Aged 80, H. Hardware, esq.—Mrs. Bevington, wife of Mr. T. Bevington.—Miss Blundell.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Watson, a very considerable dyer.

At Salford, Mr. J. Lowe; being the oldest mason in the town, his funeral procession was attended by all the lodges, and by deputations from all those in the neighbouring towns.

At Lancaster, aged 81, Mr. J. Hinde, alderman, and four times mayor.—Late, aged 79, Mr. W. Gofs, many years book-keeper to the proprietors of the London wag-

gone.

gens.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Leigh, relict of the Rev. Mr. Leigh.—Mr. J. Woodburn.

Aged 70, of a gradual decay, Mrs. Worrick, wife of Mr. Worrick, banker. This lady is sincerely and deservedly lamented by her numerous family and friends, as a pattern of charity, benevolence, and every domestic virtue.

The Rev. W. Colton, M. A. vicar of Kirby-in-Malham Dale, Yorkshire, and formerly curate of St. Mary's, in this town; in which situation he was long respected as a very popular preacher.

At Warrington, aged 85, Mr. J. Kenyon; fervant to a family in the neighbourhood of Farnworth upwards of sixty-five years, during which time he fulfilled the duties of a good and faithful servant, to four generations.

Mr. J. Johnson, inn-keeper; his funeral was attended with masonic solemnities by the members of Prescot, Leigh, and Warrington lodges.

At Ulverstone, Mrs. Dogson, wife of Mr. J. Dogson, cabinet-maker.—In his 93d year, Mr. J. Cannon.

At Blackburn, aged 76, Mrs. Haworth, relict of the late Mr. E. Haworth.

Aged 76, Mr. T. Wensley, blacksmith; and two days after Mrs. H. Wensley, his wife; they had been married upwards of fifty-seven years. The former was justly reckoned the best hand at shoeing a horse of any in this part of the country; he was, likewise, without exception, as hard a working man as any of his vocation that ever drove a nail: being, at the same time, of equal notoriety as a great drinker, having given proofs, hundreds of times, that he could, with ease, take a quart of ale, as a draught, at one time.

Mrs. Jordan, relict of the late Mr. Jordan, woollen-draper.—Aged 73, Mrs. A. Latus, aunt to Mr. Latus, attorney.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Bolton, formerly a considerable cotton-merchant.

At Prescot, Mr. T. Webster, manufacturer of earthen-ware. He died, suddenly, in apparent good health, and when conversing with his friends.

At Preston, Mr. T. Myers, attorney.—Mr. T. Salter, son of Mr. J. Salter.

Aged 54, Mr. J. Woodburn, formerly master of the ship Valentine, in the foreign trade, belonging to Lancaster.

Mr. J. Cheetham, inn-keeper, of Shaw Chapel.—Mrs. E. Crompton, of Collyhurst.

At Eccles, Mr. Rowland Hill, serjeant in the grenadier company of the Bolton Volunteer Corps.

At Ambleside, Mrs. Knipe, relict of the Rev. Mr. Knipe.

At Townhead, near Slaidburn, Mrs. Wiggleworth, wife of J. Wiggleworth, esq. a liberal benefactress to the poor.

Aged 85, Mr. Davis, formerly of Quar-

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more Park Side, near Lancaster.—Aged 35, Mr. P. Bindlofs, of Park House, near Milnthorpe.—Aged 66, Mr. A. Harrison, late of Low Levens, near Milnthorpe.

In Douglas, Isle of Man, Mrs. Whiteside, wife of R. Whiteside, esq. merchant.

Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. R. Ball, of Dolphinlee, near Lancaster.—T. Steel, esq. justice of the peace for this county.

In London, Mr. C. Hindley, formerly of Manchester.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] W Ayton, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Thompson, youngest daughter of J. Thompson, esq. of Chifwick, Middlesex.—Mr. J. Emberton, crate-maker, of Cobridge, to Miss M. Skelthorne, of Church Ercall.—Mr. F. Cutts, to Mrs. M. Bayley, both of Wilmslow.—Mr. R. Cliff, of Bromhall, to Miss Robinson, of Baddiley.—Mr. S. Lunt, of Hatherton, to Miss Fenna, of Baddiley.—Mr. R. Nixon, butcher, son of Mr. Nixon, of Baddington, to Mrs. Barrowcliff, relict of the late Mr. E. Barrowcliff, butcher, of Nantwich. Mr. Jones, to Mrs. Roberts, of the King's Head public-house, both of Chester.

*Died.*] At Chester, T. Plummer, esq.—In her 15th year, Miss Ward, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Peplow Ward; an amiable girl, much respected for the sweetness of her temper and the unusual benevolence of her mind; constantly, yet privately, sharing amongst various indigent persons the small relief which she had in her power to afford.

Mr. J. Hassall, liquor-merchant. His death was awfully sudden, being apparently in good health at two o'clock in the day, and a corpse at four.

Mr. Baxter, attorney, and a few days after his wife, Mrs. Baxter.—Mr. Taylor, flour-dealer.—Mr. T. Roberts, sugar-baker.—Mr. T. Bowers, surveyor of taxes. Miss Lea, daughter of the late Mr. Lea, tobaccoist.

In her 67th year, after a severe affliction of many years standing, Mrs. Milner, of the Lower-green-house, near Nantwich.

At Trafford, near Chester, Mr. serjeant Parry, of the Cheshire Militia, universally respected as a man of the most unblemished character both in public and private life.

Mr. J. Moss, farmer, of Tattenhall, father of Mr. W. Moss, broker, of Chester.—Mrs. Arden, wife of J. Arden, esq. of Shaw-farm, near Torperley.

At Nantwich, aged 32, Mrs. Harris, wife of D. Harris, esq.—Aged 92, Mr. Bunnel, farmer, of Backford, near Chester.

Mr. Buck, collector of excise; an upright and honest man, and of unremitting attention to business.

In her 88th year, the Rev. S. Aldersey, of Aldersey-hall, upwards of 40 years in the commission of the peace for this county: he was much respected both as a public and private man.

Mrs. S. Fleming, wife of Mr. S. Fleming, excise-

excise-officer, at Mottram; a lady who discharged the important duties of wife, mother, and friend, in a manner that did honour to her sex.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Whittenbury, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Wright, of Great Longston, in this county.—Mr. Elijah Hall, to Miss M. Hunt, both of South Wingfield Park.—Mr. W. Allison, junior, of Grange Wood, to Miss Scaif, of Stone Gravel, near Chesterfield.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Dawson, saddler, to Miss Barber, daughter of Mr. J. Barber.

At Wirksworth, Mr. T. Grayson, draper, of Derby, to Miss Wright.

*Died.*] In Derby, aged 71, Mr. Symonds, supervisor of excise.—In her 74th year, Mrs. Bassano.—Aged 72, the Rev. T. Manlove.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Hayne, relict of the late R. Hayne, esq. of Ashbourne-green-hall.

At Beardfall, in his 80th year, Mr. Page, formerly of some celebrity for his medicine in the cure of consumptive complaints.—Aged 75, J. Meynell, esq. of Kirk Langley.

At Belper, after a short illness, in her 90th year, Mrs. Harrison.—Mr. E. Farmer, of Cauldwell.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Southwell, the Rev. J. T. Becher, vicar of Thurgarton, to Miss M. Becher, daughter of the Rev. W. Becher, vicar-general of the Collegiate-church of Southwell.

At Nottingham, Mr. Pratt, hofier, to Miss E. Sulley, of the Golden Fleece public-house.—Mr. T. Nelson, of Nottingham, to Miss Brookes, of Chapel Town, near Leeds.—Mr. Goodacre, to Miss Cocking.—Mr. Pawlett, grocer, to Miss Sterland, daughter of J. Sterland, gent.

At Everton, Mr. G. Raynes, to Miss Ooter.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wragg, grocer, to Miss Cooke.

Mr. H. Hole, of Carlton, Newark, to Miss Robinson, of Brandon.—Mr. H. Bell, of Mansfield, to Mrs. Curtis, of Kneefal Lodge, near Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of Mr. Braithwaite, hofier.—Aged 62, Mrs. Storks, wife of Mr. Storks, gent.—Mrs. M. Churchill, relict of the late J. Churchill, gent.—Mr. W. Barker, butcher.—Aged 49, Mrs. Wragg, wife of Mr. Wragg, framethsmith.—Aged 34, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. J. Maxwell, conveyancer.—Mrs. Bailey.—In his 53d year, S. Worthington, gent. and alderman of the corporation.—Mrs. P. Chelslyn, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, hatter.—In the bloom of youth, Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. W. Evans, taylor and habit-maker.—Aged 47, Mrs. Tutin, mantua-maker.—Mr. Barber, senior, tallow-chandler and grocer.—Aged 75, W. Rawson, gent.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, in his 87th year, the Rev. R. Lord, formerly minister of

a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Knutsford, in Cheshire.

At Newark, Mr. T. Bland, surgeon and alderman.—Mrs. Ridge, wife of Mr. J. Ridge, bookseller.—Aged 21, Miss Lawton, of the Kingston-arms Inn.—Mr. T. Ostcliffe, postmaster, of Scarthing-moor.

At Workop, Mr. R. Gilbert, of the Red Lion Inn.—Aged 19, Miss St. Ledger.

At Southwell, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. R. Cane, M. A. formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Norton, near Gainbro', &c. and one of the vicars-choral of the Collegiate-church of Southwell.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. William Clark, a veteran sportsman, of Bromby, near Briggs, lately shot a wild swan, commonly called the elk, which measures the following extraordinary dimensions:—From tip to tip of the wings seven feet four inches; length from nose to the toe-end four feet ten inches; from tip of the bill to the body two feet five inches; from neck to the tip of the toe two feet five inches; its weight 20 pounds.

At Louth, in the year 1801, there were 37 marriages, 125 births, and 101 burials.

*Married.*] G. Lister, esq. of Girsby, near Louth, to Miss Andrews, of Alresford.—Mr. T. Smith, of Bawtry, to Miss Hopkinson, of Gainbro'.—A. M. Lawson De Cardonnel, esq. of the 21st regiment of light dragoons, to Miss L. Weston, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Weston, prebendary of Durham.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 44, Mr. S. Shuttleworth, master of the Crown public-house.

At Spalding, upwards of 80 years of age, The. Buckworth, esq. merchant, and formerly high-sheriff of this county.

At Louth, aged 55, Mr. Pemberton.—Aged 88, Mrs. M. Empringham.

At Brigg, in her 73th year, Mrs. Holliwell, relict of the late Rev. G. Holliwell, vicar of Great Limber.

At Gainbro', Mr. G. Anderson, straw-bonnet manufacturer.

At Horncastle, aged 82, Mr. W. Swallow, supervisor of excise.

At Garthorpe, near Crowle, Mrs. Child, wife of Mr. T. Child, farmer.

Very suddenly, J. Andrews, esq. of Alresford, tather to Miss Andrews, whose marriage is announced above.

At Bath, T. Caldicot, esq. of Hilton Lodge, in this county.

At Stockwith, near Gainbro', Mr. W. Morton, ferryman; he fell off the ferry-boat, and was unfortunately drowned.—Aged 69, Mr. D. Tong.—Aged 68, Mr. Collingwood.

At Legbourn, aged 59, Mrs. J. Grundy; she survived her husband only eight days.

At Elkington, near Louth, aged 82, Mr. J. R. Smith, farmer; he was the father of 30 children by two wives.

At Morton, near Gainbro', Mrs. Cowley, wife of Mr. H. Cowley, soap-boiler.

On board the Mornington East Indiaman, on his passage home from the Cape of Good Hope, Captain J. Bromhead, of the 34th regiment of foot, youngest son of Col. Bromhead, of Lincoln.

At Theddlethorpe, aged 63, Mr. R. Croft.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Fields, a widow lady, of Waddington, near Lincoln.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] In London, Mr. J. Horton, formerly of Leicester, to Mrs. M. Bower, relict of Mr. Bower, late of Shadwell, Middlesex.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Whittle, relict of the late Mr. Whittle, frame-maker.—Mr. Corran, of the Hare and Pheasant public-house.—Mrs. Moore, widow.—Mrs. King, wife of Mr. T. King, grocer.—Mr. Smith, stay-maker.—Aged 57, after a few days illness, Mrs. A. Carter, matron of the Leicester Infirmary; which place she had held for several years, with credit to herself, and entire satisfaction to the governors.

Mrs. Arnold, wife of Dr. Arnold, a celebrated physician at Leicester. She was highly respected by a numerous acquaintance for her courteous manners, and her intelligent conversation; and was greatly beloved by her family for her amiable domestic qualities. The liberality of her sentiments and conduct always formed a striking contrast to the narrow prejudices, which so often characterize the residents of a provincial town. She was in fact, for many years, an ornament of the town in which she resided.

Aged 80, Mr. T. Hawkins, a respectable grazier, of Burton Lazarus. He was apparently well in the evening, but being suddenly taken ill was a corpse before midnight.

At Bosworth, in his 60th year, Mr. J. Goadby, parish-clerk; a man generally respected for his frankness, probity, and philanthropy.

At Belton, in his 67th year, G. Hastings, esq. formerly a Colonel in the Guards, and nearly allied to the late Countess Dowager, and to the late Earl of Huntington, by both of whom he was much esteemed.

Aged 37, Mr. W. Baugh, ground-bailiff to Sir George Beaumont's Collieries, at Coleorton.—Also at Coleorton, after a short illness, Mrs. Whirlidge.

Mrs. L. Tins, late of the Black Horse public-house, in Goodmans-fields, London, and daughter of the late Mr. Lord, of Loughbro'.

At Winchester, Mrs. Poynton, relict of the late Mr. Poynton, of Leicester.

At Mountfrel, at an advanced age, Mrs. Heyrick, relict of the late Mr. T. Heyrick.

## RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Wilson, of Burley, near Oakham, to Miss Bradley, of Lincoln.

*Died.*] In his 74th year, the Rev. T. Hunt, vicar of Whiffendine, &c.

At Uppingham, Mr. Holmes, master of the Falcon-inn.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Park, of Wigan, Lancashire, to Miss S. Bryan, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Darley, of Swinnerton Heath, to Miss Weetman, of Astone, near Stone.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. C. Rathbone, to Miss A. Jackson.—Mr. J. Godson, collector, to Mrs. White, of Long Birches.—Mr. S. Hincks, of Willenhall, to Miss Perry, of Bilston.

At Newcastle, Mr. Deakin, jun. brazier, to Miss Pearson.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, aged 87, Mrs. Hallen, widow and mother to the late Mr. J. B. Hallen, attorney, of Birmingham.

At Newcastle-under-Lyne, aged 75, Mrs. Parsons.

At Wolverhampton, J. Jeffson, esq.—Mrs. Jasper of Stableford.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, aged 76, Mrs. Spode, widow.—Aged 85, Mrs. Dain, of Long Compton, near Stafford.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Fletcher, of Skelton, in this county.

At Nassau, New Providence, in the Bahamas, aged 23, Mr. J. Dewint, surgeon, son of Mr. H. Dewint, surgeon, of Stone, in this county.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bilstone, Mr. J. Addison, baker, to Miss E. Brown.

At Birmingham, Mr. F. James, to Mrs. Ball.—Mr. J. Bewlay, to Miss S. Miller.—Mr. C. Archer, haberdasher, to Miss Miller, of Sunderland.—Mr. Joyce, petrification manufacturer, to Miss S. Atkins.

At Dudley, Mr. Rann, printer, to Miss M. Bourne.

Mr. R. Sheldone, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Katon, late of Gosport.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Lawton, wife of Mr. Lawton, of the Waggon and Horses public house.—Aged 85, Mrs. Oakley, aunt to Sir Charles Oakley, bart. of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Hodgkinson.—In her 69th year, Mrs. Lyneall, many years mistress of the register-office, in this town.—Mrs. S. Buncher.—At his son's house, the Shakespeare-tavern, aged 84, Mr. J. Wilday.—Mrs. Blount, wife of Mr. Blount, surgeon.—Aged 85, Mr. M. Aaron.—Aged 64, Mr. T. Pearkes, an eminent carrier.—Mrs. Wakefield, wife of Mr. T. Wakefield, upholster.

At his son's house, in Ashted-row, Mr. T. Pinks, formerly a merchant, of this town.—Mr. Westley, plater.—Mr. W. Sprigg.—Mrs. Moore.

At Coventry, Mr. Lewis, late of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Gardner.

At Warwick, Miss Lamb only daughter of Mrs. Lamb, hatter.

In London, Mr. W. Griffin, formerly a baker and mealman, of Birmingham.

At Nuncaton, aged 46, Mr. W. Green, writing master of the grammar-school, he had

also been a writing master of Tamworth, for 23 years.

Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Shadwell-dock, London, son-in-law to the late Mr. Ward, steel-toy maker, of Birmingham.—Mrs. M. Wright, widow of C. Wright, esq. of Hawkebury.

At Coughton, in his 71st year, J. Wilkes, gentleman, many years steward to Sir J. Throgmorton, bart.

At West Bromwich, Miss E. Farmer.

At Knowle, aged 85, the Reverend T. Dadley, vicar of Buddbrook, and near 50 years master of Lady Levison's Hospital, at Temple Balsall.

At Handsworth, aged 69, Mr. J. Toney.

At Deritend, far advanced in years, Mr. S. Ault.—Mrs. Perkins, of Pinley, near Coventry.—Mrs. Robinson, of Wall Heath, near King's Swinford.—Mr. Colborne, of Swin, near King's Swinford.—Mrs. Bradshaw, sen. of Wrottesley.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

It appears from advertisements lately published in the Shropshire and Cheshire Papers, by order of the Committee of Proprietors of the Ellesmere Canal Company, that preparations are making for completing the earthen embankment at the south end of the aqueduct of Pontesfilyty, situated at the bottom of the Vale of Llangollen, at the distance of about 20 miles from Chester, and 25 miles from Shrewsbury; as likewise, for completing the iron-works at the said aqueduct. The iron-works consist of cast-iron ribs, bottom-plates, side-plates, and railing, for a canal-aqueduct, upwards of 320 yards in length.

*Married.*] At Acton, Mr. Lawrence, of Shifnal, to Miss M. Hodgkiss.

Mr. George, of Lilsford, near Bridgenorth, to Miss M. Morris, of Great Potton, in the same parish.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Blanturn, of the Woodhouses, to Miss Tudman, of Yockin's Gate.—Also, Mr. J. Ackers, butcher, to Miss Griffiths, of Ash.

At Baffchurch, W. Johnson, esq. to Miss Middleton, of Walford.—Mr. S. Scott, shoemaker, of Whitchurch, to Miss Scott, of Bunbury.—Mr. T. Gill, of Boveney, near Whitchurch, to Miss Lloyd, of Tybroughton Hall.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. Nelson, architect and sculptor. She died a sincere Christian, in the fullest sense of the word.

Mr. J. Choles, for several years past a steady collector of the post-horse duties.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. M. Heaford.—Mrs. Welch, wife of Mr. Welch, wheelwright.

At Oswestry, Mr. J. Salter, land-surveyor. At Birmingham, aged 85, Mrs. Oakley, sister of the Rev. Mr. Oakley, of Shrewsbury.

At Hope Bowdler, Mrs. Stanier, wife of

the Rev. Mr. Stanier, rector; a kind and good friend to the poor.

At Mr. Bowdler's, Pride Hill, aged 90, Mrs. J. Townshend, half-sister to Mr. Bowdler. She lived a pious life for many years past, and ended her days with true Christian penitence, and faith in her Redeemer.

Mrs. Richards, of Edgebolt.

Mr. T. Howells, of Watton.—Mr. Bache, of Wyken, near Bridgenorth.—Aged 72, Mr. Urwick, of Skelton, near Shrewsbury.

At Conover, after a few hours illness, Mr. R. Goffnell; justly lamented for his charitable and unremitting attention to the wants of the poor.

Mr. W. Price; a person truly and deservedly respected in his situation, as servant to J. Probert, esq. of Copthorn.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Ruston, farmer, in Feckenham-parish, to Miss Harris, of Stone-lane, near Tardebigg.—Mr. J. Nash, of Salwarp, to Miss E. Sanders, of Hanbury.

At Hope, Mr. Turner, maltster, of New-castle, to Miss S. Turner.—Mr. W. Boulter, to Miss Ireland, both of Welland.—Mr. T. Walton, to Miss E. Lamb, both of Wribbenhall.

*Died.*] At Worcester, aged 74, Major Brereton.

At Evesham, Mr. Outhwaite, attorney.

At Stourbridge, aged 90, Mr. Iddins, sen.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Dogwood, farmer, of Martin.—In his 70th year, Mr. Wilkes, of Coughton, near Alcester.—Mrs. Dingley, of Holly Green, in the parish of Ripple.—Mr. Knight, junior, of Hatfield.

In London, in his 19th year, Mr. F. Lingham, second son of Mr. C. Lingham, of the Artichoke public-house, of Worcester; a young man of promising abilities.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

At a late Meeting of the committee for the Lidney rail-road from Dean Forest, held at Ross, January 14, it was resolved, that, in consequence of the proprietors of the private property on the Lidney side having declined acceding to the proposals made to them at the last meeting, the plan of a general rail-road be for the present given up, and that the subscriptions be re-opened for the completion of a road from the summit of the forest to the river Wye. It was likewise resolved, that the following subscriptions be received to carry the above plan into effect, viz. from Mr. E. B. Clive, five shares, 250l.; from J. Scudamore, 250l.; T. P. Symonds, 250l.; the coal company at Hereford, 300l.; W. Partridge, 200l.; R. Blakemere, 150l.; J. Partridge, 150l.; J. Davies, 200l.; J. Tomlinson, 150l.; G. Cornewall, 200l.; J. Wainwright, 100l.; J. Munsey, 100l.; J. Sherburn, 150l.; T. Phillips, 100l.; W. Hill, 250l.; J. Styant, 100l.; R. Scudamore, 100l.—total of the above subscriptions 2500l.

It is in contemplation to endeavour to obtain



tain a cheaper and more certain supply of coals to the city of Hereford and its vicinity, by facilitating the navigation of the river Wye, and forming a horse-towing path from the collieries to the said city.

An advertisement has lately appeared in the Hereford Journal, subscribed by a number of medical gentlemen, recommending the practice of vaccine-inoculation to general adoption, and declaring its efficacy, &c. as affording a permanent security against the small-pox, and declaring that it possesses, besides, the following advantages:—"It may be communicated with safety at all periods of life, from infancy to old age, and with equal success at all seasons of the year; in different states of health, and during pregnancy; it is peculiarly mild in early infancy, the most dangerous time for the inoculation of the small-pox; it is not infectious, and can only be communicated by inoculation: none of the distressing changes so frequently produced in the constitution by small-pox, have been known to follow the cow-pox, and there is good reason to suppose never will; neither preparation nor confinement are required—advantages peculiarly great to the lower orders of society, who may follow their usual occupation during the whole of the disease." The above declaration purporting likewise to bear a public testimony of respect to the merit of Dr. JENNER, as the inventor of this truly useful practice, is subscribed by the names of Messrs. T. Cam, S. Cam, and J. Griffiths, surgeons; and of Messrs. W. Barrow, J. Gwillim, sen. and J. Gwillim, jun. apothecaries, all of Hereford; by the names of W. Blount, M.D. of G. Woodyear, M.D. Ledbury; of Messrs. R. Evans and W. Gytting, surgeons; of W. Lewis, M.D. of Mr. W. P. Brookes, apothecary, Ross; of B. Thomas, M.D. and of Messrs. J. T. Stephens, D. Moythan, and B. Jones, surgeons; these three last of Kingston, in this county.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. J. Garrett, of Croydon, in Surrey, to Miss Bullock.

W. Davies, esq. to Miss Garbett, youngest daughter of the late J. Garbett, esq. of Knill Court.

*Died.*] At Bromyard, Mrs. Maund, wife of Mr. Maund, builder.—Aged 71, Mrs. E. Steward.—In his 70th year, Mr. J. Freeman, of Stanford-court.—Mr. Matthey, farmer, of the Old Wear, near Hereford.

At Eadnor, near Ledbury, Mr. T. Higgins, an eminent farmer and grazier.—Mr. T. Garrold, youngest son of Mr. Garrold, farmer, of Little Dewchurch.

At Bristol, aged 29, the Rev. F. Davis, LL.D. justice of peace for this county.

Lately, at her house, near Monmouth, Mrs. Platt, relict of the late John Platt, esq. sincerely regretted by her relations and friends; in whom was combined the sincere friend, the affectionate parent, and the good Christian. The many amiable qualities that adorned her while living, will long continue to be grate-

fully remembered by those who revere her virtues and lament her loss.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, L. Way, esq. of Merton College, to Miss M. Drew, daughter of the Rev. H. Drew, rector of Comb Raleigh, Devon.—Mr. B. Field, of Thame, to Miss M. French, second daughter of the late Mr. E. Sandford.

In London, Mr. J. Winter, of Stoke Talmage, to Miss A. Viret, of Wheatfield.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 68, Mrs. E. London.—Aged 47, Mrs. A. Lister, widow, mistress of the Crown-inn.—Aged 50, Mr. P. Smith, schoolmaster.—In his 49th year, Mr. W. Benwell, taylor.

At Iffley, aged 61, Mr. W. Costar, many years master of the Angel-inn, Oxford, and one of the proprietors of the Oxford and other coaches to and from the said inn.

At Bath, the Rev. R. Hele, B. D. rector of Rotherfield Grays, in this county, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Mrs. R. Hudson, wife of Mr. T. Hudson, of Wood Green, near Witney, and only daughter of the late G. Davis, esq. of Ducklington.—The Rev. Mr. Holt, rector of Finmore.

At Bampton, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Andrews, wife of Mr. J. Andrews, sen. surgeon.

At Witney, Mr. T. Clarke, who, according to the coroner's inquisition, died through excessive drinking.

At his house, in Soho-square, London, in his 42d year, J. White, esq. youngest brother of G. White, esq. of Havington-house, in this county.

Aged 71, W. Mills, esq. of Denton-house, near Garlington.

At Churchill, in his 89th year, Mr. W. Brookes, deservedly esteemed as a man of integrity, and a real Christian.

In his 84th year, C. Robinson, M.D. rector of Albury, &c. formerly fellow of Magdalen College.

At Banbury, aged 80, R. Knight, esq. chamberlain, and justice of peace of that borough; he was likewise father of the corporation, had served the office of mayor several times, and is much lamented by the poor, to whom he was a sincere friend.

The Rev. H. Gabel, rector of Standlake, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College Oxford; he was for many years a very active justice of peace.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Aylesbury, Mr. W. Hayward, surgeon, to Miss E. Tanner.—Mr. E. Terry, to Miss Hitchcock.

*Died.*] At Bradwell, in her 35th year, Miss C. Bailey.

At Brill, Mrs. E. Elliott.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Higgins, of the Swan inn.

At Welton, near Aylesbury, aged 104, Mrs. Heder. She had ever enjoyed a good state

state of health, and retained the full possession of her faculties to the last.

Mr. S. T. Wood, only son of S. T. Wood, esq. of Hall Barn, near Beaconsfield. Going too near a threshing-machine, he unfortunately received a blow on the head from one of the flails, which, fracturing his skull, occasioned his death a few days afterwards.

Mrs. Mayne, wife of Mr. Mayne, wine-merchant, of High Wycombe, and relict of the late N. Morgan, jun. esq. of Carmarthen.

At Buckingham, aged 34, at the Cobham Arms Inn, on his way to Stow, G. Nugent Reynolds, esq. of Loughfeur, in the county of Leitrim, cousin to the Marchioness of Buckingham. His remains were interred in the family burial-place of the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stowe.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. Stapleton, esq. of Bedford, to Miss Bazeley, of Howick.

*Died.*] Mrs. F. Cotton, daughter of the late Sir John Cotton, bart. of Stretton, and aunt to the late Right Hon. Lord Viscount Fielding.

At Potton, in his 74th years, the Rev. J. Lewis, curate, and rector of Little Braxted, Essex.

At Luton, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. J. Cawley, an eminent butcher. Her husband, Mr. Cawley, was observed, on the occasion, to vent a torrent of tears over the grave of the deceased; but in a few days afterwards they were all dried away and gone, and he approached the altar of Hymen a second time, and was actually married to the young and accomplished Miss Stapleton, of Luton, late of Hitchin, Herts; so that he had two live wives and one dead one in the space of 26 days!

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, held January 23, the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, President, a great number of candidates appeared for the premiums for servitude, which being adjudged, and other interesting subjects discussed, a dissertation of considerable length, with sketches and plans for draining and improving land, was presented by the Rev. Mr. Hopkinson, at Moreton. Several new members were elected, and a number of premiums were offered for the current year, one of 100s. for hollow draining with stone; one of 50s. for hollow draining with brick. No claim to be made for less than 20 acres.—Other premiums of 70s.—50s.—20s. for the best yearling draught stallion, best bull, two-shear ram, theave, boar, labourer in husbandry, female servant, &c. &c.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Northampton, it was unanimously resolved, That a Bill now pending in Parliament, for empowering the Trustees of the Harborough and Welford Turnpike-roads to erect turn-

pikes, weighing-machines, &c. across any lane or way leading into the said road, within two miles of the town of Northampton (they having been hitherto restrained from such erections in every Act of Parliament) will very materially injure the said town, as well as the adjacent villages, and occasion great inconvenience to the inhabitants thereof.

Mr. Edmund Cartwright, of Woburn-park, has lately published a Letter to the Printer of the Northampton Mercury, purporting, that a former Letter of his on the use of yeast in cases of putrid fever being noticed in their Journal, he feels it incumbent upon him to observe further, that many physicians of the first eminence now prescribe it, particularly Dr. Thornton, of Hinde-street, Manchester-square, London. "In what manner, and with what success," Mr. Cartwright adds, "he has administered this remedy, may be seen in that very ingenious publication of his, intitled, *The Philosophy of Medicine*."

*Married.*] Mr. J. Odell, to Miss Lambert, both of Finedon.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. A. Thompson.

At Braunston, the Rev. J. Jenkins, rector of Collingtree.

Aged 59, Mrs. Goude, wife of Mr. Goude, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.—The Rev. Mr. Beete, of Harpole, near Northampton.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Downham-market, Mr. H. Saffery, mercer, to Miss Hepburn.

At Narborough, near Swaffham, Mr. T. Smith, of Downham, to Miss Snafidell.—Mr. R. Spruce, farmer, of Wymondham, to Miss S. Meek, of Cringleford.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Pull, to Miss A. Steers.—Mr. J. Cubitt, keelman, aged 80, to Mrs. Bacon, aged 83.—Mr. E. Howell, to Miss P. Morden.

Mr. B. Hartley, leather-factor, of the Old Change, London, to Miss E. Errington, late of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Jenner, of Fritton, to Miss Dade, late of Woodton.

At Carlton Rode, Mr. R. Kemp, son of R. Kemp, gent. to Miss S. Raynes, third daughter of the late Mr. J. Raynes, of New Buckingham.—The Rev. J. Wright, of East Harling, to Miss H. Manning, second daughter of the Rev. H. C. Manning, of Thetford.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in his 77th year, Mr. C. Chapman, a respectable tradesman.—Aged 77, Mrs. Burton.—Mrs. Hawes, wife of Mr. Hawes, shoemaker.—Aged 55, Mrs. E. Durant, wife of Mr. A. Durant.—Aged 49, Mr. Hart, master of the Three Turks public-house, and foot-merchant.—Aged 84, Mrs. Sharp, sister to the late Mr. T. Church.—In her 29th year, Mrs. Houghton, wife of the Rev. P. Houghton.—Aged 78, Mrs. A. Browne.—Aged 22, Miss Wright, daughter of the late Mr. R. Wright.

At Lynn, aged 67, Mr. J. Rudkin, carpenter.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Chethero, gent.—Mrs. Downing, relict of the late Mr. Downing,

ing, coachmaker.—Mrs. Danderfon, wife of Mr. Danderfon, baker.

At Yarmouth, Captain Blyth, of Lynn.

After a long affliction, Mr. J. Butcher, artist; this gentleman was of the most inoffensive manners, and of considerable skill in his profession: he painted three views of Yarmouth, and a view of the Market-place at Lynn, from which engravings have been made, possessing a very respectable degree of merit.

#### SUFFOLK.

Hadleigh has been lately made a post town, by which means a regular and uninterrupted communication is now established, between the metropolis and the principal towns and villages in this and the adjacent counties. A bag is made up for Hadleigh, at the General Post office in London, every day, except Sundays; and from Hadleigh, for London, every day, except Saturdays. A daily communication by post is also established between Hadleigh and Ipswich, by which letters are conveyed, through cross posts, to upwards of a hundred different towns and places.

*Married.*] At Ufford, W. Hill, gent. to Mrs. Benham.—Mr. J. Fox, junior, of Rednall, to Miss Seaman, of Wilby.—Mr. D. Hills, of Bury, to Miss Read, of Bridgeham, in Norfolk.

Mr. Borrey, farmer, to Miss Jewers, both of Buxhall.

Mr. Hindes, of Beccles, to Miss Piper, of Redham.—Mr. J. Berry, merchant, of Southwold, to Mrs. M. Brown, of Brampton, near Beccles.—Mr. W. Elmer, of Cavendish, to Miss Clark, of Clare.

At East Berghott, Mr. J. Rogers, son of Captain Rogers, of Manningtree, to Miss M. Beaumont.

Mr. G. Pegg, yarn-maker, of Hadleigh, to Mrs. M. White, widow, of Denham.

*Died.*] At Bury, aged 27, Mr. J. Leech, hairdresser; he was grandson to Mr. J. Grimfey, lately deceased.

In his 20th year, after a lingering illness, Mr. R. Smith, medical-assistant to Mr. J. Smith, surgeon; a young man of industry and integrity, and, in many respects, likely to have become an ornament to his profession.

At Ipswich, in his 68th year, Lieut. J. Barker, of the regt. of East Suffolk militia, in which he had borne a commission more than 20 years.

In his 71st year, Mr. Buchanan, merchant; he was generally respected as a man of consummate integrity; and, in other respects, of numerous and distinguished virtues.

Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. J. Wright, baker.—Aged 21, Miss Silverwood, daughter of Mr. Silverwood, liquor-merchant.—Mrs. Keeble, wife of Mr. Keebie, gardener.—In consequence of a fall from his horse whilst hunting, Mr. T. Wiggins, horse-dealer.—Mrs. Williamson, wife of Mr. Willi-

amson, merchant.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Peacock.—Mrs. Buttermore, mother of Mr. Buttermore, butcher.—Suddenly, Mr. Wilkinfon, of the Fountain public house.

Mr. J. Liverfedge, linen-draper; he was one of the society of Quakers, and highly respected as a tradesman and good neighbour.

Mr. T. Shave, formerly a coach-master. At Wickhambrook, Mr. Smith, surgeon and apothecary.

At Framlingham, aged 68, Mr. Crisp, whitesmith.—Mr. J. Levett, of Pettistree, formerly of Rendlesham.—In his 82d year, Mr. W. Fitch, of Stoke St. Clare.

At Sudbury, Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. Anderson, surgeon.

At Southwold, aged 57, the Rev. G. Padon, rector of Pakefield, and curate of the perpetual curacy of Stoven.

At Bulmer, near Sudbury, in his 90th year, Mr. Daniels.—Aged 56, Mrs. Wybrow.

Suddenly Mr. Wafse, farmer, of Ashbocking.

At Coddensham, aged 61, Mr. W. Chenery, master of the Charity School.

At Stanmore, in Middlesex, Mrs. Forby, formerly of Ipswich.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, farmer, of Thurlow.—In her 62d year, Mrs. Orsbourn, wife of Mr. G. Orsbourn, farmer, of Elmfwell.

At Woodbridge, in his 80th year, Mr. W. Walford, formerly distributor of stamps for the Eastern Division of Suffolk.

At Finbury, near Stowmarket, Mr. W. Cross, maltster.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At Ashford, Mr. J. W. Quinhampton, to Mrs. Weightman, of Hothfield, many years house-keeper to the Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet.

At St. Lawrence, in Thanet, Mr. Gifford, master of the White Horse public-house, to Miss Dixon, of Ramsgate.

At Dartford, E. Bilke, esq. of Christ Church, Surry, to Miss Middleton.

At New Romney, Lieut. Montague, of the regiment of Royal Dragoons, to Miss M. Fowle, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Wing Fowle.

At Canterbury, Captain Muller, of the first battalion of the 52d regiment, to Miss Halladay.—Mr. P. Elstead, surgeon, of Dover, to Miss Whitford, second daughter of the late J. Whitford, esq.

Mr. Saunders, of Whitstable, to Miss J. Horton, of Ashford.

In London, Mr. Brazier, of the academy at Margate, to Miss Hudson, of Leadenhall-street.

At Doddington, Mr. J. Court, to Miss Laker.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Miss H. Robinson.

Mr. Petman, carpenter, of Boys's-hospital, Being one of the fraternity of ringers, a dumb

dumb peal was rung at the cathedral, on the occasion, after his funeral.

Mr. H. Alexander, brother to Mr. J. Alexander, banker, of Maidstone.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Fenner, relict of the late Mr. Fenner, brewer.—Much respected, Mr. Joseph Griffin, many years a dissenting teacher in this city.

At the Deanery, in the Precincts, aged 48, Mrs. Legassick, house-keeper to the Dean of Canterbury.

At Rochester, Mrs. Anderson, plumber and glazier.

At Cobham Hall, of a fever, the Hon. Lady Catherine Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl of Darnley.

On Lady Wotton's Green, near Canterbury, Mr. S. Frend, tailor.

At Ash, aged 92, Mr. H. Collard; it is remarkable that he died in the house in which he was born, and indeed had never resided out of it.

At Woolwich, Mr. W. Blith, gunner of the Matilda ship of war.

At Blackheath, aged 71, the Rev. W. Gardner, rector of Caversham.—S. Stocker, esq. formerly a brewer at Limehouse.

In his 90th year, Mr. W. Dawkins, blacksmith, of Sellinge; he had followed his business in the parish upwards of 70 years.

At Ashford, aged 71, Mr. J. Maccall, surveyor.

At the George-Inn, Southwark, Mr. G. Fowle, a wealthy farmer of Boxley.

Mrs. Harnett, of the George and Dragon public-house, Hearn.

At Bedgebury, J. Cartier, esq. This gentleman was formerly governor of Bengal, before the time of Mr. Hastings, which high situation he filled with great honour and integrity.

Sir Henry W. Sheridan, bart. of Elford House.—Suddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. Anderson, senior, carrier, at Blean, near Canterbury.

[The late J. Cockburn, esq. whose death was mentioned in our last (London deaths) died at Woolwich, in his 89th year. At the time of the battle of Dettingen he was paymaster-general of the forces, and he has been upwards of 50 years store-keeper of the ordnance of the Warren.]

#### SUSSEX.

An ingenious artist, of Chichester, has lately discovered a composition for house-painting, which, if generally adopted, will reduce the expence of that necessary work to half its present price.

*Married.*] R. Rogers, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Legge, of Chichester.

At Tarring, Mr. Phillips, school-master, to Miss Attree, of the Cliffe.—J. Luxford, esq. of Winchelsea, to Miss Curteis, of Rye.—J. King, esq. of Loxwood, in this county, to Miss Wood, daughter of H. Wood, esq. of

Henfield.—Mr. E. Crosswell, of Ratham, to Miss S. Drawbridge, of Chichester.—Colonel Crosbie, of the 22d regiment, son to General Crosbie, to Miss Thomas, only daughter of G. W. Thomas, esq. M. P. for Chichester.—Mr. T. Aldrich, son of the Rev. S. Aldrich, of Elmston, in Essex, to Miss Hicks, of Brightelmstone.

At Madras, in the East Indies, T. B. Hurdis, esq. grandson of the late T. Hurdis, D. D. of Chichester, &c. to Miss C. Thomas, daughter of the late Alderman Thomas, of London.

At West Bourne, Mr. H. Browne, watch-maker, of Havant, Hants, to Miss Souter.

*Died.*] At Lewes, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. Elliott, perfumer.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Edwards, relict of Mr. J. Edwards, senior, upholsterer and auctioneer.

At Hortham, aged 68, Mrs. Mitchell, widow.

At Newhaven, aged 81, Mrs. Wimble, relict of T. Wimble, gent. of Hastings.—Mr. A. Day, a wealthy timber-merchant, &c. of Hadlow-place, Mayfield.—In consequence of catching cold, after lying-in, Mrs. Egles, wife of Mr. Egles, linen-draper, of the Cliffe.

At his brother's house, at Old Ford, near London, in his 37th year, Mr. W. Hickes, of Laughton, in this county.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Winchester, J. Highmore, esq. Lieutenant in the 4th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Foote, widow.

At Portsmouth, Mr. J. Regon, of the Ordnance, to Miss C. Harding.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Des Champs, relict of the late Rev. J. Des Champs.—Aged 89, Mrs. Tracey.—Mrs. Maun, of the Bell and Crown Inn.—Mrs. Knapp.—Mrs. Poynton, of Leicester, sister to Mr. Anderson, of this city.

At Southampton, in child-bed, Mrs. Larham, wife of Mr. Larham, butcher.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Smith.—Aged 84, Mr. Cowdry, quartermaster in the Dock-yard.—Mr. Pastard, baker.—Surgeon H. Bromwich, on his way to join his regiment at Jamaica.—Mr. Herman, master of the Green Dragon public-house.—Quarter-master W. Membry, of the 2d Somerset Militia.

At Portchester, Miss Moody.

At Fareham, Mr. Butler, brother to the late Mr. Butler, formerly a corn-factor.

At Portsea, aged 75, Mr. Hope, purser of the Puissant ship of war.

At Lymington, where he had resided many years, Aug. Touffaint, esq.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Dr. Lord, rector of Barfreston, Kent, to Miss Mentor, of Newbury.—Mr. W. Larcom, to Miss Wyvill, both of Bucklebury.—Mr. J. Love, to Miss L. Staniford, both of Mortimer.—Mr. W. Lawson, of Mortimer, to Miss Davis, of Southampton.

hampstead—Mr. R. Wright, of Oxford, to Miss E. Stone, of Chawtey, in this county.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. Bartlett, failcloth-weaver.—Aged 70, Mrs. Bristow.

At Newbury, Mrs. Charesley, widow of the late Dr. Charesley, of Chalfont, St. Peter's, Bucks.

At Kintbury, Mr. T. Blanny; with the character of a truly honest man.

The Rev. Dr. Bellasis, rector of Yattendon and Eafeldon.

At Wantage, in his 84th year, J. Butler, esq.—Mrs. Piercey, of Sulham-farm.—Mr. King, of Hungerford.—Aged 92, Mr. S. Wentworth, of Aldbourn.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

There is strong reason to hope, that the obstacles which have prevented the opening of a communication between the Lower and Upper Town at Bath, through the Bear-yard, are about speedily to be removed, as the commissioners for the improvement of the city, and the trustees of that estate, are likely to enter into an agreement, which must prove highly accommodating to the public, and afford sincere pleasure to every well-wisher of the city.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Rickets, late an eminent plumber of Bath, to Miss E. Budd.—J. Williams, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Hume, daughter-in-law of Dr. Merry, of Bath.—Mr. Miller, attorney, of Bath, to Miss S. Hooper, of Bath Easton.

F. Chalie, esq. of Mincing-lane (late of Bath), to Mrs. Lee, of Brunswick-place.

At Bath, J. Shurlock, esq. paymaster of the Inniskilling dragoons, to Miss James, of Corby-hall, Staffordshire.—Mr. J. Welchman, goldsmith, to Miss M. Williams.

Mr. Robert Arnold, of Berkshire, to Miss H. Reed, grand-daughter to Mr. J. Reed, bookseller in Bristol.—Mr. Fenley, printer, of Bristol, to Miss Page, of Bath.

Mr. R. Brookes, grazier, of Kingston Seymour, to Miss Hollyman, of Cleveland.

*Died.*] At Bristol, in his 25th year, Mr. T. Pine, youngest son of Mr. Pine, printer.

Mr. Higgins, accountant; much respected as a truly honest man.

Mr. Cowdry, brother of Mr. C. Cowdry, ironmonger.—Mrs. Bowen, of King's Down.

—In her 73d year, Mrs. Whatley, relict of E. Watley, esq. alderman.

The celebrated Mr. Highman Palatine, who, after having, for a series of years practised the art of deception, could not, with all his skill, elude the marauding hand of death.

At Bath, after a few minutes indisposition, the Right Hon. Earl Belmore, of Castle Coote, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland.

—Mrs. Lewis, wife of W. Lewis, esq. of Alderley, Gloucestershire.—Miss Newnham, lately of the Tithing, near Worcester.—Miss M. White.

Mrs. F. Lowth, widow of the late G. Lowther, esq. of Louth Lodge, in Ireland. This lady was daughter of Colonel Pon-

sonby, esq. of Ashgrove, in the same kingdom and grand-daughter of Major-general Ponsonby, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, on the 11th of May, 1745.

Mrs. E. Bampfylde, sister of the late Colonel W. Bampfylde, esq. of Hestercombe.—Mr. R. Harding.—J. Mayow, esq. of Brag, in Cornwall.—Mr. Pearce, better known by the name of Major Pearce, hairdresser.

At New York, of the yellow fever, Mr. Simpson, a respectable comedian, who performed a few characters at Bath some years ago.

At Towerhead, near Banwell, aged 83, W. Blackburnow, esq.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Cadhay, near Ottery, the Right Honourable Lord Graves, of Thanks, in the county of Cornwall, Admiral of the White. For his services in the battle of the first of June, 1794, in which he gallantly distinguished himself, and received a wound in his shoulder, he was created a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Graves, of Gravesend, in the county of Londonderry; and a pension of 1000*l.* per annum was granted him. His lordship was made a post-captain, in the year 1755.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] D. Anwyl, esq. of Bala, to Miss Owen; of Llanendwyhn, both in Merionethshire.

*Died.*] At Montgomery, Mr. J. Davis. At Newton, Montgomeryshire, aged 74, Mrs. Owen; the last survivor of the Trewythin family, who resided at the mansion-house of that town.

At Rug, Merionethshire, aged 65, Mr. T. Meaking; highly respected as a servant, in the family at the seat, nearly 30 years.

Mrs. C. Foulkes, of Ruthin.—Mr. Parry, surgeon, of Mold.

At Presteign, Miss M. Davis, only daughter of H. Davis, esq.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Morgan, mother of Mr. J. Morgan, wool-stapler, of Glasbury, Brecon.

#### SCOTLAND.

The total number of deaths in the city and suburbs of Glasgow, last year was 1918, being 168 short of the number in 1800. This great decrease is principally ascribed to the want of spirituous liquors, which used to be drunk by the middling and lower ranks to such excess, that the instances of persons dying from that cause were frequent, and even numerous.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Kilkenny, the Right Honourable Lady Frances Cavanagh, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Earl of Ormond.

In Dublin, S. Dick, esq. an eminent merchant, whose property is estimated at upwards of 400,000*l.*

Colonel Hyde, a gentleman of great celebrity, on the Irish turf; dying intestate, the only son of his late brother, John Hyde, esq. formerly M. P. for the county of Callow, succeeds to an estate of more than 12,000*l.* a year.

year, which his uncle could have willed to whom he pleased. The colonel's vast personal property, devolves on Mrs. Hyde and his sisters, one of whom is married to Lord Boyle, eldest son of Lord Shannon.

The death of the late Lord Clare, is supposed to be a severe blow to the Orange party in this country. He was a man of strong intellects and great firmness of mind, but his disposition was so violent and sanguinary, that he was as much dreaded in the United Parliament by his friends, as by his enemies. He

owed his rapid promotion in life, to his steady and able conduct in the Irish Parliament, during the memorable debates on the Regency Bill. To the government of Marquis Cornwallis he was an avowed enemy, and he carried his anger so far, that he has been even heard to declare he would bring articles of impeachment against his lordship. The lenient and conciliatory system adopted by that nobleman, did not suit Lord Clare's ideas of governing Ireland.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE British trade to *India* is not, at this period, beneficial to this country in any degree reasonably proportionate to its apparent magnitude. We are *sinking* in *India*, as we did in *America*, an immense capital, which must finally go to enrich that country, to the disadvantage of this. Government is never a profitable concern for a trader; and we have lost, in the pride of immense dominion, and in the perplexities of military power and of political influence, all regard to the true benefit which we might derive from our commercial intercourse with the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. When the trade with that distant part of the Asiatic continent was first attempted, an incorporation of a company with exclusive privileges, was perhaps necessary, on account of the risk, and the requisite union of enterprising spirits. The incorporation and the monopoly, now serve only to make us push a losing trade to still greater and greater disadvantage. Unless our commerce to *India* be as speedily as possible thrown open, and the limits of our political ambition on the Indian continent, gradually contracted, the Danes, the Dutch, the French, the Swedes, and by a northern route the Russians, cannot but quickly intercept from Britain, those few advantages which it now derives from its Indian possessions.

The introduction of the fashion of wearing English broad-cloth in *China*, is incredibly slow. The Russians gain at present, more than we, by the fur trade with the Chinese. The gains by the importation of opium from Hindoostan to *China*, were considerable; but must, for a time, cease; since the Government has, on good grounds, issued a prohibition against opium; and the precautions employed at Canton against smuggling are exceedingly strict and vigilant. The Chinese, in their prohibition of opium, evince much greater wisdom than we shew in our allowance of such an excessive forced sale of *Tea*, for which European and West India substitutes might be easily found.

The sale of European and India goods, at the emporia, on the *Persian* gulph, increases.

The commerce of the *Red Sea*, with the resort of the caravans to Mecca, were considerably deranged by the French invasion of Egypt, and its consequences. But, if tranquillity shall be effectually restored in the adjacent countries, by the expulsion of the French from Egypt, and by the new settlement of the Egyptian Government, that commerce will probably, within a short time, become much more considerable than it has hitherto been. Gold, grain, and hides may be obtained in very great abundance, from Abyssinia.

The disturbances still prevalent towards the southern European frontier of the Turkish empire, considerably interrupt the inland traffic between Germany and Turkey. The British trade by the Mediterranean, to the coasts of *Greece*, and the isles in the Grecian Archipelago, should be, on this account, for the present, so much the more considerable.

It is reasonably expected, that if the petty powers of *Barbary* shall, in consequence of our new arrangements with the Turks, be compelled to forego their piracy, our trade both to those ports of Africa which lie upon the Mediterranean, and to those on its north-west coast, which open into the Atlantic, may be soon greatly improved.

The colony at *Sierra Leone*, the settlement of which is one of the most meritorious enterprises ever attempted by the merchants of Great Britain, has of late again suffered materially by the hostilities of the natives. But the colonists have triumphed; and, we should hope, that the settlement will soon give such advantages for the sale of British manufactures of woollen, cotton, iron, tin, and copper, and for the obtaining of valuable raw commodities from Africa, as shall amply compensate for all the trouble and expenditure it has cost.

With *France*, and the countries under French dominion, our ancient commercial intercourse has not been yet restored. The French are not willing to renew the commercial treaty which was negotiated by Lord Auckland. While the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty is delayed, our only traffic with France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, and the Italian States, in the intimate alliance of France, is by ships sailing with passports from the Governments of the respective countries; by the ships of neutral nations; and by smuggling. By the last of these means especially, much business seems to be done, but not such as can prove ultimately gainful to any party. Spain, to prohibit the introduction of English goods, as if they were French, into its ports, has issued a prohibition against French goods from the *Pas de Calais*. French goods are detected in their entrance into this country, in hogheads of pickled mangoes, &c. The French Government shews the severest jealousy against our English smugglers. Four or twelve days since, a wagon-load of French eggs, in crates, containing each 32, passed through Castle Cary, for the supply of the Bath and Bristol markets. Our Russian merchants having on hand much more hemp than they can here find sale for, await impatiently for the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty.

Treaty, to permit them to send it to France and Spain, while the Baltic remains shut with the ice. The Dutch call earnestly for a Commercial Treaty with Britain.

*Ireland*, under the benefits of the Union, is now sending large quantities of goods to Britain. Many thousand gallons of whisky, at seven shillings a gallon, proof spirit, delivered on board the exporting vessel, have, in the course of February, been sent from Dublin to London, Liverpool, and Bristol. Between the 18th and 23d of February, 5000 pieces of Irish linen were entered at Dublin, for exportation to London and Liverpool. A great deal of Irish linen of different coarser fabrics has also been, of late, exported to America and the West India Isles. Much Irish butter is now likewise in importation into England. The Irish distillers have begun to use Indian corn in the distilleries.

Active preparations are now made for adventures, in the advancing season, to the *Whale Fishery* on the coast of Greenland, and in Davis's Streights. No fewer than 36 ships are fitted out with this intention, at Hull. Government has, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants of Scotland, just bestowed 1000l. sterling, to encourage the capture of white fish on the Scottish coasts. The exports from the Leith still consist of cotton-yarn, in a much larger proportion than of cotton cloth. In London, trade is not yet in any very considerable activity. West India cottons have almost universally fallen very much in price between the 22d of January, and the 23d of February. The cottons from the East Indies and the Mediterranean, have in general, within the same period, risen in price. Bourbon cotton was, on the 23d of February, at three shillings a pound. *Raw Sugars* of all sorts have fallen greatly in price within the last month. West India coffee is much cheaper than on the 22d of January. Mocha coffee is now much dearer; and is not to be had on time, for less than 8l. 12s. a cwt. in the London market. *Sulphur* has of course, fallen in price, in consequence of the diminution in the consumption of gunpowder. *Teas* have become somewhat dearer, in the course of last month. All *wines* are much cheaper. *Tin, lead, and copper* are not lower; but *iron* has fallen very considerably in price.

The prices of *Stocks* have fluctuated frequently, but slightly, in the course of the month, according as the news have varied respecting the Definitive Treaty.

The rates of *Exchange*, and the prices of *bullion*, are now nearly the same as they were on the 22d of January. The Exchange with Dublin is now at par.

Among the last imports from France which have regularly entered the port of London, are 10 cwt. of sweet almonds; 100 cwt. of juniper berries; 13500 gallons of brandy; 40 cwt. of figs; 4770 cwt. of prunes; 525 cwt. of clover seeds; 920 cwt. of turpentine; 2070 lbs. of verdigris; and 8 tons of wine.

The price of *coals* in the river varies from 37s. to 40s. 6d.

The prices of *spirits* have so fallen as to create a probability, that, if any new duty be laid on malt liquors, and if the common porter be not in future of greater strength and maturity, the working people of this country will be enticed to an use of spirituous liquors, which may soon prove utterly fatal to its manufacturing prosperity.

It has been agreed with Mr. King, the American Minister, to accept a composition of 600,000l. sterling for the unsettled commercial debts, to the value of 4,000,000l. sterling, which remained due from the United States of America to this country.

The Anglo-Americans looking to the East Indies for the greatest future improvement of their trade and navigation, neglect no means that may contribute to promote their object. A society, under the title of the "East India Marine Society," has hence been established, recently, at Salem, with a view to collect charts, maps, and observations, tending to facilitate the navigation of the eastern and southern ocean. Commerce is expected to derive signal benefits from its exertions.

The petition of the Bookfellers for a diminution of the duty upon paper has been presented in the House of Commons, and very favourably received. That respectable body of traders have certainly been unfortunate in the statement of the merits of their case, in their petition. It is to be hoped, that, if heard by Counsel at the bar, they may then do it fairer justice; or, if not, that the reason of the thing may prevail by its own weight. The most unlettered body of men could not have presented a less impressive petition.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frost, in the beginning of the month, and the continued rains during the latter part of it, have considerably retarded the operations of husbandry, especially those which depended on the plough; less of the early spring crops have therefore been put into the ground than is usual at this period. In low situations, and soils of the clayey kinds, it has been impossible to plow with advantage. The young wheats in general look promising; though in some situations the great abundance of moisture seems lately to have rather checked their growth, and lessened their verdure. In North Britain, field labour, which was considerably forwarded during the open weather at the end of the last, and the beginning of the present, month, was again suspended by the late frosts. Little ploughing however, is now to be performed, previous to putting in the seed corns of the spring crops. The sowing of these will now commence after the first day or two of sunshine and wind has dissipated the moisture arising from showers of snow, and from that humidity concentrated on the surface by the frost. The soil is in a very fit state to receive the seeds that may be put into it, being finely mixed, and drier than it commonly is at this season. Wheats have received a check by the late frosts. The prices of grain have declined since our last. Average prices of corn for England and Wales, to the week ending February 15, Wheat 75s. 6d. rye 47s. 2d. barley 41s. 3d. oats 21s. 10d. beans 40s. 10d. peas 48s. 1d.

But though the field husbandry has in some degree been impeded by the wetness of the season, a fine opportunity has been given to the planter, and much business of the planting kind has been performed. Hedging and ditching has not been fully accomplished, except in particular situations.

The prices of cattle, both of the fat and lean kinds, notwithstanding the great abundance of food, are still high. At Smithfield Market, Monday, Feb. 22, beef fold from 4s. 8d. to 6s. mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. veal, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef fold from 4s. to 5s. 4d. mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d. veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.

Hay and straw are on the decline. Price of hay at St. James's Market, Feb. 20. hay, 3l. 3s. to 5l. 8s. straw, 1l. 4s. to 2l. 3s. 6d. At Whitechapel Market; hay, 4l. to 5l. 5s. clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. straw, 1l. 12s. to 1l. 18s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January to the 24th of February 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

#### Barometer.

Highest 30.2. Jan. 28. Wind S. W.

Lowest 29. Feb. 18. Wind E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 55 hundredths of an inch

On the morning of the 5th inst. the mercury stood at 29.65, at the same hour on the 6th it marked only 29.1.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Feb. 22. Wind S. W.

Lowest 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Feb. 8. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Between the mornings of the 23d and 24th inst. the variation in the thermometer was from 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.076 inches of depth.

The changes in the state of the atmosphere, both with regard to density and temperature, have been very frequent, but not very considerable, since the last report. The most material variation in the barometer was observable from the 4th to the 6th. On the morning of the former day, it stood at 29.6, at noon it had fallen two tenths of an inch, at night it had begun to rise again, and continued to get up till the next evening, when it stood at 29.7. In the course of the following eight hours it had fallen to 29.1, this great and sudden depression was succeeded by a day of heavy rain; the wind S. S. W.

From the 25th of January to the 7th inst. the thermometer averaged at the warmest part of the day, rather more than 46°. Between the eighth and sixteenth inclusive of the present month, the nights were frosty, but the days in general remarkably mild and pleasant; and from that period to the 23d the heat has increased, so much so, as to render it, during the last three days, sultry, and oppressive.

In the first half of the month the wind was S. S. W. and since, it has been chiefly West; only four days has it blown from the easterly points. We have had sixteen days without rain or snow. The first appearance of the snow-drop in flower, was on the ninth of the present month.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to J. B.; to Inspector; to B. T.; to E. W.; to Hesper; to a Constant Purchaser; to J. Smith; to J. B. of Birmingham; to A. B. C. Berlin; to A.; to J. T.; to J. H. G. of Winflow; to E. J.; to Edwin; to S.; to J. H.; to Sophia; to B. T.; to Simplex; to I\*\*\*\*\* B\*\*\*\*\*; to T.; to B. T.; to N. T.; to J. R.; to Catherine; to A. R.; to B. T.; to a Layman; to R. of Edinburgh; to M. N.; to J. J. Peat; to W. T. C.; to C. of Harleston; to J. B.; to W. C. of Biggleswade; to S. K.; to Amyntor; to a Lover of the Arts; to Myops; to a Young Cottager; to T. P.; to C. Lloyd; to an Oxonian; to the Young Lady, aged 13; and to Beamster; for their respective favours, but they do not exactly suit the Plan of our Miscellany.

\* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.



# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 85.

APRIL 1, 1802.

[No. 3, of Vol. 13.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS written during an EXCURSION  
through FRANCE to GENEVA.

Dec. 7, 1801.

(Continued from page 104 of No. 84.)

WHAT an abominable thing it is to be thus plagued about passports and cards of residence! An Englishman comes to Paris for a week or ten days in his way to the south; and, instead of employing his time in "seeing the lions," he is obliged to loiter away the best part of his mornings in having his passport examined, re-examined, signed, counter-signed, &c. &c. Mr. Jackson was yesterday presented to the First Consul; and probably the difficulty which an Englishman experiences in obtaining a passport, either for proceeding to the interior of this country, or returning to his own, will soon be in a great measure obviated: but what a disgraceful and suspicious policy it is, that even a Frenchman cannot travel about his native country—such I understand to be the fact, without having a licence from Government! The *maitres-d'hôtel* are obliged, under pain of a severe penalty, to deliver in to the Minister of the Police every other day, an account of their lodgers: something of this kind, I believe, was obligatory under the monarchy. Surely a Frenchman has but little reason to boast of his individual liberty, if it be true that he cannot pass the gates of Paris without asking leave!

After several ineffectual applications at the *Préfecture de Police*, we have this morning obtained passports for the south of France, not in consequence of our applications at the office, but in consequence of the influence which M. Perrégaux very politely exerted in our favour: we shall proceed on our journey therefore in two or three days. But before our departure you will expect from me some accounts of what we have seen, heard, and remarked here: it would be far more ingenuous to refer you at once to M. M. Mercier and Meyer, who have made this metropolis the object of their minutest attention. The public edifices, galleries, museums, theatres, promenades, baths, &c. of Paris have been so amply and accurately described by a hundred writers who have

had unhurried opportunity to examine them, and are infinitely better qualified than myself to describe them, that I shall satisfy myself, though perhaps not you, almost with the bare enumeration of what I have seen.

Our constant lounge, if we have not time to visit the *Louvre*, is the *Palais-royal*, or, as it is sometimes called, *le Palais du Tribunat*, from the circumstance of the sittings being held here of that body: what a scene of extravagance, dissipation, and debauchery, is exhibited under these piazzas at every hour of the day and night! Shops of millinery, jewellery, clothiers, book-sellers, clock-sellers, print-sellers, china-houses, coffee-houses, bawdy-houses, money-changers, gamesters—all unite in amicable rivalry to ease the unwary idler of his *louis*.

You know the history of this far-famed palace: its original structure and destination by Cardinal Richelieu, its descent through two successive monarchs to the last proprietor, the Duke of Orleans, whose conversion of it into its present destination afforded at once the means of indulging his incredible extravagance, and gratifying his inordinate avarice. I think I have heard you say that you have read that most animated and most excellent description of the *Palais-royal* which is inserted in one of the volumes of the *Varieties of Literature*: it often recurred to my memory when I witnessed the busy bustling scene which is there depicted with such fidelity and colouring. Let a man walk under these arcades at any hour of the day, and he will never want food either for meditation or amusement: but the *Palais-royal* exhibits a scene of peculiar interest in the evening. B. whom, to my great surprize and pleasure, I met the other morning on the *Pont-neuf*, and who gave us his company to dinner at our hotel, persuaded us to leave our fire-side, and take a lounge in the *Palais-royal*: the shape of the building you know is that of a parallelogram, which incloses a large garden, whose well-gravelled walks afford a fine view of the edifice. It was about half after seven when we entered by the *Rue du Lycée*; at this end of the *Palais* is a double piazza, with two rows of shops reaching from one extremity to the other:

so crowded were these promenades with ladies and loungers of every description, that, by common consent, the 'law of the road' was as strictly preserved, as it is in the streets of London by the Hackney-coach-men! To have disturbed this easy well-regulated flow would have been extremely rude; and I almost question whether the tide would not have carried any little bark away, which had attempted to resist it.

Though the other colonnades were also crowded, ambulation was not so difficult as here; and we had abundant opportunity to admire as well the peculiar elegance with which the rival shop-keepers had lighted up their little cabinets of *bijouterie*, as the splendor and magnificence produced by the general illumination of the whole. After we had gratified our curiosity, and scattered as many looks as it was lawful for us married men on the full unshaded beauties of the deep-bosomed damsels who tread this fairy-ground, our friend B—, whose long residence here has made him perfectly familiar with the manners and amusements of the people, proposed to shew us the gaming-houses and subterranean gaieties of the Palais-royal. He had scarcely spoken, when the immiscible sounds of ill-tuned instruments and shrill piercing voices assailed our ears; a sort of Sirocco-gleam, composed of innumerable breathings, rising upon us at the same time, sufficiently indicated that there was "High Life below Stairs." We descended into a large room, whose ceiling, walls, and decorations, counterfeited Arcadian scenery: the pillars which supported the roof represent the knotty trunks of venerable trees, whose tortuous branches, intertwisting with each other, "o'er-canopy the glade." Tityrus, or more probably some Grecian shepherd, is seen lying at his length under the shade of a wide-spreading beech-tree in the wall, cooled by a stationary stream, and watching with untired eye the never-ending antics of the kids and lambkins which surround him. The company is not unappropriate to the scenery: Pan is here with his pipe, and many a Satyr peeps through the mimic foliage at the careless unveiled nymphs who trip with fantastic toe across the "velvet green." These shepherds and shepherdesses, I assure you, live not upon the unsubstantial food of love alone: they have very good appetites, believe me: many of them did I see amusing themselves with a dish of *petits-pâtés*, a basin of soup, and a fine plump *poulet*; beakers of Bour-

deaux and Burgundy were filled with a generous hand, and to my great surprise did I often inhale the odour of hot rum-punch! I could hardly help exclaiming,

Δότε μοι, δότ', ὦ γυναῖκες,  
Βρομὴ πλεῖν ἀμυνέ, &c. &c.

After having wandered among these festive groves, high-scented and high-sounding with tones, if not indeed "most musical—most melancholy!" till our curiosity was sufficiently gratified, we retraced our steps, and proceeded to visit the gaming-tables.

The gaming tables are in a different quarter of the Palais-royal: we ascended a stair-case, and opened the door of an ante-chamber, where several hundred hats, sticks, and great coats, carefully ticketed, were arranged, under the charge of two or three old men, who receive either one or two *sous* (I forget which) from every owner, for the safe delivery of his precious deposit. No dogs are admitted into these sacred apartments, or any thing which is likely to disturb the deep attention and holy quiet which pervade them! From this ante-chamber we opened a folding-door which introduced us to a large well-lighted room, in the centre of which was a table, surrounded, at a moderate estimate, by two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons, anxiously inspecting a game, which it was not likely that any of our party should know the name of. We proceeded to another room; another succeeded that; and yet another; a fourth, a fifth, a sixth: we omitted to reckon the number of the rooms, and therefore, to avoid exaggeration, we will stop here; but I am inclined to believe there are more than six; all of which communicated with each other, and were equally well attended with the first. Different games were pursuing, all strange to us unfashionable folks: a few females, mixed with this wretched crowd, were seated at the table, and engaged in the game!

These tables are licensed by Government—pay to it a considerable sum of money—and are, I understand, under its immediate inspection: they are excellently regulated; ready cash passes from the loser to the winner, and differences appear to be decided by appointed referees, who sit at the table, invested with what we conjecture to be the *insignia* of office; namely, short wooden instruments shaped like a garden-hoe, and which seem to collect the twelve-livre pieces which are scattered over the table.

There is one very curious condition imposed

imposed upon the holders of these gaming-tables; they are obliged to furnish every body who enters any of the rooms, with as much table-beer as they choose to call for. Waiters are therefore perpetually running backwards and forwards with overflowing tumblers of this refreshing beverage; six or seven crowded on a tray; and he is not merely a polite man but a fortunate one who adheres strictly to the good old-fashioned rule "Drink what you please, but *pocket* none." Beer to an Englishman in Paris, to me at least, is nectar: I had tasted none since we left Dover; and, although the glasses had received the homage of a hundred lips, it was impossible to resist the temptation: taking all possible care, therefore, to avoid all extraneous matter, I ventured to indulge my inclination, and am now ready to certify before any magistrate, that the water of the Seine makes as good beer as the water of the Thames.

From these licensed tables we visited many scenes of unlicensed dissipation, in divers subterranean chambers, where the game of billiards was dexterously played: two or three tables appear to be well attended in every room; it really makes one's heart bleed to see so many beardless youths as there are here, and lovely females, hastening on the road to ruin! But at the Palais-royal one sees all the world in yellow, blue, and green, to use poor Yorick's words, "running at the ring of pleasure. The old with broken lances, and in helmets which have lost their vizards—the young in armour bright, which shines like gold, beplumed with each gay feather of the East—all, all tilting at it like fascinated knights in tournaments of yore for fame and love."

I am interrupted, though most agreeably so, by the receipt of your letter: it is this moment brought me: mine is already spun out to so unforeseen a length that I dare not extend it, and shall answer your queries therefore in my next. It is no news to us that your mail-coaches have been stopped by the snow: we yesterday read an English paper in a *Caffé* at the Palais-royal, and saw a lamentable account of your snow-covered hills and cold regions.

Why do not you dig earth-holes, and bury yourselves up for the winter? We are enjoying spring weather at Paris! even I cannot bear a great coat: it is oppressive, and I have thrown it off with contempt; think of this and be satisfied; it must be a wonderful consolation to you, "wallowing," though not "naked" I

trust, "in December's snow," the "thinking on fantastic summer's heat."

Farewell, my friend; we shall leave Paris in two or three days, but I shall certainly steal an hour, and devote it to you before we depart.

#### LETTER III.

Paris, Dec. 9, 1801.

YOU have often laughed at me for being so much of an old bachelor: I suppose there is something very *orderly* about me; but this something has its use, my good Friend, and I do not feel disposed to part with it just now, but shall proceed in my old fashioned orderly manner to answer your letter of the 30th ult. as well as I can.

'Are not the French a nation of Cannibals, "that each other eat?" No, indeed; nor of

—Men whose heads  
Do grow beneath their shoulders.

I dare say your observation is a just one, that the people of France were, during the war, called after the names of so many terrifying monsters, that many a grandam (of both sexes and all ages) really believed that some preternatural metamorphose had taken place among them, and that a man with the paws of a lion and the tusks of a tiger is no uncommon thing here!

Upon my word, you are very unreasonable in your inquiries: we have not been here a fortnight, but you expect as much information about the Parisians as if we had lived here a twelvemonth! Our friend B——, who, as you very well know, is by no means a careless or an unprofitable observer of men's manners, has mingled among various ranks of people in this metropolis, and has, by his amiable disposition and excellent talents, secured to himself a circle of literary acquaintance, among which he passes his time in an agreeable and instructive manner. To him, more than to our own observation, which of necessity has hitherto had but few and insufficient opportunities of adding to our stock of knowledge, are we indebted for whatever we have learnt about the domestic character of the French.

No one, from the general behaviour of the people, could have suspected them capable of having committed, or even of having suffered the commission of, those horrible enormities which have stained, with so indelible a die, the history of their revolution. A man cannot walk the streets of London for a single week without

being disgusted at some brutal battle between two draymen, porters, coal-heavers, hackney-coachmen, &c. &c. : if he is in the habit of attending the theatres and other places of public amusement, he must always calculate upon being interrupted by some noisy drunken fellows, who either quarrel among themselves, or quarrel with the performers; and if his lodgings are unfortunately near the haunts of those unhappy females who roam the streets at night, he must expect to have his repose not unfrequently broken in upon by the loose and riotous orgies of them and their paramours, or by the noisy rencounters which often take place between them and the watchmen.

Such disturbances are unknown at Paris: B——, you know, has resided here between two and three years, during which time, he tells us, that he has never seen a serious and personal quarrel between two Frenchmen! On the contrary, the lower classes behave to each other with a surprising degree of civility—a degree of civility by no means observable among the same class of people in England. The *filles-de-joie* are infinitely less obtrusive and rude here than they are in London, where a modest woman cannot walk in the evening, although attended by some male protector, without having her ears as well as her eyes offended by the unblushing reproaches of her own sex. In Paris, on the contrary, under the piazzas even of the Palais-royal, a modest woman will certainly have violence done to one only of her senses; and less violence to that than the same cause would excite against an English matron in London. But it must be acknowledged, that in England the “*duo poma sinu*” are now shaded, even by our Vestals with a more light and airy foliage than formerly; still, however, the ladies there scarcely rival the Parisian damsels, the chastest of whom blush not to display, through a transparent gossamery muslin, the fine Medicean form of the lactescent bosom.

At the theatres, I understand, the tranquillity of the audience is very seldom interrupted: people go for the wise purpose of being pleased, and with the good-humoured disposition to be satisfied; expressions of dissatisfaction are therefore rare. These places of amusement are doubtless much indebted for their tranquillity to the national sobriety of the French: the delicious wines of Burgundy and Bordeaux are light and innocuous; these qualities belong to the many others, all of which, it should seem, are used

with singular moderation. I have not yet seen an instance of intoxication, or of any thing which approaches it: you well know that it is not the custom here, as it is in England, to sit round the table after dinner, and drink wine, bottle after bottle, and bottle after that: in France, the dessert is brought on with the cheese, and all are taken away together; and when the cloth is removed, the company rise and take coffee.

Last night (but I hear you say, this is a little out of order, my good Friend) we went to the French Opera, and took the thankless unnecessary trouble of dressing as we should have done in England! The house seems to be between the sizes of Covent-garden and Drury-lane: the decorations are rich, but the gilding is tarnished: the band very full and good. The action of the performers is highly animated and expressive, the music and the singing well supported, and the scenery extremely grand. These united powers were not lost upon us; we acknowledged their influence, and returned home perfectly satisfied, although neither *Vestris* nor *Talma* had exhibited before us. As to the dancers! I dare not say any thing about them: Camoens' naked nymphs have been transported hither from his Island of Love: the chaste and pious Bishop of Durham would certainly be for returning them to their own country.

You ask me to describe our mode of living here, the expences of it, &c. &c. : on our arrival we were of course welcomed by the *maitre-d'hôtel* with a politeness and sincerity which were not to be questioned: one set of rooms only was vacant in this spacious building: they are on the third story, and consist of three small bed-rooms, a dining-room, with an ante-chamber for our *domestique*, and that necessary evil the *laquais-de-place*. For this accommodation we pay five louis and a half per week: we have no attendance whatever but that of the *fille de-chambre*, who in the course of the day does spare time to make our beds. We have our breakfasts, dinners, &c. from a *restaurateur* in the Palais-royal, who for four livres and a half per head (3s. 9d. English money) supplies us with as handsome and well-covered a table as any gentlemen will desire.

So you really persist in believing that provisions are as dear in Paris as they are in London; such accounts have been industriously circulated, but I thought they had long since been sufficiently refuted to destroy your belief in them. The last beef-steak that I ate in London cost fourteen-  
pence

pence the pound of sixteen ounces; perhaps a private family who sent to market may purchase beef there for a shilling a pound. It might purchase beef here equally good for ten sous the pound of eighteen ounces: mutton, I believe, is about eight sous, pork and veal at a proportionate price. The Parisians are complaining of the high price of bread: it is at this time either fifteen or sixteen sous, that is to say, seven-pence-halfpenny or eight-pence English money, the quartern loaf.\* Wine may be considered as the staple beverage among the French: it is cheap even at Paris: B—— tells us that a stock of the *Vin de Bourgogné*, of fair average quality, may be laid in at about six-pence halfpenny or seven-pence the bottle: I think its price to us has varied in different places from two to four livres! What an immense profit to the *aubergistes* and the *restaurateurs*! This latter is a modern appellation, to which the ancient one, *traiteur*, has yielded; the history of this change is a curious one:—It is said that between thirty and forty years ago, a fellow who probably had not received his culinary education in the regular manner, and was of course regarded by the doctors in cookery, the *traiteurs*, as a quack in the profession, found it necessary, as quacks very often do, to puff a little. This impudent empiric, in order to invite passengers, by stimulating their curiosity, if he could not their appetite, placed the following inscription over his door:—“*Venite ad me, omnes qui stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo vos.*” Such is the reputed origin of the word *restaurateur*.

Fuel is dear, and that seems to be almost the only necessary of life which is so: what proportion it bears to the price of fuel in England, I know not; there it varies in different counties, according to their contiguity to coal-mines, or the facility with which coals can be conveyed to them. The price of fuel in different parts of this kingdom, or this republic rather, is of course regulated by similar circumstances: it is said to be exceedingly high, however, every where, nor is it to be wondered at if we consider the immense, I was going to say, the immeasurable, superficies of land requisite for the production of wood in sufficient abundance to supply the consumption of such

a population as that of France. How mult the forests groan during a hard winter, if several thousand axes are at work to thin them in seasons even of ordinary severity! Where are the coal-mines of France? Of what quality is the article, in what abundance is it to be procured, and with what facility can it be conveyed to the distant provinces? If the consumption is more rapid than the growth of fuel, how are the French to be supplied when their forests are cut down?

You ask me whether the poor are very numerous, and whether their appearance indicates excess of penury and distress? Poverty, my good Friend, is the prolific parent of an innumerable family: her sons and daughters are blown over the surface of the earth, like the down of a thistle, and like it bear with them a seed which will take root on every soil, and in its turn will fructify. Yes, yes, here are abundant poor, no doubt; whether they bear a larger proportion in this country to its population than they do in our own, I know not; neither am I able or desirous to estimate the intensity of their sufferings! “*Charité, Monsieur, s’il vous plaît, pour l’amour de Dieu!*” is uttered in a thousand querulous tones as one travels from Calais to Paris: it is impossible to change horses without having your carriage beset by half a score suppliant “*miserables*,” and “let no man say (quoth Yorick) Let them go to the Devil!—’tis a cruel journey to send them, and they have had sufferings enow without it.”

In Paris, as in London, the maimed and the blind solicit your sous, and, to the great disgrace of the police of both places, are suffered to exhibit their mutilated members and offensive sores, to the annoyance and distress of every passenger: here are a great many national hospitals for the unfortunate of every age and condition—for orphan infancy and the helpless childhood of old age; for the blind and the lame, and for those who labour as well under mental as corporeal incapacity. *Les Hospices Nationaux* have almost all of them undergone a change of name: the following list of those now supported (which, however, does not include those for the maintenance of decayed or wounded soldiers or seamen) I shall transcribe from *Le Manuel du Voyageur à Paris*:—“*Hospice de la Bourbe; du Gros-Caillois; Grand Hospice d’Humanité, ci devant Hotel-Dieu; l’Hôpital Général; des Incurables; de la Maternité, ou des Enfants-trouvés; du Nom de Jésus; du Nord, du St. Louis; des Petites Maisons; de la Pitié; des Quinze-*

\* \* On our return to Paris, after an absence of something less than a month, the price of bread had risen to ten-pence the quartern loaf, and remained so when we left it.

*Vingts; du Roule; de Scipion; des Vieillards.*" If one compares this lift with that of the theatres, it will be found light in the balance: of these latter I have just reckoned twenty-four! But when did you hear of a Frenchman's having exhausted his stock of good spirits? A spectacle is meat and drink to him, and why do you wish to deprive him of it? I should like to be in the South of France during the vintage: how the hale youth and nimble-footed girls must bound upon the plain at that joyous season, if they cannot keep themselves quiet and within doors even in December! It was on Sunday-afternoon as we changed horses at Breteuil, that a knot of lads and lasses, all decked in their clean Sunday-clothes, were romping on a green which rises by the road-side, as full of sport and spirits as if it had been May! For seven or eight successive hours had we been cramped together in our *voiture*, and how it happened that we did not all get out and join this frolicful circle, I know not; I am sure we should have enjoyed it. Perhaps we had pre-determined to sleep at Beauvais, and pre-determinations are not to be argued against.

The police at Paris is said to be remarkably good; under the Monarchy you know it was conducted with astonishing activity and acuteness: in one respect, however, its present superiority will be universally acknowledged. The streets of Paris are, generally speaking, very narrow, and are moreover destitute of that accommodation which one would think should be even more necessary here than in London where they are wider—the accommodation of a different pavement for foot-passengers. It is a fact too well known to be disputed, that the coachman of a *seigneur* made no scruple in driving the long axle of his carriage against any unfortunate pedestrian who chanced to be in his way, and oftentimes in mere mischief would rattle his wheels in among a crowd, and enjoy the confusion. Many and serious accidents must necessarily have resulted from this scandalous privilege, for such it really was, and in the course of the year too many persons were killed by the exercise of it. This noble privilege of breaking other people's bones is now abolished: every horse, in every carriage, whether it be a *voiture*, *cabriolet*, or *fiacre*, is obliged to have a small bell suspended under his throat, to give timely warning of his approach: this republican regulation is doubtless attended with considerable security. As to highway-robberies one hears nothing about them; it is presumptive,

therefore, that they are not very frequently committed. And yet the temptations must be as strong here as they are in the environs of London, and, all other things equal, the chance of detection less, for notes are unknown here, and cash cannot be sworn to. We have seen no paper-money since we left England: an assignat is quite a curiosity—a Queen Anne's farthing—but every rose has its thorn, you know, and here cash is an incumbrance! Silver appears to be more plentiful than gold, and a man who goes to a banker for fifty pounds has a sort of shot-bag filled with coin, which he will probably either give to a servant to carry for him, or hire a *voiture* and drive home with it himself. The exchange is very much against England—at Calais we lost nearly nine per cent. and here we lose, I think, somewhat more than eight and a quarter; this is a serious addition to the expence of travelling. The only gold coin that we have seen are Louis-d'ors, some of which I understand have been struck since the revolution: the other current coins are douze-livre-pieces, six-livre-pieces (both bearing the stamp of Louis XVI.) trente-sous-pieces, six-liards, quarter-liards, deux-liards, and centimes. A centime is the hundredth part of a livre, which latter is nominal: a livre (or franc) being tenpence (English), a centime is consequently the fifth part of a halfpenny. The currency of such an insignificant coin is the most indisputable evidence in the world that things are cheap in France: of what use would a centime be in England?—what would it purchase? Not thanks from a beggar!

(To be continued in our next.)

*Errata in the former Letters.*—Page 98, col. 1, line 35, insert *my* before *natale solum*.—Page 98, col. 1, line 40, for *unstringed* read *unstrung*.—Page 99, col. 2, line 26, for *fortifications* read *fortification*.—Page 102, col. 1, line 38, for *effect* read *effort*.—Page 103, col. 1, line 50, for *one* read *be*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

JUSTICE to the memory of my much-lamented friend, Mr. Wakefield, obliges me to notice, that in his edition of Virgil (which is come into my possession within these ten days) he has anticipated me in reforming the punctuation of Virg. *Æn.* V. 372. To him therefore let the whole praise of the correction be given. *Habeat secum servetque sepulcro*. I am not ignorant that Aulus Gellius, lib. v. cap. 8. of his *Noct. Attic.* explains the

passage

passage as it has been generally understood. But whoever reads through the whole chapter will not attribute much to his authority, and will be disposed to allow that at least *that night* the Grammarian took a nap.

Walthamstow,  
March 13, 1802.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.  
E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Miscellany is the best channel extant, either to convey or to receive useful information, I request you will spare me a column for a few inquiries, on a subject in which many of your readers are interested.

In the year 1775, the Corporation of Dublin raised the sum of 70,000*l.* upon life annuities, with benefit of survivorship; and, having but a slender income, I was induced to subscribe for a few shares in the second class, with the hope of increasing it. For several years I received at the rate of 5*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per cent, English money—and though it was less than I had expected, I was not dissatisfied.

In the subsequent years, my annuities varied according to the following scale.

In 1783	6	9	0	per cent.
1787	5	10	9	
1788	6	9	0	
1791	5	10	9	
1792	7	7	0	
1793	5	10	9	
1794 to 1801.	6	9	0	

Now, Sir, I shall be glad to be informed by the Corporation of Dublin, or by any of your Correspondents, on what principle it is that my annuity, with benefit of survivorship, is to decrease. Why am I to receive 7*½* *l.* per cent. in 1792, and 5*½* *l.* in 1793? Had it remained stationary, I should have been content—but how it can lessen, exceeds my comprehension. Surely the spirits of departed subscribers do not rise again after a certain term, and claim their former annuities? I have no doubt that the committee who manage this Tontine are “all honourable men”—but as there is something extraordinary in these retrograde movements, an explanation will oblige many subscribers, and particularly.

London,  
March 11, 1802.

Your obedient Servant,  
A. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following anecdote relating principally to the Island of Cyprus, when conquered by the Musulmans, in the mid-

dle of the seventh century, is extracted from a very ancient and curious manuscript, the *Tarikh Aasim-e-Cufi*; or, the History of the first Khalifs, by *Aasim*, of *Cufa*, a celebrated writer, whose work, originally written in Arabic, is supposed at present to exist only in the Persian translation, made about the year of the Hegira 596 (of the Christian *æra* 1199), as appears by the preface. Other passages from the same manuscript shall, if acceptable, be communicated for insertion in future Numbers of your excellent Magazine.

March 8, 1802. I am, Sir,  
Your's, &c. W. OUSELEY.

“Having collected a variety of precious articles, Moawye'h added to their number a young damsel of exquisite beauty and grace, whom he had brought from the island of Cyprus, and sent them to Osmán, the Commander of the Faithful, (then at Medina), under the charge of Obdet ben Obeidah, with a letter of compliments, and an account of all the circumstances that had befallen. As the Khalif had already received the fifth share of Moawye'h's plunder from the island of Cyprus, these additional presents and the letter afforded him infinite satisfaction, and he returned thanks to the Almighty. And when he looked upon that beautiful damsel, and beheld her extraordinary charms, he said unto the messenger, who had brought her, ‘Is she also of the fifts, or is she a free gift?’ The messenger replied, ‘In dividing the plunder of Cyprus, this fair damsel fell to the private lot of Moawye'h, and he sends her as a gift to the Commander of the Faithful.’ Then the Khalif enquired of the messenger, whether he had been with the Musulmans at the conquest of Cyprus; and, as he answered that he had been present, desired him to describe the situation of that island, its length, and breadth, and other particulars—Abdet replied, ‘The island of Cyprus is of considerable extent, and extremely fertile; the inhabitants assert, that it is eighty parasangs in breadth, and as many in length: therein I beheld various streams of running water, with innumerable groves and gardens, plantations of fruit trees, and cultivated fields. So numerous and so beautiful are the elegant villas, the lofty palaces, and the other stately edifices of that island, that it is vain to undertake a description of them. Besides all these, it abounds in quadrupeds of different kinds, such as mules, horses, camels, cows, sheep, and asses. Yet, in the conquest of this island, through the

favour

favour of Almighty God, the Mussulmans experienced but little difficulty: for, when the inhabitants beheld our troops, they were smitten with fear, and so affected by terror, that not one of them could fight, nor draw his knife; they were so pusillanimous and contemptible, that none could summon up courage to stand before us in battle; and their prince sent a messenger to us, and solicited peace.' On hearing this, Osman, the Commander of the Faithful, exclaimed—'All this has proceeded from the grace of God, and from his mercy towards his servants!' Then he caused the fifth of the plunder of Cyprus, which had been sent to him, to be distributed in shares amongst the inhabitants of Medina, reserving for himself that beautiful damsel whom Moawye'h had presented to him; but, as this circumstance displeased his wife Nailah, and caused great uneasiness to her, he sent the damsel back to Moawye'h, who kept her in his house until the day of his death, but she bore not any children."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BE so good as to inform, in any way most convenient for yourself, the writer in your Magazine for November, who signs himself a Lover of Historic Truth, that I feel myself indebted to him for his politeness in the manner of expressing his remarks on the *Essay on the Character of Lear*; and that if I have any opportunity by another edition, I will duly consider, and endeavour to avail myself of, their justness. I am, Sir, Glasgow College: Yours, &c. W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are referred by Quintus Curtius to an old Persian word for the etymology of the *Tigris*, a celebrated river so called; he says, "a celeritate qua defluit," &c. from the swiftness with which it flows, "*Tigris* signifying an arrow"—in modern Persian, this word is softened into *tir*, or *teer*, as it is pronounced (the Greek termination, (*is*) being omitted). The ancient (*tigr*) and the modern (*tir*) seems to have entered into the composition of many Persian proper names, as *Tigranes*, *Tiridates*, &c. But how is this etymology to be reconciled with the Hebrew name of the river, *דיגלט* (*Diglat*)? The first letter presents but little difficulty, since *d* and *t* are in all languages interchangeable, and letters of the same organ. Now, as to the obstacle which occurs in the *l* of *diglat*, I think we must

consult the ancient Persick, and we shall find, according to Sir William Ouseley, in his "*Observations on some Medals and Gems bearing Inscriptions in the Pahlavi Character*," (p. 27 and 28), that the letters *L* and *R* were indiscriminately used by the early Persians, and that one character generally served for both. If we read the Hebrew word, therefore, *Diglat*, we shall restore it perhaps to its Persian derivation, and confirm the etymology of Quintus Curtius. M. Y.

March 7, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the adoration of the sun, which prevailed among the Peruvians long before the arrival of the Spaniards in America, was borrowed from strangers of distant nations with whom they held a commercial intercourse, is the opinion of a most learned scholar, the celebrated Dr. Hyde, of Oxford, who in his "*Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum*," (first edit. p. 123), says, "*Non est dubium quin olim Pœni et Cananai*," &c. &c.—"It is a matter beyond all doubt, that in former times the Phœnicians and Cananites failed to the Peruvian coast, as I have proved from the *Periplus of Hanno*, and other authorities, in my notes to the *Itinera Mundi*. Besides, in the Greek Bible, we read that Solomon, with the assistance of the Tyrians, procured the gold *Φαρίμ*, i. e. of the *Peruvians*, whence may be ascertained the more true punctuation of the Hebrew name פרוים."

Not having at hand either the *Periplus of Hanno*, or the rabbinical work (*Itinera Mundi*) above-mentioned, I beg to learn from some of your ingenious correspondents what has been done on this hint of Dr. Hyde, by himself or others. The English Bible (ii. Chronicles, chap. 3, ver. 6), reads the passage in question thus—"And the gold was gold of *Parvaim*;" in the Latin Vulgate this proper name is not to be found—the verse is rendered as follows—"Stravit quoque pavimentum templi pretiosissimo marmore decore multo." In the Greek Septuagint, we read as in the English, *κατασκευασεν το οίκον χρυσω φαρειμ*, which corresponds to the Hebrew text *והבית עשה פרוים*, rendered by Montanus, *aurum Parvaim*.

It appears from the passage in Dr. Hyde's work, above quoted, that he would correct this pronunciation of the Hebrew word, and call it *Parouim* or *Peruim*, a plural, which he would translate the *Peruvians*. I am, Sir, &c. P. Q.

Feb. 24, 1802.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NEW PLANET.

THE Planet having been lost through M. Piazzi's illness, on the 11th of February, 1801, after he had observed it for six weeks; and it never having been seen out of his observatory, the astronomers were reduced to the necessity of endeavouring to find it, after eight months, by elements of its orbit deduced from his observations. He had given elements in a circular orbit, and Dr. Burkhart, at Paris, and Mr. Gauss, at Bremen, elliptical elements. Baron Zach published calculations of its place from Dr. Burkhart's elements, in his monthly journal, and the astronomers of Europe have laboured to find it by these calculations and their own, but in vain. Mr. Gauss, of Brunswick, probably excited by this disappointment to try to produce more exact elements, succeeded in the attempt, and calculations made upon them have been also published in the same monthly journal, and fortunately been the means of finding the planet again, which was observed by Baron Zach, at the Gotha Observatory, on the 7th of December last year, and by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 1st day of January this year, as it had been discovered by M. Piazzi on the 1st of January of the preceding year. Dr. Olbers observed the planet, without knowing it, making a right angle with two stars in the right wing of the constellation of the Virgin; and, looking again the next night, was struck with the appearance of the figure of the triangle being changed, which shewed a motion that pointed out the planet to him. He thought he was the first who had observed it since it had been lost, but Baron Zach afterwards published an account of his having seen it before, on the 7th of December; but, not being certain of its being the planet, waited before he published any thing till he could verify his observation by the return of fine weather, which was not till the latter end of the month. Thus these two learned gentlemen may both be considered as discoverers, since each found it without the assistance of the other; and if either of the observations had been wanting, we should have been in possession of the planet by the observation of the other. We must, however, always gratefully acknowledge our principal obligations are to M. Piazzi, the original discoverer, though he let it afterwards slip through his fingers, and by withholding an early, free, and ample communication of his discovery from the learned world, hazarded the total loss of

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it to the present generation, to be discovered again, perhaps by accident, in some future age. We are, however, now in full possession of it, without fear of losing it again, except only in the sun's rays, in like manner as the other planets, to emerge from them again on the contrary side of the sun, and from an evening star turned into a morning one.

Mr. Gauss's elements of the orbit of the planet in an ellipsis, are as follow:

		S	O
Epoch of 1801	-	2	17 36 34
Place of aphelium		10	26 27 38
Ascending node	-	2	21 0 44
Inclination	-	0	10 36 57

Mean distance 2,7673

Periodic time 1681 days, or four years and seven months.

Mean daily heliocentric motion  $12' 50''.914$ .

Eccentricity 0,0825017 to the mean distance taken as unity.

Greatest equation of centre  $9^{\circ} 27' 41''$ .

These elements give the longitude greater by a degree than Dr. Olbers's observations; while Dr. Burkhart's elements give it near  $8^{\circ}$  less, and M. Piazzi's circular elements near  $11^{\circ}$  less.

The planet was first observed by M. Mechain, the astronomer of the National Observatory at Paris, on the 23d of January, who sent an account hither: and it was observed at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, on the third of this month. It has been also observed by Alexander Aubert, Esq. at Highbury Place; by Stephen Lee, jun. Esq. at Hackney; George Gilpin, Esq. at the Royal Society apartments, Somerset Place; and by Dr. Herschel, at Slough; who have communicated their observations to the Royal Society. It will take some time to determine its apparent diameter with any exactness, it being so small. Although M. Piazzi reckoned it  $7''$  when it was farther off than at present, it appears here much smaller; the Astronomer-royal has estimated it at  $2''$ ; Dr. Herschel, at one second, which may be the case with his ten-foot reflecting telescope. It is expected to be in opposition to the sun the latter end of March.

ASTROPHILUS.

Feb. 27, 1802.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE letter from Dr. Lettsom, in your Magazine for January, and that signed Varro, in your last Number, are on a subject very interesting to the lovers of a

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good

good garden; and still more so (as its importance is greater) to those who are engaged in agriculture. I apprehend, therefore, that you will readily admit a few further remarks, which may be of use to decide what seems to be not fully regarded.

Mr. Bradley, in some of his writings, mentions a person whose curiosity led him to watch a couple of birds, who had a nest of young ones, for one hour:—they went out and returned continually, bringing every time a caterpillar back to their young. He counted the journeys they took, and calculated that that one nest could not consume less than 5000 in the course of a day. I thought this seemed to be an extravagant number to suppose; but, on considering how little room caterpillars require, how soft is their substance, and how quick is the digestion of birds, I was fully satisfied as to that point.

Dr. Lettsom thinks that the common observation, that a severe frost destroys grubs, insects, &c. may be erroneous. I rather wonder at his supposition, and cannot think with him. For when we consider that it is the nature of frost to *swell all fluids*, and to *destroy all tenacity*, how can we suppose, that any principle of vitality can remain in any animal body which has been *entirely frozen through its substance*? Its vessels must have been all broken, by the enlargement of the contained fluids; and the body therefore prepared for immediate putrid dissolution, when a thaw comes. Those grubs only, which have retired to a greater depth in the earth than the frost reaches, can remain. I remember a fact full to this point:—A gentleman in the county of Essex assured me, in the latter end of the year 1795, that the severe frost of the former winter had done immense service to the farmers on his estates; for that, previous to that time, they had been for several years so infested with grubs, that their wheat crops suffered most severely, and they had been frequently obliged to repeat their wheat-sowing in the spring, or to sow some other crops where the wheat had been destroyed; but after that frost, he said, the evil was removed.

It has been supposed that tom-tits, and some other birds, injure the blossoms of fruit-trees in the spring: I have watched them completely, and have been convinced, that the fact is the contrary; and that when they are seen to peck at the blossoms, as is generally thought, they are snatching an insect out of its retreat. Yet if they did feed on blossoms, I see not

what injury they could do, for the trees produce millions more than can possibly set and ripen into fruit; so that, if they did not naturally perish and fall, they must be picked off in multitudes, or no fruit could be had.

I suspect the carrion-crow to be *ENTIRELY carnivorous*, and I rather believe the same of the rook; for these birds may be always seen to settle, in great numbers, on a *fresh-ploughed field before it is sown*.

Your correspondent Varro considers pigeons as very mischievous, because they are entirely granivorous; but animals of this description may be also very serviceable, inasmuch as they consume immense quantities of seeds of weeds, which would otherwise prove a terrible plague to the farmer, cost him a large expence, and perhaps puzzle his diligence to eradicate them. There is a paper in the *Museum Rusticum*, vol. ii. p. 255, giving an account, that the farmers at Tuxford, in Nottinghamshire, had destroyed their pigeons; and afterwards found, that without these birds they could get no crops of wheat. The soil was full of the seeds of *ketlocks*, which overshot and destroyed their corn. The pigeons preferred these seeds to any corn whatever, and the farmers were obliged to re-people their *courts*.

The usefulness of domestic poultry is fully established, from the success attending the experiment which Dr. Lettsom mentions to have been made at Norfolk Island. It is plain, therefore, contrary to the supposition of Varro, that they *will* take the trouble of looking after insects. Turkeys will leave any thing for the seeds of nettles, and will always thrive where nettles grow abundantly. The Guinea-fowl, which seems to be a species of the Turkey, is probably of the same disposition.

Varro justly supposes ducks to be very serviceable, if flocks of them were turned in upon young corn, or among turnips; but the number must be great to do any extensive service. They are not so beneficial in a garden, for they will take liberties with the strawberries; and I have had the hearts of my endive and lettuces picked out by them, in order to get at the little red worms which are apt to harbour there. The common plover or pee-wit seems fitter for gardens than the duck; because its long sharp bill can take the worms without injuring the plants, which the broad round bill of the duck cannot so well do; and these birds have no taste for strawberries; they may therefore be safely trusted.

Upon the whole, Sir, having made much observation on the feathered part of the creation, and considered the matter well, I am not partially but *entirely a friend to them ALL* (the great voracious birds of prey, which seldom come under notice, excepted). If they eat part of our corn, or part of our fruit, shall we grudge it, when they are the means of preserving the rest? God has not given to us an exclusive right to the whole: and, as the poet says,

The birds of heaven will vindicate *their* right.

If therefore we would act consistently with our character, as *good masters* of the inferior world, or consistently with our own interest, we shall cheerfully allow these our dependent *servants* (for such they are) their small pittance, and receive in return the benefits they will bring us, besides being cheered with their wild and delightful melody.

J. B. PIKE.

Feb. 23, 1802.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESULTORY COMMENTS ON MASON'S  
SUPPLEMENT TO JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

[Continued from page 13, of Vol. XIII.]

MACARONI.

**T**HIS word, says Mr. Mason, derives from the Italian, and signifies an egregious fop. Grant both positions, does it follow, that the term can with propriety be thus applied, if it has no such meaning in the literature of the Italians?

From *macco*, *pease-pudding*, derives *maccheroni* (in the provincial dialect of Naples, *macaroni*), the name of a yellowish paste made of the flour of *saragolla*, one of the many Sicilian varieties of wheat, by squeezing it in a moist state through a wooden cullender, or pierced cylinder, the orifices of which have in the center a wire or skewer, which tubulates the extruded dough. The paste breaks off in flaccid pipes, about a span long, and when dried in the air will keep for many years: steeped in hot gravy, and strowed with scrapings of Parmesan cheese, it is a favourite dish in Italy: nor is it unknown in London, by the same name.

The water expressed in making *maccheroni* is remarkably turbid and sluggish; hence the Italian proverb *più grosso dell'acqua dei maccheroni*, which is applied to a sluggish stupid intellect. *Maccherone*, too, says the *Vocabulary Della Crusca*, is

used for a dullard, a blockhead: as in English one says, *a brain of dough*. Donne the satirist writes,

In *dough-bak'd* men some harmlessness we see.

and uses in a similar sense the word in question,

I sigh and sweat

To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain.

How then can the modern abuse of the word be accounted for? On the Mole at Naples (is it allowed to echo such brothel-flang out of the Crypts of Cotytto?), the phrase, *cazzo di macarone*, which is in fact picturesque, may be heard among the sailors: it is flung against such as are supposed "to want vigour when put to the shift." By some sea-faring people the words, no doubt, were brought to England, and applied, with decent abbreviation, to those foplings of fashion, those would-be bloods, whom the sons of Neptune are accustomed to despise.

*Macaroni* then means (1) *a tubulated paste used in cookery*; (2) *a sluggish-minded man*; in this sense it is obsolete: (3) *a sluggish-bodied man, a feeble libertine, a pretended rake, a sham debauchee, a fop*; in this sense it is not a very decorous word.

*Macaroon*, in French *macaron*, the name of a cake made of almonds and sugar, is supposed by Richelet to derive from the Greek *μακας*, *blest*, as it were the bread of the blest, the ambrosia of the new Jerusalem. This is improbable; yet a cake of almonds must have been invented and named in a land of almonds. There is, or was, a town, *Macaria*, in the island of Cyprus; perhaps Margaret of Henne-gan, the favourite mistress of Richard Lion heart, thence sent the receipt for making *macaroons*.

*Malengin*.—From the Latin adverb *male* derives the French adverb *mal*, *ill*, *amiss*. This adverb is much used in composition by the French, as *mal-adroit*, *mal-aise*, *malapre*, *mal-aventure*, *mal-bati*, *mal-content*, &c. At a time, when our writers thought it a symptom of refinement to Gallicize, were introduced the similarly formed English words, *mal-administration*, *malcontent*, *malpractice*, *malversation*, &c. which are yet retained; and *malapert*, *malengin*, *malalent*, *malfeasance*, &c. which are obsolescent. Adverbs do not naturally coalesce with substantives; it is only with verbal substantives, where continued action is implied, that they can with propriety form junctions. *Mal-administration*, *mal-practice*, *mal-versation*, are of

this kind. So is *mal-feasance*; but as *feasance* is already obsolete, the derivative is following its fortunes: we should now say *maleficence*. On the contrary, *mal-content*, *malengin*, *maltaient*, are somewhat anomalous. The old, participial adjective *mal-contented*, which Lord Bacon employs, is more defensible than Addison's substantive, *mal-content*. *Malapert* is disused; because its derivation, and consequently its precise and essential meaning, is uncertain. I guess it is the French *mal-appris*, *ill-taught*: Minthew says, *malè apertus*; Junius, *mal and pert*; Bailey, *malè partus*; Johnson follows Junius.

*Marques*.—The distance to which it is convenient and usual to send the same horses with a mail-coach, or a post-chaise, is called a *stage*; and, with our present roads and breeds of cattle, may be estimated at about fifteen miles. In the feudal times, a stage was called a *march*, which word, says Spelman, derives from a Teutonic etymon, signifying, *horse*; whence also the Icelandic *mar*, *equus*, and the English *mare*, *equa*. If messengers, provisions, forage, ammunition, were to be conveyed for the sovereign through a given district, the lords of castles along the road undertook the duty in succession; each employed his own vassals and cattle to an agreed distance in every direction: the line circumscribing these stopping-places formed the boundary of his *march*, which may commonly have included a district of 30 miles diameter. Wherever the conquests of the Goths extended, a distribution of the country into *marches*, and certain connected military regulations, were introduced, and the lord of a *march* was denominated, in the Latinity of the middle ages, *marcbisus*. From this word derives the Italian *marchese*, the French *marquis*, and the English *marquis*. I know not why Mr. Mason prefers the spelling *marques*, which has a feminine termination, and, in the case of Lady Ann Bolein, seems to have been considered as a feminine term. In the Teutonic, the lord of a march is called *mark graf*, whence the still subsisting title *margrave*; and, in the Anglo-saxon, *mearc-gerefa*. This word *gerefa* has, in modern English, been abbreviated into *reve*, thus a *land-reve*, the *reve's tale*, and from *shire-gereve*, *shire-reve*, and now *sheriff*; so that *march-reve* would be the proper designation of a *marcbisus* or *margrave*.

*Misallied*, *misavised*, *misbelieving*, *mis-born*, &c.—Are none of these words mis-coined? Two of them have a French, two a Saxon, derivation; does the formative syllable *mis* coalesce indifferently with

either? It is certainly of Gothic origin. One finds in Ulphilas *missadedins*, for *misdeeds*; and *missaleiks*, for *unlike*; in Icelandic, *mislæt*, for *motley*; *missvefni*, for *restlessness*, *misdreaming*: in Swedish, *mis-dære*, an *archfool*; *misbrott*, a *crime*; in Anglo-saxon, *misbeardb*, a *misbirth*; *mis-lædan*, to *mislead*; in Hollandish, *mis-booren*, to *bear amiss*; *misbak*, a *bad batch*: in Danish, *misforstaelse*, *misunderstanding*; *mismod*, *discouragement*: Friesish, *mis-dwan*, to *do amiss*; *misbagian*, to *displease*, &c. But it has been received from the Franks by their Gallic subjects, and is freely used in the composition of French words. Thus *mésaise*, *mésalliance*, *més-arriver*, *mésavenir*, *mésaventure*, &c. It seems then, that the syllable *mis* being common both to the Gothic and to the French fountain of our language, may, with equal propriety, accompany words from either: yet, we should hesitate, I think, to couple it with words of Greek origin, and should feel as unwelcome novations such terms as *misphilosophize*, *misprophetic*, *misrhetoric*. The primary meaning of *mis* is not easily ascertained. Johnson defines the adverb *amiss*, which has the same etymon, *not right*, *out of order*: of arrows, which do not hit the mark, we say that they *miss*. I suspect that the word was originally used of weapons; and that it meant not merely to *avoid*, but to *graze*, to *touch injuriously*; for ideas of disappointment, of disapprobation, and of injury, seem associated with its meaning. Besides, a rude language is not likely to have had a positive term for expressing the mere negation of action. Nor could *meissel* mean a *chisel*, unless *meissen* had once meant to *scratch*.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

Some ACCOUNT of the LEIPZIG MICHAELMAS-FAIR, 1801.

AT the preceding Easter-fair already the agents and riders of the great English mercantile houses in London, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, and other manufacturing towns, had been very busy in preparing the ware-rooms where at Michaelmas they might expose to sale immense piles of goods, at the most reasonable prices. Accordingly, waggon after waggon, merchant after merchant, made their appearance, some of them hoping there to indemnify themselves for the losses they had sustained at Frankfort-fair, where, in consequence of the strictly enforced prohibitions of British goods in France, the exhausted state of the countries bordering

bordering on the Rhine, and from other causes, even the English, though they sold their goods uncommonly cheap, were not able to do much business. There had been indeed a great number of visitors at Frankfort; but the merchants from the North of Europe have forty German miles farther to travel to Frankfort than to Leipzig, and this saving alone more than counterbalances all the advantages arising from the greater cheapness of provisions and house-rent, and from the lowness\* of the duties paid in Frankfort. It is probable then, that Leipzig will remain the principal staple-place for the trade with the North; and for this more provision had been made last fair, than in any preceding one. It was said, that no less than forty-six English mercantile houses had ware-rooms at the fair. Among those who attended for the first time, we observed the following:—W. Barbe and Co. W. Turner and Co. from Manchester; A. Rutherford, from Manchester; Kerr and Duddington, J. Cunliff, Blatt, and Ridgway, Tonner, and Co. T. Brookes and Co. from Manchester; J. Gibson and Wm. Guthrie, from Glasgow. The English houses, however, which were already known at Leipzig from their former dealings, Campbell, from Glasgow. Arch. Macnab (who some time ago married and settled at Brunswick), and particularly J. Humphreys and Co. (who filled with goods all the front rooms of Dufour's large house in the great market-place), maintained a superiority over the newcomers, and sold extraordinary quantities of muslins, dimities, thicksets, &c. The cotton manufactures of Saxony were thus again almost wholly beat out of the market by the British, with which they could not stand a competition, either with respect to the beauty and neatness of the patterns, or the lowness of the prices.

But what at former fairs had been less the case, the importation of the lighter sorts of English woollens was likewise immense, and threatened an entire stagnation in the manufactures of Germany. Even the middling cloths, and not merely the finest sorts, had been sent from England in such abundance, that the cloth-dealers of Züllichau, Görlitz, and other parts of Brandenburg and Saxony, were almost reduced to despair. But this severe stroke

upon them might have been foreseen; for, during the two last years, all the fine and even coarser wool, in the markets of Bautzen, Dresden, Leipzig, Naunberg, &c. had been bought up by English agents, and sent to England. The Saxon manufacturers made strong remonstrances against the exportation of the raw materials, but their petitions seem not to have been attended to, and the consequence is the ruin of the woollen-manufactures, and the breadlessness of many thousands of spinners and weavers in that country. Agents have again been travelling about in Saxony with English guineas, who even buy beforehand the produce of the next sheep-shearing, and by their competition considerably advance the price of the wool.

All this could not fail to excite the liveliest sentiments of indignation in the breasts of the German merchants. It had been proposed by the Electoral Deputation for Trade and Manufactures, to erect a magazine, where the merchants might deposit their goods, and receive a sum out of the electoral treasury equal to one-half of their value, without interest; but with this pawn-shop, as it was called, no one was satisfied, nor indeed could be. The English effect every thing by means of machinery and immense capitals. The latter the Saxon manufacturers wish to obtain as a free loan from the Elector: and, with respect to the former, some of the most active intended to exert themselves to the utmost, and hoped to perform great things, provided no hindrance arose from the exclusive privileges granted to some manufacturers in Chemnitz, &c. Some models of spinning jennies, &c. were exhibited at the fair, with proposals on reasonable terms for the erection of them; which shewed, at least, that the industry and ingenuity of the Germans have not unsuccessfully attempted to appropriate to themselves the improvements of English artists. A Madame Tesch published proposals, according to which she offered to furnish machines for spinning wool for fine cloth and cassimirs.

On the proper pay-day, the Thursday in the pay-week, there arrived from Dresden a severe prohibition of the sale of French porcelaine, with which the fair was inundated. The director of the manufactory of Meissen, Marcolini, Master of the Horse, and chief favourite of the Elector, had attended the fair, and had every where seen large quantities of the Séve China-ware exposed to sale, not only by Osterwald, Drapeau, and other vendors of fashionable articles from Paris, but likewise

\* For instance, the duty paid at Frankfort for a bale of cloth containing twenty-four pieces, is twenty-four creutzers: but in Leipzig, it would amount to perhaps as many half-dollars.

likewise in the shops of the Leipzig book-sellers, and dealers in works of art; and in consequence of his representations, the prohibitory edict had been so suddenly issued. Although every one acknowledged the equity of this measure, as the electoral porcelain is strictly prohibited in France, yet it gave rise to a deal of murmuring among the Saxon manufacturers, who wished to have a similar prohibition fulminated against their French and English rivals, without considering that this would tend altogether to destroy the fair. Several Saxon patriots, however, have published in occasional pamphlets their apprehensions of the impending ruin of the manufactures of the electorate.

The French merchants did a good deal of business, especially in silks, points and fine cloth. The manufactures of Lyons had indeed, on account of the dearth of the raw silk, rather risen than fallen in price; but the merchants from Russia and Poland, who attended in considerable numbers, purchased large quantities; and some houses, as Farges from Lyons, and Gontard from Frankfort, had so quick a sale that their storehouses were emptied long before the end of the fair. The Polish Jews waited with impatience for the arrival of Gontard, and some of them even went to meet him. The influence of fashion, however, which had for some time past been rather unfavourable to silk-stuffs, was here likewise very perceptible. In Poland and Russia too the ladies of fashion now wear almost nothing but muslins and cotton. The finest book-muslins were purchased for the coldest regions of the North. But the general introduction of shawls, which are made very thick and warm for the use of the Hyperboreans, has rendered the thinnest linens and muslins fit articles of dress even in the most rigorous season. A Greek merchant, of the name Ginagos, brought some real Oriental shawls to the fair. Atlas, once generally used for winter-dresses, is now employed only for covers and state-cloaths.

Brussels-points and *points d'Alençon* were in greater request, and fetched higher prices than ever. Desportes, a French merchant, who is settled at Weimar, sold a lace-veil of extraordinary beauty to a Russian prince for one hundred pounds. A great number of dealers in fashionable articles and milliners attended from Paris, who, from the singularity of their dress, might be called walking-journals of the fashions, and turned no customer away unsatisfied. These folks in particular attracted the notice of the northern birds of

passage, the travellers and strangers who were flocking to Paris. Every one was tempted to purchase at least a *tablier en corsage*, or a *doliman à la Egyptienne*.

It is almost incredible in what an endless variety the effigy of Bonaparte made its appearance on fashionable trinkets, snuff-boxes, medallions, bracelets; engraved in precious stones, cast in metal, sculptured in ivory, blown in glass, and even as a periwig-block. Next to Bonaparte, the Emperor Alexander of Russia was most the order of the day: Baumgarten, of Leipzig, disposed of some hundreds of snuff-boxes with his effigy, and engraved portraits of him every where met the eye. The Italian and English merchants, however, who, instead of gazing at his picture in Leipzig, had gone on directly to Moscow with their copper-plates, cameos, and fashionable articles of dress and decoration, were much better rewarded for their homage. Indeed the coronation at Moscow, in another respect, likewise, affected the Michaelmas-fair; for many traders from the interior parts of Russia did not visit Leipzig, finding it more to their advantage to attend with their merchandize in that capital during the ceremony. On the other hand, great numbers of Jews from Brody, in Galicia, again came to the Leipzig-fair.

Among the fashionable articles, we particularly distinguished the English straw-hats and chip-hats, which greatly surpassed any thing of the kind produced by the German manufacturers. Of English plated ware, too, vast quantities were exposed for sale, at prices astonishingly low considering the neatness and elegance of these articles. Sage, of Old Bond-street, had sent a large assortment of transparencies, varying in price from four pounds to four shillings, which were exhibited in Peter-street, and few spectators could withstand the temptation to purchase at least one of these prints. Besides these, indeed, many other proofs again occurred how far the English surpasses the Germans in a spirit of speculation. Mr. Macnab announced by handbills, and in the newspapers, that he would purchase silk rags by the pound. And he actually obtained a considerable quantity, which, a German patriot with vexation observes, will probably soon be sent back to the Continent, manufactured into silk-paper.

Frege, the banker, received first, by a courier from Frankfort, the intelligence of the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace between England and France, and rejoiced to be able to communicate immediately this

this important news to Rochefoucault, the French minister at the court of Dresden, and to the other illustrious strangers then at Leipzig. What advantages would some of our speculating stockjobbers have reaped from this golden secret, to which Frege alone possessed the key during six hours! Macnab actually gained some thousands of dollars, by quickly buying up English bills, &c. for, from five dollars fifteen groschens, the course of exchange rose in forty-eight hours to five rix-dollars twenty-three groschens: but it again fell considerably, in consequence of large quantities of English paper being poured into the market from Russia, and from the corn-countries near the mouth of the Vistula.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NO species of information is received more generally and with greater pleasure than natural history, particularly the history of the inferior animals. We are delighted to observe the superiority of the human mind to the rest of the creation; and with a conscious pride we behold instinct employing its utmost efforts in vain to emulate the operations of reason. Hence it comes, that we are most surprised and delighted by those actions of animals that approach nearest the actions of man. The bird that sings, the parrot that chatters, and the monkey that mimicks our gestures, all obtain a peculiar place in our regard. But those animals who discover a sagacity approaching to reason are our favourites. The horse, the cat, and, above all, the dog, is our friend and companion. This last animal emulates not only the mental powers of man, but even some of the human virtues. The amazing sagacity of the dog, his gratitude, his unshaken fidelity, that acute sense of shame which often betrays his faults, and that consciousness of good desert with which he comes to claim the reward of his services, all these circumstances approximate very closely to what we observe in the human character. These qualities, together with his great utility for various purposes, have rendered him the constant attendant and principal favourite of man. Every anecdote therefore that tends to elucidate the nature and powers of this very superior animal, must be particularly amusing and interesting to all the lovers of natural history. The following are completely authentic, which is, perhaps, one of the first recommendations to anecdotes of this nature.—“A gentleman who usually

spent the winter months in the capital of North Britain, having gone with his family to pass the summer at his country seat, left the care of his town-residence, together with a favourite house dog, to some servants, who were placed at board-wages. The dog soon found board-wages very short allowance; and to make up the deficiency, he had recourse to the kitchen of a friend of his master's, which in better days he had occasionally visited. By a hearty meal, which he received here daily, he was enabled to keep himself in good condition, till the return of his master's family to town on the approach of winter. Though now restored to the enjoyment of plenty at home, and standing in no need of foreign liberality, he did not forget that hospitable kitchen where he had found a resource in his adversity. A few days after, happening to saunter about the fireside, he fell in with a duck, which, as he found it in no private pond, he probably concluded to be no private property. He snatched up the duck in his teeth, carried it to the kitchen where he had been so hospitably fed, laid it at the cook's feet, with many polite movements of his tail, and then scampered off with much seeming complacency at having given this testimony of his grateful sense of favours”

The following anecdote is an instance of that sagacity and attachment which so justly contribute to make the dog our favourite.—“Those valleys, or *glens*, as they are called by the natives, which intersect the Grampian mountains, are chiefly inhabited by shepherds. The pastures, over which each flock is permitted to range, extend many miles in every direction. The shepherd never has a view of his whole flock at once, except when they are collected for the purpose of sale or shearing. His occupation is to make daily excursions to the different extremities of his pastures in succession; and to turn back, by means of his dog, any stragglers that may be approaching the boundaries of his neighbours. In one of these excursions, a shepherd happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant about three years old. This is an usual practice among the Highlanders, who accustom their children from the earliest infancy to endure the rigors of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance, to have a more extensive

extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was suddenly darkened by one of those impenetrable mists, which frequently descend so rapidly amidst these mountains as, in the space of a few minutes, almost to turn day to night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child: but, owing to the unusual darkness and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless research of many hours amongst the dangerous morasses and cataracts, with which these mountains abound, he was at length overtaken by night. Still wandering on without knowing whither, he at length came to the verge of the mist; and, by the light of the moon, discovered that he had reached the bottom of his valley, and was now within a short distance of his cottage. To renew the search that night, was equally fruitless and dangerous. He was therefore obliged to return to his cottage, having lost both his child, and his dog who had attended him faithfully for years. Next morning by day-break, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbours, set out in search of his child; but, after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled by the approach of night to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog, which he had lost the day before, had been home, and on receiving a piece of cake had instantly gone off again. For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search for his child, and still on returning home at evening disappointed to his cottage, he found that the dog had been home, and, on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day; and when the dog as usual departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of his strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract, at some distance from the spot where the shepherd had left his child. The banks of the cataract, almost joined at the top, yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appearance which so often astonishes and appals the travellers that frequent the Grampian mountains; and indicates that these stupendous chasms were not the silent work of time, but the

sudden effect of some violent convulsion of the earth. Down one of these rugged and almost perpendicular descents, the dog began, without hesitation, to make his way, and at last disappeared into a cave, the mouth of which was almost upon a level with the torrent. The shepherd with difficulty followed; but on entering the cave, what were his emotions, when he beheld his infant eating with much satisfaction the cake which the dog had just brought him; while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacency! From the situation in which the child was found, it appears that he had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave; which the dread of the torrent had afterwards prevented him from quitting. The dog by means of his scent had traced him to the spot; and afterwards prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance. He appears never to have quitted the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for its food; and then he was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage."

January 10, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I wrote that paper which you did me the favour to insert in your Magazine for December last, I little expected that I should have occasion to trouble you again on the same subject. But as the paper signed NAUTICUS, in your last month's Magazine, does not contain a very extensive nor a very correct account of reflecting light-houses in England, a more perfect account may perhaps be acceptable to some of your philosophical readers, particularly to those who may be inclined to improve this useful branch of optics.

Large rewards have been given for finding the longitude, and for improving instruments for determining the latitude; but no premium has yet been offered for discovering the best method of erecting lights for the use of navigators, though they are of more consequence to coasting vessels, than both the latitude and longitude put together.

How mirrors came to be used in France for this purpose, I am not able to give any account, but in England this invention is of recent date. The idea, however,



ever, was not suggested by the falling of an apple, nor the dissection of a frog, but by a circumstance almost as trivial as either. It happened as follows:

At a meeting of a society of mathematicians at Liverpool, one of the members proposed to lay a wager that he would read a paragraph of a newspaper, at ten yards distance, with the light of a farthing candle. The wager was laid; and the proposer covered the inside of a wooden dish with pieces of looking-glass, fastened in with glazier's putty, placed this reflector behind his candle, and won the wager.

One of the company viewed this experiment with a philosophic eye. This was Captain Hutchinson, the dock-master. Hence, the origin of those reflecting light-houses at Liverpool\*, which were erected in the year 1763.

Mr. Hutchinson says, "We have made and had in use here at Liverpool reflectors of one, two, and three feet focus, and three,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and 12 feet diameter, the three small ones made of tin foldered together, and the largest of wood covered with looking-glass. The two large ones, called the sea-lights, leading through the Channel from the sea, till the two Hoylake-lights are brought in a line that leads into a very good roadstead to lie, till it is a proper time to proceed to Liverpool†."

These were, I believe, the only reflecting light-houses in England worthy of notice, at the time I began to study this subject, which was in the year 1777. As for those concaves made of copper, they scarcely deserve the name of reflectors, if the accounts which I have had of them may be depended on.

After I had invented a method of constructing a concave mirror, eighteen inches in diameter, that would appear larger than a star of the first magnitude at fourteen miles distance, with a lamp of ten single threads of fine cotton, it did not require the genius of a RAMSDEN to know how to place a number of them to form a light-house.

The method which I used in fixing the mirrors in the light-house at Hunstanton, on the coast of Norfolk, was this.—In that direction where the strongest light was wanted, I fixed SEVEN reflectors to illuminate TWO points of the compass, but at shorter distances I was more spar-

ing of light. Hence, if the placing of seven mirrors to illuminate a small angle be deemed an invention, it rather seems that I might lay claim to it. But to proceed with my history.

Before the light-house above-mentioned was finished, two of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, London, came to see it.

In some instances it is difficult to determine what an invention is. But these gentlemen, after their return to London, made a reflector, which, I believe, was of their own invention. It was in the form of a dice-box, standing on one end, with a circular lamp round the middle of it. It was fixed up at Lowestoffe. But these gentlemen are now no more!—So I shall say no more concerning their invention.

In the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, an Act of Parliament passed for erecting four light-houses in the northern parts of Great Britain: one on Kinnard's Head, in the county of Aberdeen; one on the island of North Ranaidshaw, in the Orkneys; one on the Point of Scalpa, in the island of Herries; and a fourth on the Mull of Cantyre. These being erected and lighted agreeably to my directions, were found to answer the purpose so well and at so small an annual expence, that the trustees obtained another act in the year 1783, authorizing them to erect a fifth light-house on the island of Arran, or upon the little island of Plada, near the same, which was to be done without any increase of the duties authorized to be levied by the former act.

It may not be improper in this place to name the promoter of this useful undertaking. The late Sir John Hunter Blair, of Edinburgh, a man of an enlarged understanding, with the interest of his native country very much at heart, first conceived the idea of erecting those light-houses.—And Sir John having, at that time, more friends in the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh than any other member, was enabled to stem the current of opposition, and render this important service to navigation.

In January 1783, the following advertisement appeared in the newspapers.

*"Trinity House, London, Jan. 26, 1783.*

"THIS Corporation, ever anxious to render navigation as safe as possible, and conceiving the present mode of lighting our coasts capable of still farther improvement, they have determined to try the effects of some new-constructed lights, by a comparison with those now in use, and which will be exhibited in the course of a few days

\* I had this account from one of the members then present.

† Hutchinson's Practical Seamanship;

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from the top of Severndroog Castle, on Shooter's Hill.

"The Corporation therefore request the favour of gentlemen, who reside within a circle of thirty miles of that object, to take notice of the appearance and magnitudes of the different lights on the nights when the respective experiments are made, and to favour the Secretary with any observations that may occur on their comparative merits.

"Due notice will be given of the nights on which the castle will be lighted."

What success has attended these laudable endeavours of the above-mentioned corporation to improve light-houses, I have not been informed: but if the light-house at Scilly has been erected since those experiments were made, some judgment may be formed; for that light is under the direction of the Trinity House.

The Scilly light-house, NAUTICUS informs us, "is also a light of mirrors, but they are of copper, plated with silver, and polished in the curve of the parabola, by which their light neither spreads nor converges, but darts a cylinder of light to a vast distance." This light consists of six round mirrors, placed round a seventh, each twenty-two inches in diameter; every mirror having an Argand's lamp in its focus, supplied with oil from behind. The frame in which these mirrors are fixed stands perpendicularly to the horizon, on a shaft united with a machine below, that turns the whole round every two minutes. Hence, a cylinder of light five feet and a half diameter sweeps the whole horizon."

Ganganelli says, in one of his letters, "that it is easy to perceive in reading a book, even a moral one, whether the author be a mathematician or not. And that he was seldom deceived in this observation."

Without possessing the penetration of Ganganelli, I think I may venture to say, that had Nauticus been possessed of a moderate share of mathematical knowledge, he would not have given us such a description as this.

For those mirrors to reflect parallel rays of light, each must have a lamp no larger than a mathematical point. But, let us suppose for a moment, that those mirrors have this property of darting a cylinder of light to the horizon, which may be about fifteen miles distance; then, as the frame in which the mirrors are fixed turns round once in two minutes, this Will-with-a-wisp at the horizon must travel over more than ninety-four miles in that time, or at the rate of *four miles in five seconds*; and as this light is only five feet and a half in

diameter, even at the horizon, it would not continue in sight to an eye placed there, much longer than  $\frac{1}{10000}$  part of a second. But we are informed, that each mirror in that house has an Argand's lamp fixed in its focus, consequently, from the well-known principles of optics, the rays of light reflected from it must be in a diverging state; and a reflected light, to be useful at sea, must diverge to a certain degree, that the whole surface of the water, between the light-house and the horizon, may be illuminated.

The Scilly light-house may, for aught I know to the contrary, be perfect in this respect; but upon the whole it is far from being so good as Nauticus supposes, or so good as might have been expected from the genius of Mr. Adam Walker, assisted by the purse of the Corporation of Trinity House. The use of silver for a reflecting surface is certainly an imperfection of no small consequence. Silver is so much inferior to looking glass for this purpose, that, for philosophers to prefer the former to the latter, appears to me very unaccountable. It is my humble opinion, that there is not a lady in the United Kingdoms who would prefer a silver dish to a looking-glass, when she is inclined to see a perfect image of her face.

It may be of use to those who may hereafter copy the light-house at Scilly to know, that the figure in which those mirrors are fixed is as good as any other, but not better. Had they been fixed in a square, a parallelogram, or a triangle, their effect would have been just the same, for they would have appeared as one single light at a very short distance; nay, had they been placed in a right line, their effect would have been still the same at three miles distance. For, it is known from experiment, that two reflectors, made of tin, placed more than ten feet asunder, appeared at three miles distance as one single light, and required to be separated from each other more than nineteen feet to appear two distinct lights, when viewed at the same distance as before.

When it is considered how great the dangers are to which ships are exposed near the shore, particularly in the dark tempestuous season of the year, and that good light-houses conduce greatly to the safety of property, and the preservation of the lives of seamen, I hope, that neither Mr. Adam Walker, nor NAUTICUS will conceive any remarks that I have made upon the light-houses at Scilly, as in the least degree personal. The character

rafter of the former gentleman is well-known to the philosophic world; and as to the latter, he is, if I am not mistaken, a gentleman of great respectability and an ingenious writer, ready to use his pen, either in behalf of his friend, or to enlarge the narrow bounds of human knowledge.

Much more might be said concerning the present imperfections of light-houses, and the necessity of encouraging improvements.

For my own part I am persuaded, that the art of exhibiting lights to be seen at a great distance is still very far from being arrived at the highest degree of perfection; it is therefore much to be wished, that the Corporation of Trinity House would direct their attention, once more to this important subject.

Lynn Regis, I am Sir,  
March 2d, 1802. Your's &c.  
E. WALKER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PRESENT STATE of LITERATURE in  
RUSSIA.

THE truly-glorious and revivifying Government of Alexander I. promises new life and vigour to the arts and sciences throughout his immense empire. Incredible, indeed, was the pressure of the rigorous genius-destroying restrictions and prohibitory edicts under the reign of Paul, of the state of whose mind, continually tormented with suspicion, but in other respects endowed with many good qualities, so striking a picture has been drawn by Kotzebue, in *The Most Remarkable Year of his Life*, of which a Russian translation too has been published. During that inauspicious season, only a few plants sprung up here and there in the garden of Russian literature, chiefly in Petersburg, and for the glorification of imperial institutions. Among these, for instance, may be reckoned the "Kabinet Petra Velikago;"—or, Cabinet of Peter the Great, written in the Russian language by Joseph Bielajev, under-librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and splendidly printed in 1800, at the expence of the Academy, in three large quarto volumes. It is intended to be a catalogue of the books, natural curiosities, works of art, medals, pictures, and other treasures which the Academy founded by Peter the Great possesses: but it is to be feared, that this list itself will swell to a library, if the succeeding parts should be written in the same spirit as the three first. The

first volume contains only the relics of Peter the Great, with five plates, comprehending even the productions of his turning-lathe which are preserved, as is well known, in a separate apartment. The second volume gives some but extremely defective accounts of the Academic Library, in which there are two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four Russian works, (and among them no less than three hundred and five Russian romances!) and one thousand three hundred and fifty manuscripts, (two hundred and thirty-six of them Chinese, and four hundred and ten relating to the history of Russia). In the third volume, the cabinet of medals is illustrated. It is really astonishing, how many curiosities and exquisite works of art have from every part of Europe been collected in Petersburg, especially under the reign of Catherine II. What treasures of art and literature are to be found only in the Imperial Hermitage! Here, for instance, is the most valuable and complete collection of ancient engraved gems, of which the celebrated collection of the Duke of Orleans composes only a small part. Here the libraries of Voltaire and Diderot are placed, containing their manuscripts, and manuscript-notes on the margins of the books. M. Von Köhler, a German, is the keeper of these treasures; and the antiquarian writings which he has published in the French and German languages, sufficiently prove him to be a proper person for such an office. It is, however, an unfortunate circumstance for the rest of Europe, that it is difficult to learn, what has been swallowed up by these repositories on the banks of the Neva. It is therefore to be lamented, that the splendid Description of the Michaelowitzi Palace has since the death of Paul been discontinued. From what Kotzebue has said concerning it in the second volume of the above-named esteemed publication, one may guess, what immense quantities of curiosities it contained. At present only the three large engravings of the external views of the now deserted Palace, are to be obtained at the price of forty rubles. Of Gatschika too, the favourite residence of Paul, and which the new Emperor has presented to the Empress-mother, we have a view in six large sheets, engraved before the death of the late Emperor, and giving us at least a general idea of the plan of the extensive pleasure-grounds, &c.

There is no longer any doubt, that the new University at Dorpat will be established. This institution has already cost

the nobility of Esthonia and Livonia more than one hundred thousand rubles. Several learned men have been invited and arrived from foreign parts to fill the professional chairs, as, for instance, *Hegel*, from Gießen. Dr. *Schözel*, a son of the celebrated historian in Göttingen, has likewise been called from the University of Moscow, to Dorpat, and is to receive a salary of one thousand five hundred rubles. From the Emperor, the Military Academy, which has likewise been erected in Dorpat, receives, as might be expected, most favour and support. It is said, that Major General Klinger, whom Germany honours as one of her most original poets, and who is at present Director of the noble Corps of Cadets, at Petersburg, takes an active part in promoting these plans, and from a man of his intelligence something well-digested may be expected. Full permission is now again granted to visit foreign schools and universities; and in consequence, about seventy Livonians, Esthonians, and Courlanders now prosecute their studies at the University of Jena; and a proportionate number at the other universities of Germany.

The book-trade, which had been entirely annihilated, has for the most part broken the iron fetters imposed by the licensers: it is indeed a highly beneficial change, that no Tumaniskow and other Russian zealots, but Germans, are appointed to examine German books. Here however many things still require to be corrected. The new Emperor, notwithstanding his almost incredible activity, cannot at once discover all the abuses and improper applications of some of the laws; nor by an *immense Ukase* open to every innoxious book (as was the case with respect to *Kotzebue's Most Remarkable Year*) the gate that had been shut against it by the licensers. For *Kotzebue's* work would not have been permitted to pass, if the Procurator General in Petersburg had not laid a copy before the Emperor himself, and received a particular (*immense*) *ukase* in its favour. Another great impediment is, that all books must be imported by sea, and that consequently during the winter, when the navigation of the Baltic is interrupted by the ice, no new publications can be procured from abroad. The greatest difficulty arises however from this circumstance, that a Russian *ukase* remains always in full force until it be expressly repealed by another. Hence, some scrupulously-timid licensers, though men of enlightened minds, adhere with a ridicu-

lous strictness to the old forms and regulations. Previous to the reign of Paul, the examination and licensing of books, in the German provinces, was entrusted to the chief magistrates of their respective capitals. But Paul appointed Imperial licensers for that purpose; and the same regulation continues, until altered by a particular *ukase*. Lieutenant Colonel Fifei Richter is licenser in Reval. Under Paul, nothing was permitted to be printed in the large printing-office of that city, except advertisements, playhouse-bills, hymns from the Reval Hymn-book, and the Weekly Newspaper, the articles inserted into which were however subjected to a strict previous examination.—And according to the latest accounts from Reval, the same restrictions still continue to be enforced, because no *Immense Ukase* has yet abolished them, although repugnant to the Emperor's intentions. Therefore when it was lately intended to print a very edifying hymn taken from the Augsburg Hymn-book, the Licenser Richter would not permit it; and was at last only prevailed upon to grant his leave, by the applicant's asserting, in a note addressed to him, the untruth, that the hymn was taken from the Reval Hymn-book. A wine-merchant, in Reval, wished to have some tickets printed for the purpose of distinguishing his different sorts of wine. At first the licenser would not grant to any of the French wines the honour of having their names printed: at last however he relented with respect to this point; but still the printing of the words *St. Ueber's Wine*, and of *Bishop* (a well-known drink composed of wine and oranges) was deemed by him quite inadmissible; because *St.* denotes saintship and ought not to be profaned by being affixed to a wine-bottle; and because *Bishop* denotes an ecclesiastical dignitary. From these samples, the reader may judge of the rest. No where is greater liberality evinced than at Petersburg, where M. Adelung, nephew of the celebrated lexicographer, executes the office of licenser in a manner conformable to the wishes of the Emperor.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY for the  
YEAR IX, (1801) by CITIZEN LA-  
LANDE.

THE first day of the nineteenth century was remarkable for an important astronomical event, the discovery of a new planet, at Palermo, an ancient town of

of Sicily, made by M. Piazzi, the first day of January.\* This planet is not apparently larger than a fixed star of the eighth magnitude; the observations which he sent, and which were the result of forty days diligent investigation, arrived too late for me to follow them up with others of my own; I have therefore been obliged to calculate its orbit by those made by M. Piazzi, Citizen Burckhardt, M. Oibers, M. Bode. M. Piazzi and M. Gauss think that its revolution round the sun is completed in about four years. The following are the elements deduced from the observations and calculations, of Citizen Burckhardt, and M. Gauss:—

*Elements of the new Planet, according to  
Citizen Burckhardt.*

	<sup>s</sup>	<sup>0</sup>	<sup>'</sup>
Inclination of its orbit		10	47
Nodes . . . . .	2	20	53
Aphelion . . . . .	2	9	0
Its passage was in the aphelion, Jan. 1, 1801.			

Eccentricity of the orbit . . . . .	0,0364
Semi-axis . . . . .	2, 574
Periodical revolution 4 years 13 centiemes.	

*Elements of the new Planet, according to  
M. Gauss.*

	<sup>s</sup>	<sup>0</sup>	<sup>'</sup>	<sup>''</sup>
Inclination of its orbit		10	36	57
Nodes . . . . .	2	21	0	44
Epoch of 1801 . . . . .	2	16	28	0
Mean anomaly . . . . .	3	15	55	0
Aphelion . . . . .	10	26	27	38
Eccentricity of the orbit 0,082,5017				
Equation . . . . .		9	28	
Distance . . . . .		2,7355		
Periodical revolution 1652,2 days or 4,52 years				

The difference between these elements, appeared to me, at first, to throw some doubt as to the reality of the discovery; but at the beginning of the present year, it was perfectly verified, and we may now reckon with certainty upon a new planet.†

On the 25th of October, we received M. Piazzi's printed memoir, with his observations and calculations. And, as he hoped the luminary would be recognized as a new planet, he modestly gave it the name of *Ceres de Ferdinand*, in honor of the

King of Naples, but M. Bode wished it might be called Juno. For my part, I shall call it the *Piazzi*\*, as I denominated the planet, discovered in the year 1781, the *Herschel*, after the gentleman who first observed it. Pagan deities have nothing remarkable to interest us, and flattery is pleasing to no one but the person who is the object of it.

In the evening of the 12th of July last, Citizens Messier, Mechain, and Bouvard, discovered, each by himself, a small comet near the head of the Great Bear, and it appears that it had been seen the preceding night, by Citizen Pons, keeper of the Observatory at Marseilles. The Board of Longitude have presented him 600 francs, which I deposited in the hands of a notary to be given to him who should first discover a comet; three able astronomers at Paris having adjudged him deserving of encouragement.

Jean Louis Pons was born at Peyre, a village of the department of the High Alps, the 24th of December, 1761. He has resided at the Observatory of Marseilles ever since the 3d of February 1789: his good conduct, his address and understanding, have rendered him highly respected by the Director of the Observatory. The telescope with which he discovered the comet on the 11th of July, was made by himself, having had for a pattern the one that belongs to the Navigation School in that city, and which was manufactured by Mr. George Adams, of London. The Committee of Longitude have now sent him a better instrument.

This is a new proof of the great utility of the 50,000 stars, which I have given to the science of astronomy, and of the exact positions which my nephew, Citizen Lefrançois Lalande, has determined as belonging to the fixed stars known before. Many of them served to ascertain the places of the new comet, which Citizens Messier, Mechain, and Bouvard, have attended to with the utmost assiduity, and its orbit will be completely determined, altho' it was seen but ten days.

Citizen Thulis has sent me seven sets of observations, made from the 12th to the 21st of July, deduced entirely from the azimuths and heights, without having been able to compare them with the fixed stars. We have been more fortunate at

\* In England, it is also generally determined to call it the *Piazzi*; just as the other new planet is properly called the *Herschel*.—*Translator.*

† In this place I make use of the calendar common to all nations; being persuaded that the French government will very soon renounce a mode of reckoning, which is not understood and cannot be adopted by our neighbours, nor even by the generality of the French themselves.

† It has lately been seen in every part of Great Britain.—*Translator.*

Paris, and Citizen Mechain has hastily calculated the following elements :—

	s	0
Inclination of the orbit	0	25
Nodes	0	8
Perihelion	6	11
Distance	0	3

Passage, 7th of August, 15 hours.

This little comet, discovered nearly at the same time by four different persons, proves that the observation of comets is no very difficult task : three or four have sometimes been seen in the space of a year ; and if the friends to this science would engage in the business, it is probable that the number would be rapidly increased. This is what is most wanted in astronomical pursuits ; it is mortifying, that, at present, we know not whether we are to reckon comets by hundreds or by thousands ;—whether they return, or are lost in the immensity of the universe.

A telescope of very simple construction is only necessary for the discovery of comets, and for assigning their proper places and situation to astronomers. A wooden quadrant of two feet radius, which may be made by a common joiner, properly fitted up and divided, is also necessary ; this instrument directed to the place in which a comet is, will instantly shew its height and distance from the meridian at the time of observation. Nothing more is wanted by astronomers, to find out a comet to which their attention has been called. By this method, the knowledge of the stars is not necessary for the discovery of comets ; but there are a hundred nebulae, which, in some respects, resemble small comets : if, therefore, we would distinguish them, recourse must be had to a celestial atlas, on which they are all marked :—one may be had at Paris of Larmache, rue du Foin. This study will be neither long nor difficult. The Berlin atlas is much more complete, of which we shall speak particularly hereafter.

The telescope made use of by Citizen Messier, with which he has already discovered twenty comets, is two feet long, with an opening of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. and three eye-glasses : the focus of that next the eye, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and 10 lines opening ; the second 9, and the third  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches. There is a distance of 10 lines between these two, and five inches between the first and second. This telescope magnifies the object but five times, but the field of vision is four degrees. One of this kind may be had for about 70 or 80 francs.

Burckhardt has also calculated the orbits of the comets which were seen, in 1763,

1771, 1773 : he found that the orbit of the second was an hyperbolic curve.

The comet that Citizen Messier discovered the 14th of June, 1770, upon which Citizen Burckhardt has made long and learned calculations, appears to have had an orbit almost circular, and that its periodical revolution was five years and seven months. Nevertheless this comet has never been seen either before or since the year 1770, which can only be attributed to some great change having taken place in its orbit.

Must we then confess, after having maintained during the eighteenth century that all comets return after certain periodical revolutions, in the nineteenth, that, excepting the one seen in 1759, they do not revolve. It appears to me, that almost every thing depends on comets. The only thing that I recommend to my correspondents, is to look after, and attend to, comets ; the knowledge of comets is that which is alone wanting to complete the science of astronomy.

I had the pleasure of receiving on the 15th of May, the first copy of my *Histoire Celeste Française*, the result of twelve years labour, which finishes the account of the 50,000 fixed stars, upon which my nephew, Michel Lefrançois, has employed the best part of his youth. I have found also some observations made by d'Agelet, before he set out on his voyage round the world, and those by which Citizen Darquier terminated his glorious astronomical career, at the age of eighty-three.

The observations of Tycho, Flamsteed, Picard, Lacaille, and Maskelyne, have been the foundation on which the whole progress in the science of astronomy has been built ; theories the most profound, calculations the most learned, will not surpass them, either in importance or duration. The observations alone will survive us, and observers, whom, some would frequently attempt to deride, may console themselves ; they will be the only astronomers to whom, long after their decease, hymns of praise and gratitude will be offered by our successors, and by posterity.

Lefrançois Lalande, my nephew, has continued his observations and calculations of 3000 declinations, and 1000 right ascensions, of the principal stars, each one having been the object of his frequent attention. These long and difficult labours have obtained for him a place in the National Institute. Madame Lefrançois Lalande has continued the reduction, to their proper places, of the 50,000 fixed stars, an immense work, to which she has devoted herself

herself with intrepidity, and which even a state of pregnancy did not interrupt. Their son is preparing to succeed them in this honorable employment, and already has made some calculations with success; I trust that Isaac Lalande will be the third astronomer of his name.

Citizen Delambre has taken a great many declinations with a multiplying circle. Piazzi announces a catalogue of 7000 stars, which he has observed at Palermo; and Citizen Cagnoli is preparing another of 500 stars, observed with very particular attention at Paris and Verona.

Citizen Vidal, whose intrepidity and accuracy I have frequently celebrated, has sent me the series of stars in the southern hemisphere, which cannot be well seen at Paris, and of those in the polar regions which are wholly invisible to us, also a very singular *triduum*. On the 23d of April and some following days, he saw all the planets at the same time. He has added some observations respecting Mercury and the sun, in the two solstices; and with an ingenious magnet, he has made a great number of observations on the declination of the needle.

M. Burg, astronomer at Vienna, who has obtained the prize offered by the Institute on the inequalities of the moon's motions, continues to be employed on the same subject. He has re-calculated with three thousand observations the twenty-four inequalities of the moon's motions, and has added some new things which had been suggested by Citizen Laplace. These tables came to hand on the eighth of December, the errors will not amount to 15", and the prize of three thousand francs, proposed by the Committee of Longitude to the person who should first construct a set of good tables of the moon, will be well merited by this able and indefatigable astronomer. The Committee is still engaged in verifying them: but all the observations made at Gotha, a little time since, confirm the fidelity of these tables. For it was at the Observatory of Gotha, the astronomical sanctuary of Germany, that M. Burg finished his work. He was invited thither by Baron de Zach, because he might command every thing that could facilitate his labours.

What remains to be done to complete the theory of the moon depends, perhaps, in some measure, on the employment of superior powers in calculating the eccentricities and forces: on this Citizen Burckhardt is actually engaged.

Some Arabian observations, taken in the tenth century, are now applied to the

moon's motions. The manuscript which I fortunately recovered from the papers of Joseph Delisle, made me anxious to see the original, which was deposited at Leyden, and with a sight of which the Minister of the Batavian Republic has favoured me. Citizen Caussin has examined this manuscript: it is not complete: it only contains observations already known. There are no instructions in it by which we might ascertain the nature of the instruments made use of by the Arabs, or their modes of observation; but it furnishes us with some interesting corrections to the copy in our possession, and which has been actually printed in the Arabic and French languages, at the press belonging to the Republic, by command of the Minister of the Interior.

The observations taken at the summer solstice have determined the obliquity of the ecliptic to be  $23^{\circ}28'6\frac{1}{2}"$ , which is  $5''$  more than I had made it in my Tables. Multiplying circles enable us to ascertain this to the exactness of a second, and I now feel confident, that the diminution about which there have been so many disputes is equal to  $33''$  in a century, which is very far from that which was assigned to it by Cassini, in consequence of inaccurate observations taken by bad instruments.

The winter solstice gives us the obliquity at  $8''$  less: this is probably owing to the refraction, which is not sufficiently known for small heights. Although the obliquity of the ecliptic be so nearly decided, yet the Berlin Academy has proposed the variation as the prize-subject for the year 1802. The advertisement states, that there will be expected researches the most interesting, and explanations the most important, upon a subject, on which there still remain many difficulties to resolve, relative to the variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic.

All the planets have, in the course of the present year, been eclipsed by the moon, as was noticed by M. Reggio in the Milan Ephemeris, which rarely happens. We had not a good view of any of them, except the eclipse of Venus on the 13th of May. But we were well indemnified by the eclipses of the beautiful star in the ear of corn in the Virgin's hand, which were seen in several places on the 30th of March and the 24th of May, and which were made use of to verify the longitudes of many countries. The eclipses of four stars of the first magnitude are the most important of all others for these kinds of decisions.

I have diligently continued the task which

which I imposed on myself forty years ago, of calculating all the eclipses of the sun and stars, which have been observed; and from which astronomers, till that time, had neglected to draw any conclusions, on account of the length of the calculations. I have corrected the longitudes of Rome, Middleburg, and the new city of Washington in America.

M. Leduc, of Sermonetta, Gâetani, and M. Conti have favoured me with observations from Rome. M. Ciccolini has sent some from Florence; and the very day that the King of Etruria came to the Institute, I had the pleasure of presenting him with an accurate determination of the longitude of Florence, which had never been accurately ascertained, notwithstanding the celebrity of that capital, and the great number of distinguished characters it has produced.

M. Kautsch, at Leutomischel, in Bohemia, has completed an immense work on the eclipses of the sun. He has calculated them for the whole nineteenth century, with diagrams by which may be seen the particular circumstances under which they will appear in all countries where they are visible, in the same manner as has been done in our Ephemeris, from the year 1750 to 1800, and in the *Connaissance des Temps*, by the assiduity of Citizen Duvaucel. I should have rejoiced to have had the means of publishing this work of M. Kautsch, whose zeal and abilities claim our highest praise.

Citizen Goudin, who has also published an analytical method of calculating eclipses, has applied it to the eclipse of 1847, which will be the most considerable that can happen during this century. His calculations are very much detailed, and are applied to the whole surface of the earth.

The conjunctions of the planets among themselves do not interest astronomers; but they are sometimes attended to by the public, especially when connected with other events. Thus Citizen Messier has thought it worth his while to remark, that the cannon announced the happy return of peace, by the signing of the preliminaries, on the 3d of October, when the Moon, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn were near the beautiful star in the Lion's Heart.

We are no longer under the influence of opinions which attach to these kind of circumstances any importance; but, in the year 1186, astronomers foretold terrible revolutions, in consequence of the con-

junction of all the planets. I engaged Citizen Flaugergues to calculate exactly when this happened by our new tables, and he found that, on the 15th of September at two minutes after five, all the planets were between six signs, and six signs and ten degrees of longitude.

These conjunctions of all the planets are not very accurate; but those which should be perfectly exact would be incalculable. I have ascertained that the interval between two conjunctions of this nature, on the same day, would be more than seventeen thousand millions of millions of years. What would be the space of time, if the accuracy were determined to hours and minutes?

The tables relating to the planet Mars have hitherto been less accurate than those belonging to the other planets. Citizen Lefrançois has been engaged in this business during the last six months; he has calculated all the observations; he has carried his accuracy to tenths of seconds; and he has, at length, prepared a set of tables for Mars which will leave but little to be desired, and which will appear in the *Connaissance des Temps*, for the Year 1804. I have seen with much pleasure my immediate successor and highly esteemed pupil pursuing the work which Citizen Lemonnier, my master, engaged me to undertake fifty years ago, in conformity to the example of Tycho Brahe, who began his researches on the planet Mars, and who put Kepler into the way of his discoveries by means of the same planet. He is going to undertake tables for the planet Venus, with a view of keeping an account of its irregularities.

As for Saturn, an error of  $+1''$  has been found in its longitude, &  $-9''$  in latitude. Citizen Delambre has made many attempts to get rid of the error of  $30''$  in the tables of Jupiter; but it was found extended to the observations made sixty years ago. Thus it will be necessary to seek the causes of it, in the theory, and in certain new inequalities.

Citizen Bouvard has finished the calculations of the disturbing forces of the planets, each as acted upon by all the others, according to the theory of Citizen Laplace; from these tables we may expect the greatest accuracy. Citizen Buerkhart has made an analytical and numerical calculation of the limits of the fifth order, of which no account had been kept, owing to the length of the calculations.

Citizen Chabrole has calculated some observations of the sun; and finds that



7" are to be deducted from the longitudes given by our tables. But Citizen Delambre has undertaken to calculate seven or eight hundred of Bradley's observations, by applying to them eight or ten new equations furnished by calculations of the attraction. The eccentricity of Jupiter and the earth give equations for the sun which go to eight or 9". Thus we shall soon have new tables of the sun, still more accurate than those of Delambre, to which it had been supposed that nothing could be added.

As to Mercury, the error of my tables is not greater than 10"; from some observations on Venus made the 24th of May, the error of the tables appears to be equal to + 30", which indicates that 12" must be taken from the epoch, but that the equation of the orbit is right.

The *Connaissance des Temps*, for the Year 1804, which will shortly be published, contains every thing that the pursuit of astronomy has yielded for the last year:—some curious investigations relating to the theory of the moon, by Laplace; new tables of Mars, by Lefrançois Lalande; a new catalogue of stars, making their number 11,800, a series of which are to be found in the preceding volumes; observations, tables, and important calculations, by Mechain, Delambre, Chabrol, Vidal, Thullis, Flaugergues, Ciccolini, Duc Lachapelle, Burckhardt, Bernier, Humbolt, Quénou, and myself, together with notices of the most celebrated works which were published during the year.

The Ephemeris of Vienna, for 1802, contains a fourth series of determinations of longitude, by M. Triefnecker, who calculated all the eclipses of the sun and stars which have been observed, a considerable and important labour which he continues to perform. M. Triefnecker has given us, at the same time, a table of all the former results for the position of the towns in which eclipses have been observed.

The third volume of the Memoirs of the Institute; the eighth of the Memoirs of the Italian Society; the Ephemeris of Berlin, for 1803 and 1804; those of Milan, for 1801; and Baron Zach's Journal for the whole year, have continued to furnish new and interesting observations. M. De Zach has procured the observations that Liesganig made at Vienna, between the years 1755 and 1774, and those which were taken by Niebuhr in the Levant in 1761, and which have never been published. We have received the Memoirs

of the Academy of Berlin, for 1796 and 1797; and the sixth volume of the Memoirs of Turin; but it contains no astronomical subjects.

The observatory at Paris having obtained new instruments, has been put into a state of activity by Citizens Mechain and Bouvard; and the Board of Longitude is engaged in devising means to print the Observations of 1801, in the same form as those at Greenwich. Caroché having finished a telescope twenty-two feet long, Citizen Tremel is engaged in the construction of proper machinery for mounting it, and by which it may be readily used. We have reason to rejoice, on all occasions, at the happiness of having for a Minister a person so learned and celebrated, who loses no opportunity of rendering himself useful to the sciences.

The telescope which Joseph Delisle fixed at the *Hôtel de Clugny*, in the year 1748, with which I made my first observations, as well as Citizen Messier, was become absolutely useless through rust. The Committee of Longitude have ordered it to be completely repaired and put in proper order, so that our colleague Citizen Messier will have new assistance in his useful observations.

Citizen Lenoir has shewn at Paris in the public account for the year 1801, that French industry no longer yields to that of the English: he has received from the hands of Government one of twelve gold medals which have been distributed to our most deserving artists.

Citizen Jecker has established a shop with forty workmen for optical and astronomical instruments, assisted by Citizen Michel, one of the ablest artists of Paris.

The Committee of Longitude has sent a quadrant to Citizen Flaugergues, at Vivier, and one to Citizen Dangos, at Tarbe, to enable them to make correct and accurate observations. The former has already made use of his for ascertaining the latitude of his observatory, which he finds to be  $44^{\circ} 29' 22''$ , greater by  $18''$  than was determined by means of triangles, formerly applied for this purpose. He has most assiduously attended to the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites—he has observed the spots on the sun's surface, of which there have been many during the year—and he has calculated the places of several stars.

Citizen Chabrol has given us part of a new analytical method for eclipses, with which he has calculated many: he has also verified the tables of Mars and Mercury by the observations of this year. He

has reduced to order 600 observations of the stars, and calculated the 600 longitudes of the fundamental catalogue; in short, he presents to us a coadjutor, young, unaffected, zealous, inquisitive—without ambition, without false pretensions, without self-interest, and who lays claim to all our gratitude.

Citizen Mongin, rector of *Grande-Combedes Bois*, among the mountains of the department of Doubs, has sent us a large table of the precessions, that is to say, of the annual changes in the right ascension of stars, according to the plans with which I supplied him. It is now thirty years since we have received from this worthy pastor distinguished tokens of zeal, application, curiosity and courage, which are rarely to be found, especially in the deserts.

M. Maskelyne has sent his observations for the year 1800, the sequel of a precious collection which he has supplied thirty-six years, and he announces for speedy publication the Nautical Almanac for the Year 1806.

M. Bode, of Berlin, has published the last Part of his *Grand Celestial Atlas*, in twenty sheets; which contains all the ancient constellations, and many new ones, as well as several thousand stars, with which I supplied him; an immense labour of which astronomers stood in great need. This beautiful work may be had at the College of France.

On the 27th of September, the Republic of Switzerland adopted the French measures. This is the first instance of a European state having felt the importance of that universal standard, which would be for the advantage of all civilized countries if it were generally adopted.

M. Guglielmini, at Bologna, has made three new experiments on the fall of bodies, with a view of demonstrating the earth's rotatory motion. He has discovered a little deviation to the south, though the theory does not give it; but the deviation to the west, is what it ought to be. At Hamburg, preparations are also made for similar experiments, from the tower of Saint Michael, three hundred and twenty-six feet high.

The Observatory of Cadiz has furnished us, for some years past, with a series of important observations. But it has of late been neglected. General Mazarado has built a new one in the *Ile-de-Leon*, to which he has appointed four astronomers, who have resided there these two years; Messrs. Rodrigo Armesto,

Maximo-Lariva Agüero, Julian Canela, and Joseph Cuesta. A Nautical Almanac has also been published for the last ten years in Spain; I trust, that maritime business, and astronomy will profit by it. A telescope twenty-five feet long, made under the direction of Dr. Herschell for Spain, will be sent in the month of January, and Citizen Dupont will go to mount it.

M. Travassos, Secretary of the Academy of Lisbon, has sent me the observations made by M. Ciera, which confirm the longitude of that city; the Nautical Ephemeris, to the year 1803, and other different works of the Portuguese Academy, of which we had no knowledge, and which the National Institute have received with great pleasure: we are indebted to M. le Chevalier d'Aranjo for this transaction.

Astronomy has long drooped in the Batavian Republic. M. Fokker has now established, at his own expence, an observatory with proper instruments at Middeburg, and has sent us a variety of observations made from the year 1797, to the year 1801. M. Fokker, in the revolution of 1795, was Member of the Committee of Public Safety. He is now engaged in the finances of Zealand, but he devotes all his leisure time to astronomy, and has sent me many interesting observations.

In Germany, astronomy continues to be in a state of great activity. The journey of M. Le Baron de Zach, from Bremen to Lillienthal, has excited new zeal: the Society which was formed for investigating the heavens, continues to be engaged in this business; and I have reason to hope that, in the approaching summer, I shall see an astronomical Congress assembled in Germany, as was the case in 1798. In the midst of the horrors of war, the French have displayed their zeal for the science of astronomy. When General Moreau was at Cremsmünster, he fixed a notice upon the celebrated observatory at that place, declaring that whoever should injure this sanctuary of science would incur the penalty of death;—the observatory was preserved, as well as the convent of Benedictines. It is flattering to the French nation, to have Generals so distinguished for their love of the sciences.

The Academy of Petersburg has sought for an observer: but Bürg and Wurm have been retained by their own Sovereigns, and that fine observatory is still

still useless, notwithstanding the great number of excellent instruments contained in it.

Citizen Henry has had the satisfaction of putting in order Bird's grand mural instrument, and of making some observations with it.

The want of regularity in the degrees of the earth, according to the present measures, led to a suspicion, that there was an error in that of Lapland, taken in 1736. M. Melanderhielm has obtained for the King of Sweden a new measure. In the month of April M. M. Osverbom and Swamberg set out for Tornea. They erected signals, and built small observatories. As soon as the river shall be frozen, they will measure the base by rules sent out by the Institute: a multiplying circle made at Paris by Citizen Lenoir will serve in the spring to measure the angles, and we shall have, next summer, a solution of this difficulty.

M. de Mendoza, a Spanish officer, has published two large collections of tables; one at Madrid in the year 1800, *Coleccion de Tablas*; and one at London, in the month of April, 1801, in which are tables for the reduction of distances by the addition of five natural numbers: he has made a new use of versed sines, by which numerical operations are rendered shorter and easier. These Tables consist of four hundred and seven pages in quarto.

Mr. Garrard, in England, has also published Tables in thirteen pages only, but his method his neither so short, nor so accurate.

Mr. Vince, an able English astronomer, has published the second volume of A Large Treatise on Astronomy.

The Stereotype Tables of Logarithms, which were published by Firmin and Didot in 1795, have been recently corrected. M. Vega, who has printed in Germany the largest collection that we have, has examined the French tables, and has discovered and sent an account of many errors, which we are going to correct. These will probably be the last, and then we may reckon upon a set of faultless tables, which will be of great advantage to persons engaged in calculations, and who sometimes lose whole mornings in repeating operations which do not agree, on account of an error in a single figure.

But as small and portable tables are found very useful to most persons, I am printing some in the stereotype; many people are engaged in correcting them, and I shall be able, in three months, to give to all persons conversant with figures, the most

accurate, convenient, and elegant edition that has been yet seen.

Citizen Verniquet has finished an engraving of his grand plan of Paris, in seventy-two sheets, on a scale of half a line to a French toise. The accuracy of this work very much surpasses every thing of the kind.

It is long since, that attempts have been made to construct a lunar globe, which should represent all the mountains and volcanoes on its surface. Mr. Russel, of London, has accomplished this object. His lunar globe is well finished, and expresses all the circumstances attending the moon's libration; it exhibits it to us, as it would appear in the different positions of the earth and moon, as well as the variations of the equator and orbit.

M. Philippides, born at Mount Pelion, in Thessaly, who studied astronomy at a French college in 1794, and who is now in Moldavia, proposes to publish in the Greek language my *Abrégé d'Astronomie*. He has already published different works, with a desire of propagating knowledge in his own country.

The two last volumes of Montucla's *Histoire des Mathématiques* are three-fourths finished. In these will be found the history of astronomy, of optics, and of navigation; to which I have been obliged to add a great deal, on account of the premature death of the Learned Historian.

M. de Murr, at Nuremberg, who is in possession of the manuscripts that belonged to *Regiomontanus*, the first restorer of the science of astronomy before the year 1500, has had a page engraved exactly conformable to the character of the manuscript: he offers to part with them for two thousand four hundred francs. These would be a great treasure to a large library.

The Astronomical Poems of Ricard, Lemiére, Fontanes, have shewn how well adapted a view of the heavens is to excite poetical raptures. Citizen Gudin has also given a Poem to the world, which contains both a history of astronomy, and a description of the heavens, with as much elegance as accuracy.

Geography has likewise made some progress this year. Tranchot has constructed a map of four departments united, on the scale of a line to one hundred toises: they include the country between the Adige, and the Adda, Piedmont, Suabia, and Switzerland. The Minister of War has given the details in the *Moniteur* of the 14th of August.

Citizen Henry, who was invited to Munich for the purpose of constructing a map of Bavaria, writes, that the topographical part is very far advanced: they have measured a base of twenty-one thousand six hundred and forty-nine metres, or eleven thousand one hundred and eighty toises, the longest that has ever yet been taken.

The great triangles about the city have already been inclosed, the sides of which are from fifteen to twenty leagues in length. He has made several horizontal circuits, with astonishing precision. The last was composed of six angles, the sum of which, when added together, exceeded the three hundred and sixty degrees by only eight-tenths of a second, notwithstanding his instrument was not very excellent. To supply as much as possible what is wanting in perfect accuracy, the number of observations is increased, always to fifteen, sometimes to twenty. The triangles, which Citizen Cassini took about the environs of Munich, were ill-chosen, and the measurement of them not very exact. Without making use of his triangles, Henry has already arranged a series of fourteen triangles, the measure of which will give an arc of the meridian rather larger than a degree: he hopes he shall be able to increase this arc, which will then pass within a small distance of Ingolstadt, by which the position of one part of Germany will be completely ascertained. The travels of M. le Baron de Zach, and many of his co-adjutors, have very considerably advanced the geography of Germany. Colonel le Cœq has continued his map of Westphalia.

M. le Baron de Ende has published a volume containing the determination of many places of Lower Saxony, with observations and calculations.

The geography of distant countries excites also new activity. Captain Baudin, whose voyage, for the purpose of new discoveries, I have announced, left the Canary Islands on the twenty-fourth of November, and he set sail from the Isle of France on the twenty-second of March. There is reason to hope, that he has already made some interesting discoveries in New Holland, the only part of the world which is almost unknown to us. Bernier, the astronomer, who is with him, endowed in a high degree with understanding and perseverance, will accomplish all our expectations. In the month of June, the French Government granted passports to some English ships, viz. the *Investigator*, Captain Flinders, which was fitting out for a voyage of discovery in the South

Seas; and to the *Lady Nelson*, commanded by Lieutenant Grant, which will accompany the former, in his researches along the coast of New South Wales.

Citizen Deguinés, arrived from China, where he had been from 1784 to 1797, will probably afford some new light on that fine part of the world, when he shall publish the journal of his voyage.

Baron Humboldt, a physician, estimable for his zeal and knowledge, is gone to South America, where he has travelled one thousand three hundred leagues, in deserts surrounded with frightful dangers, in order to ascertain the geography, and, at the same time, the natural and physical history of those countries, which are unknown to us.

M. Deferrer has sent me observations which give the position of Natchez, in Louisiana; and of Guaira, in South America: the latitude of the former is  $31^{\circ} 31' 48''$ , its difference in longitude is  $6h. 15' 21''$ , and that of the latter is  $20^{\circ} 36' 40''$  N. and  $4^h 37' 11''$ .

Citizen Nouet has sent from Egypt an almanac calculated for that country, and the situation of several of the cities even in Upper Egypt, notwithstanding the dangers and inconceivable fatigue to which the climate of the country exposes those who are engaged in operations of this kind. The degree is equal to 56,880 toises, the Egyptian furlong is 711 feet, the cubit 21.33 inches; the Greek furlong is 487.543 feet, and the cubit 19.5017 inches; in short, he has related the result of his own labours, accompanied by young Isaac Mechain, son of one of our ablest astronomers, who has been the companion and coadjutor of Nouet in Egypt. Citizen Fourrier has given us an account of some zodiacal designs found in Upper Egypt, which prove the high antiquity of the science of astronomy, and shew that the arrangement of the stars into constellations goes back fourteen thousand years, according to the opinion of Dupuis.

Citizen Marquis has sent to the Board of Longitude the observations and manuscripts of P. Barlet, Jesuit, at Nancy, where these interesting writings were deposited.

I must say something on the subject of meteorology. Citizen Lamarck has published an *Annuaire Meteorologique*, in which he gives an account of a vast number of observations, and indicates what variety in the seasons may be expected in the course of this year. The minister of the interior has established a meteorological correspondence in order to multiply observations.

servations of this kind, and Citizen Larmark, who has urged on this establishment, will turn it to the advancement of a science, which is but in its infancy.

Citizen Burckhardt has also performed a long and curious work on meteorology. He has examined fifteen thousand barometrical observations, in order to calculate the influence of the winds, and he finds that the south wind gives for a mean height 27 in. 11.3 l, while an east wind raises the mercury to 28 in. 1.9 l. He has also found that its height on the borders of the Mediterranean was 28 in. 2.2 l. and on those of the Ocean 28 in. 2.8 l.

Well-contrived vanes are very rare at Paris; there is none on the Observatory, although I repeatedly wished for one when I was the director of that institution; in the name of the observers, I acknowledged the gratitude due to Citizen Bois, a tinsmith, who, having built a house on the Quay of the Augustins, fixed upon it a very lofty and excellent weather cock, with letters indicating the cardinal points. Astronomers, as they go to the Institute, or to the Board of Longitude, will have an opportunity of observing the direction of the wind, as well as the inhabitants of that vast quay, the Louvre, and the surrounding houses, who had not a single vane within the limits of their observation.

On the 3d of November, there was in the Baltic a terrible hurricane, which destroyed many ships, and which was even felt at Brest. On the 7th, there was in Provence a storm, which produced in height more than six inches of rain, in two hours and a half, the wind being S. S. E. It occasioned extreme havoc at Marseilles and its environs, and many persons were killed, and the damages sustained amounted to several millions. Citizen Thulis has found the accounts of the storm of the 12th of July, 1748: of that of the 4th of September, 1764; and of one on the 15th of September, 1772; but nobody has an idea of any one like that experienced this year.

The class of physical and mathematical sciences at the Institute elected three astronomers, who had been presented by the general meeting for the place of an associate, vacant by the death of Citizen St. Jacques. These were citizens Vidal, Sepmanville, and Bernard.

The first is a man of deep research; he has, as far as we know, made more observations on the planet Mercury alone, than all the astronomers in the universe for these 2200 years. The section for

astronomy had presented also Citizens Chabrol, Piclet of Geneva, and Quenot. I had even made out a list of astronomers known in France, which contains Citizen Henry returning from Petersburg, Nouet and Beauchamp, who were coming from the Levant; Deratte and Poitevin, at Montpelier; Bernier and Bissy, who are gone out with Captain Baudin; Chevalier, engaged in foreign correspondence; Kramp, at Cologne; Duvancel, at Evreux; Guerin, at Amboise; Mongin, at Grand-Combe-des-bois; Maingon and Lancelin, at Brest; Jacotot, at Dijon; Blanpain and Degrand, at Marseilles: if to these we add the six astronomers associated with the Institute, we shall see that this science, the most unprofitable and neglected, still finds many friends in France. As soon as the happy event of peace encouraged the hopes of men devoted to literature, I took advantage of the propitious moment by soliciting communications from all parts, so that astronomy might profit by peace.

The academy of Petersburg afforded me a small gratification in what it has been accustomed to send for these thirty years past, to promote the advancement of astronomy, and the Emperor of Russia has approved the wishes of the academy in this respect.

The King of Etruria has promised to encourage the pursuit and study of astronomy at Florence. There are already several fine instruments in his observatory, and M. Fabroni assures me, that an observer shall be appointed to it; he requests that one of my pupils might be sent, and on this account I exceedingly regret that I have not a greater number of them.

General Jourdan has led me to hope, that the observatory at Turin would be put into order; and Citizen Vassalli, President of the Academy, has excited the same expectation.

The Minister of Marine has given orders for new observations to be made at Brest on the tides, of which I stand in need to complete a Treatise on the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, that I have printed in confirmation of Citizen La Place's beautiful theory, contained in his *Mechanique Celeste*, and in order to ascertain the influence of the wind on the tides.

We have requested of the Chief Consul to procure from Spain two thousand pounds of platina, in order that we may make a telescope of thirty-six feet, and we have reason to expect that our request will be complied with. Our telescope will then perhaps surpass that belonging to Dr. Herschel.

At Paris, the observatory has acquired Citizen Agoustene. The Minister of the Interior, Citizen Chaptal, has consented that the committee of longitude should increase its expences for this new object; and I have made a considerable acquisition in Citizen Giroult, whose youth and assiduity afford me new succours, and leave me no other regrets, than that I am not able to procure a greater number of such persons.

We have mentioned in the History of 1800, the loss which astronomy sustained on the 5th of November, in the death of Ramsden: to him we have been indebted these twenty years for the best and largest instruments, for telescopes the most perfect, and for projects the most ingenious. Troughton is now the most celebrated artist in England, and he is preparing to indemnify us for this loss. He has already made many very excellent instruments, and Citizen Pictet, of Geneva, has lately given some account of them.

We lost, on the 10th of February, Citizen St. Jacques de Sylvabelle, Director of the Observatory of Marseilles, who was distinguished for his learned investigations, as may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions; he attained the age of 79, and was busily employed to the last. An account of this able man appeared in the Journal of the Lyceum for his department.

His place has been filled by Citizen Thulis, who was a long time Assistant-director of the Observatory. This was he who had for proselytes and pupils Citizens Planpain and Degrand; but these have both left us, to the great detriment of astronomy.

In December, 1800, Matteuci died at Bologna: to him we are indebted for the latter volumes of the *Ephemerides de Bologne*, which are carried down to 1810. Citizens Ciccolini and Guglielmini, who have taken his place, promise new activity in that observatory, to which Manfredi, Zanotti, and Matteuci, have given celebrity for nearly a century.

Chaligni died at Madrid: he has been long known for observations and calculations, which have been of great service to the science of astronomy.

M. Chevalier, who made capital observations at Lisbon and Brussels, died at Prague.

On the 8th of October, Gabriel de Bory died at Paris, aged 81 years: in 1751, he made a voyage to Spain, and in 1753, another to Portugal and the island of Madeira, to determine their situation. His

observations are given in the *Memoirs* of 1768, p. 270, and of 1772, second part. He gave, in the *Memoirs* of 1770, a Description of a Portable Observatory: and, in the third volume of *Servants Etrangers*, may be found the Observations which he made on Mercury's Transit over the Disk of the Sun. Since 1751, he has published a Description of a Sea-octant by Reflection; he spread a taste for observations in the royal marine: as chief of a Squadron, and governor of the Windward Islands, he had the means of contributing to excite emulation, and he always employed them. In 1765, he was named a free-associate of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1798, he was elected a member of the Institute.

But the greatest loss which astronomy has sustained this year was in the death of Joseph de Beauchamp. He was born at Vezoul, June 29, 1752. His observations at Bagdad, in Persia, and on the Black Sea, were as difficult for him to make, as they were important for us to be in possession of. He went out in 1796, as consul, from France to Mascate, in Arabia, and he wrote to me as he was departing: "you will remember my attachment to you and to astronomy;" indeed, he quitted with regret a country and family which he cherished, and may be considered as a martyr to the science that he loved. He left Constantinople the 25th of September; we were expecting him with the most eager impatience, when scarcely had he reached the coast of Provence, before he fell a victim to that disorder of which he had not been perfectly cured; he died at Nice, November 19, 1801. Eight days before his death, the section of astronomy had appointed him to the vacant place in the Institute. I published an account of his labours in the *Moniteur* of the 15th of December, and in the last volume of this journal.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS glad to see the accounts published in your Magazine for January of the appearance of the bottom of the crater of Mount *Vesuvius*, because it confirms what has long been my opinion, that there is nothing to be found there of the least importance; for, as to "*primordial substances unaltered by fire*," which these gentlemen say this mountain alone produces, it will be difficult to give them credit for things which they neither name nor brought away; and, if they mean stones worn smooth by incessant friction, we have found

found abundance of those on the outside of the crater at all times, the cause of which I have witnessed for hours together in the year 1784, when every two minutes a prodigious collection of them, some of not less than a ton weight, as I should guess, were regularly impelled near one hundred feet into the air, and as regularly fell again, attended with a noise much resembling distant thunder. Why these French gentlemen should in these times, when every body that has been at Naples knows that there is no sort of danger in the thing, choose to give such a terrific account of their personal risks, I cannot conceive; but I can assure you, that there is none whatever, except in the superstitious imagination of the stupid Lazzaroni, and one of *them*, I see, had the honour to be *the first to venture down*—for, when I ascended the inner crater, with a gentleman of Ireland, in March, 1784, had it not then been in the state I have just described, and the bottom enveloped in thick sulphurous clouds, we should have made no scruple to go as low as we could, and I actually did descend till the wind blew the vapour across me, and compelled my return, which, so far from being *harmless*, I then found nearly as suffocating as the smoke of brimstone. As to the descent, it was exactly the same angle with the ascent, as it must naturally be, having been composed by showers of cinders falling like the sands of an hour-glass, and equally smooth every where; so that you, or any one, must be convinced, that if it was not difficult to ascend the outside, there could be none in descending inwards: in fact, we were about half-leg deep when we went in it with haste (not *knee-deep*, as they talk of), but, if we proceeded slowly, not much over the ankles; the stones, indeed, that were not well bedded, having been recently cast over, were treacherous supports, but they only excited the laughter of our friends, who did not choose to come up, when sometimes they conveyed us a few feet forward before they again stopped. And, instead of the sides being perpendicular, as these gentlemen are pleased to describe them, we found them to only make an angle of about fifty degrees at most. These eminences, which are so terribly described, as *crumbling down, and spots on which they had stood as disappearing*, we saw: and they were nothing but fragments of other and older cones that, being probably wet, had adhered like brackets to the sides of that on which we stood—my friend ventured on one of them very imprudently, considering the *then* state

of the volcano, because, if he had been carried far down by the giving way of its base, he might have got into the dense vapour, and been overcome by it, and got into the vortex of the explosion, and received a blow from the falling materials which it threw up; but, had the crater been years in cooling, (as was the state of it when these late travellers went down) there would have been no danger, and it would have only acted as a car to facilitate his descent agreeably, for the materials being soft and light, we often fell and slid far without the smallest injury. What these gentlemen had done to be so covered with ashes and smoke, I cannot conjecture: for, you may depend upon it, and you know me, that there is nothing to dirt one in any degree that may not be brushed off with the hand in these dry ashes, and the smoke is only a vapour that soils nothing. There are many other parts of this account, which so evidently contradict themselves, that I can only attribute them to errors of the translator, such as the difficulty of returning, with their *second descent*, &c. &c. But as correct information is, and ever ought to be, the object of your Magazine, I send you this by way of antidote to those fears which such an account might excite in the breast of future travellers, becoming the means of depriving timid people from partaking of one of the most agreeable parties of pleasure (independent of a little fatigue), that the tour of Naples affords, and one of the sublimest sights in the world. Being,  
Sir, your's, &c. G. C.

P. S. The substances we collected, which were recently struck off during the descent of the stones, were evidently much acted on by the fire, and both hot and wet with salt-water. I staid long enough to make three drawings—of the crater, foss, and inner crater.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### A DESCRIPTION and HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the ANCIENT CASTLE of DUNNOTTER.

ON the eastern coast of Scotland, at the distance of two miles from Stonehaven, the county town of Kincardineshire, stand the ruins of the Castle of Dunnotter. This place, which was formerly almost impregnable, and made a very considerable figure in the rude wars of former ages, still presents an interesting appearance to the eye of the traveller. The lofty and abrupt rock on which it stands is almost surrounded by the sea; and the narrow passage which forms its only connection

nection with the land, was formerly intersected by a ditch, rendering the fortress accessible only by means of a draw-bridge. The large piles of rude but massy stonework that form the gateway, the remains of spacious halls, and large vaulted apartments, the arches of which are still entire, give a high idea of its former strength and grandeur. Its principal weakness in time of war arose from the precarious supply of fresh water, which could only be procured from the high grounds that lay without the walls of the fortress. The garrison were, however, in part supplied by a spring, which is concealed in one of the vaults. Though the rock is almost entirely surrounded by the sea, and separated by a deep hollow space from the land, this spring is not too brackish to be drank of; and tradition says that it often enabled the garrison to hold out a considerable time after their supplies of fresh water were exhausted. In the court-yard of the castle there is a large basin constructed of stone, which served as a reservoir to hold the water introduced by pipes, and also collected the rain-water occasionally. The country people still retain a variety of traditions respecting the attacks and defences of this fortress, which was the strongest on the eastern coast of Scotland, and lay directly in the way of any enemy that was penetrating into the northern parts of the island. The ease with which troops and provisions were introduced into it by sea, rendered it difficult to reduce it by famine; and its inaccessible rocks and lofty walls, made it capable, in those ages when cannon were unknown, of easily baffling any attempt to take it by force. During the numerous civil wars of Scotland, the frequent assaults it underwent are a proof of how much importance it was reckoned by the contending parties. While the nation was desolated by the ruinous contests between Bruce and Baliol, this fortress fell into the hands of Edward; and was afterwards laid siege to by the intrepid hero Sir William Wallace, after he had expelled that ambitious prince from Scotland. A window on the north side is still known by the name of Wallace's Window; and tradition reports, that this hero, after several fruitless assaults, at length ventured alone and unattended to approach the Castle by night. Concealed by the darkness, he made his way unperceived up the rugged ascent, forced the bars of this window, which now bears his name; and, entering the fortress by this passage, gained the principal gate, killed the sentinels stationed there, and opened by it an easy

entrance to a band of his followers, whom he had stationed at a small distance. He now fell upon the surprised and unprepared garrison, and without difficulty made himself master of the fortress. The last and most memorable defence made by Dunnotter was during the civil wars of Charles I. under the command of Sir David Ogilvie, of Barras, a gentleman whose estates lay in the neighbourhood. The supposed impregnability of this fortress made it be pitched upon by the royalists as a secure place to lodge the regalia of Scotland; and the staunch and approved loyalty of the governor they relied on with the completest confidence. On Cromwell's coming to Scotland, a party of his army was detached to besiege Dunnotter, which for a considerable time repulsed every attack with the most obstinate resolution. At length, however, the want of water and provisions reduced the garrison to the greatest straits, and the governor saw no other alternative but to perish, or deliver up to the enemy the idolized ensigns of royalty, which had been solemnly committed to his fidelity. The dexterity of his wife relieved him from this agonizing dilemma. She sent to the English commander, entreating his permission to retire from the garrison with only her body cloaths and her wool, in those ages the universal material of female industry in Scotland. Her request was granted; and she left the garrison, driving before her an ass, which bore two panniers containing her wool and wardrobe. The gallantry of the English officer would not permit him to search the panniers, and the lady arrived unmolested at her own residence. In the heart of her wool she had conveyed away the regalia; and as soon as night gave her an opportunity, by the assistance of the neighbouring parson and his wife, who were firmly attached to the royal cause, she buried the precious deposits in the church-yard, where a new-made grave afforded her the means of doing so without suspicion. Next day, the commander, being now freed from his dread of incurring the guilt of sacrilege by delivering up the regalia, and seeing no prospect of any relief, surrendered the fortress. The English officer, who understood that the regalia had been deposited there, was extremely disappointed at not finding them; but, as Ogilvie alone was in the secret of his wife's stratagem, he had no means of discovering the manner in which they had been removed. After the restoration, Ogilvie resolved to carry the regalia to Charles, expecting the well-earned



earned reward of his fidelity and valour. Before he could effect this, however, the clergyman's wife, proud of being known to possess an important secret, had already whispered it to some royalists of her acquaintance, who immediately availed themselves of the intelligence, dug up the regalia from the place of their concealment, and, carrying them to the King, reaped the reward of another's loyalty. Whatever Charles might have done on being at first presented with the ensigns of his power, he was not of a disposition to pay any attention to the representations that were afterwards made him of Sir David Ogylvie's sufferings in his cause; and this brave soldier received no other recompense of his services, than the consciousness of having discharged his duty to a thankless king. Distress of circumstances have lately compelled his lineal descendant to expose to sale his paternal estate, which had remained unaugmented and undiminished in the family for several centuries.

The Earls Marshal were the hereditary proprietors and commanders of Dunnottar, and for ages possessed the greatest part of the adjoining property. When that family fell victims to their unfortunate attachment to the house of Stuart, their extensive domains passed into other hands; and the Castle of Dunnottar is at length by purchase the property of Admiral Lord Keith, a descendant of the Marshal family by a female branch. Lord Keith has placed a gate on the entrance of the Castle, and caused some of the antique monuments to be dug out of the rubbish, and taken several other precautions to preserve the venerable ruins from decay.

Jan. 1802.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

(Continued from page 128, No. 84.)

CASE III.

"FIVE butchers convicted of forestalling cattle going to Smithfield market."

The evil which these butchers are supposed to have done, I apprehend, is this; they prevented some cattle from arriving at the market, and thus caused the cattle that did arrive, to sell at a higher price than they would have sold at, if the forestalled cattle had also arrived.

The error seems to be in the position, that the price of any thing at a market is in proportion to the quantity; this is not true. It should be, the price is in the proportion of the quantity to the demand. If

one half of a commodity in its way to market, be met and purchased by one half of the people, that would otherwise have gone to that market, the other half of the commodity that actually arrives at the market, bears the same proportion to that half of the buyers that actually go there, as the whole of the commodity bears to the whole of the buyers. As much as the five butchers were supplied by the cattle that did not reach the market, so much less did they want of the cattle that did reach the market. They were, therefore, not guilty of enhancing the price of the market. For they neither increased the demand, upon the whole, nor decreased the quantity of cattle. Either they drove on the cattle to the market, and sold them there at the advanced price to which they had a right for their labour and time, and advance of capital to the drover, or they killed them and sold them to their customers; in which case they did exactly what they would have done, if they had waited till the cattle were brought to the market, and had bought them there. Indeed it is probable that they could afford to supply their customers with meat so purchased, at a little lower rate than if they had made the bargain at the market. For the drover could afford to sell for less than if he had gone on; and it might have cost the butchers no more to drive their cattle to their slaughter-houses, from the spot where they met the drover, than it would have cost to drive them from the market. It is not supposed that they were more likely to devour the whole themselves, or to sink them in the Thames, or to export them to France, in one case than in the other. For what evil, then, done to the community, were the five butchers punished?

In vain do we look for an answer to this question, in any thing that is said by those, who pronounce sentence on such supposed offenders. I have before me, a long harangue of the Recorder of Dublin, against forestalling. He does not attempt an argument; but relies entirely upon the authorities of the repealed statutes of Edward VI. and of Serjeant Hawkins, and Lord Coke. Neither do the quoted authorities use any argument, but take the thing for granted. Coke only says, "the more hands they pass through, the dearer they grow," and therefore lays it down as a crime, to buy and sell again "in the gross." Here seems to be the root of all the error. He did not consider that wares kept in the gross, increase in value by keeping; either by capital, (by the interest of money lying dead,) or by time,

(improving the quality of the Wares;) or by both; and that, therefore, it is possible to buy and sell again in the gross at an advanced price, not only without detriment, but with advantage to the public. The "victuals and merchandise" are kept for the public, either till the article is demanded, as corn; or till it has improved itself, as wine; and whether it be kept in the hands of John, or in the hands of Thomas, who advances money to John, and enables him to provide more, is, I do not say, nothing to the public, but that the property should change hands, is an advantage to the public; because John has thus an opportunity of employing the capital advanced to him by Thomas, to the advantage of himself, and ultimately of the public. If the merchandise had remained in John's hands, he ought to have had a price from the consumer, as much higher than that which he received from Thomas, as would be sufficient to make up for the loss of the improvement of that capital, which he knew how to improve so much better than Thomas. If John has not money to maintain himself, and much less to go on in his business of procuring more, while the wine is growing mellow, or the consumer wants the corn, he must either pawn his merchandise, or sell to Thomas, for the consumer will not yet purchase. If he should pawn, precisely the same additional price must be laid upon the merchandise, to pay the interest, as if he had sold. And yet, pawning would be fair trading, and a sale be a crime! What end, then, does it answer, in any case, to hinder the transfer of the property, and detain it by violence in the same hands? In some cases it may answer a very bad end. As the property on which money must be raised, must also sometimes be transferred to the keeping of the money-lender, who seldom lends to the full amount, it will be kept with less care, and consequently with some detriment to the public. It is well known, that every man takes most care of his own.

They who are accustomed to indulge their indolence by implicit reliance on authorities, will perhaps be offended at the little deference that I pay to great names. There is not a more fertile source of error than resting on the conclusions drawn by men, on many accounts deservedly eminent, without bringing their premises to the test of reason and experience. It is unreasonable to expect that Lord Coke should be two centuries before his contemporaries in mercantile knowledge, because he excelled them in his

knowledge of law. Being a great lawyer does not necessarily imply being a good legislator. There is a wide difference between knowing what is law, and knowing what should be law. It is not my intention to argue at all from authorities. I shall not, knowingly, quote Adam Smith, the most able defender, but not, as is generally supposed, the father of these opinions. I shall not urge the disciples of Edmund Burke, with his latter political sentiments to adopt his constant opinions on political œconomy; nor request those who lament that eloquence can survive argument, to pay some attention to the reasonings of those years of his life, when his mind was in full vigour, and untouched by the failings of age. But I cannot refrain from one quotation, which shews that it was long ago suspected that forestalling could do no harm; as the supposed crimes of witchcraft and usury had a few advocates, long before they were declared by law and lawyers to be, one a good, and the other an impossibility. It is the fate of forestalling to be deemed a crime by lawyers, when it has ceased to be a crime by law. "*Velut Deo displicerent Statuta præcedentis Parliamenti (de Carne, &c.) omnia solito cariora fuerunt.*" Thomas de Walsingham, p. 107. A.D. 1315, and therefore (says Barrington, in his Observations on the Statutes,) the present Parliament applied the only wise remedy, by enacting that every one—*Viſualia ſua meliori pro quo poſſet venderet ad libitum.*"

MISORHETOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myself obliged to Mr. Cogan for his candid explanation, page 107 of your last Number, and hasten to acknowledge the error into which I was unwarily drawn, respecting the verb *πέφανται*: however the error is not mine except by adoption; for Hill's Greek Lexicon, under the verb *πέφαιμαι*, states *πέφανται* to be 5 plu. p. pass. verbi *φαίω*, *απαρῶ*. This I wish to mention as some apology for my former assertion. The manner in which the passive voice of *ἴω* governs two substantives following it, and for which there is no rule in the common Grammars, induces me to remark that, as in the present instance, so at other times I have had occasion to observe, that the Greek Grammars generally used are deficient in rules of concord.

In Iliad 9, v. 186, we have, *regulariter*

ἱερὸν εἰλημένον ὄμιλον.

Hanslope,  
March 9, 1802.

Your's, &c.  
W. SINGLETON.  
For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LORD SOMERVILLE'S CATTLE SHEW  
and DINNER, with REMARKS.

IT is well known, that the late cattle shews had become unpopular, and that the common sense of the public could be no longer dazzled with those huge living masses of blubber, which produced little else but tallow, at double the price of fine beef. It is supposed, that Lord Somerville, probably the original proposer of the cattle shews, had represented this error of giving encouragement to the over-fattening of cattle, to the late Duke of Bedford; and it is certain his Grace, by his candid and repeated declarations, was fully convinced that some change of system in the business was necessary. Here we have Lord Somerville's motives for instituting a separate exhibition, in which the annual sums he so generously bestows may be expended the most to the public advantage.

The conditions of Lord Somerville's annual prizes are as follow:—30l. to the best, and 20l. to the second-best yoke, or pair of oxen, which shall have worked together, for the space of three years previous to their being turned up to grass, aged from five to eight years, weighing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty stone, (8lb. to the stone); such being the size best adapted to labour and the average of markets. To be let up from work between April 25th and May 1st, 1802, and shewn at Langhorn's Repository, Barbican, on Monday and Tuesday, nearest March 1st, following. The order, as to flesh, in which these oxen are on New Year's-day, and the number of day's work done between that time and April 25th, must be specified. Due allowance to be made for distance of drift from any part of the kingdom, both in a lean and fat state. To be fed with no corn of any description, or potatoes, and the quantity of oil-cake given, to be accurately stated. *This prize is designed to countenance farmers in their usual course of profitable husbandry; rather than those who, forgetful of general benefit, are ambitious of keeping on cattle too long after they are ripe.*

Another prize of 50l. in like proportion, and at the same time and place. 30l. will be given to those who produce, in fair store state, the best five ewe hogs, not in lamb, viz. not exceeding thirteen, nor less than ten months old, when shewn. Also, for the five best fat wedders, four or six-toothed sheep, 20l. of any sort, or clothing wool breed, whether horned or

natt. This age does not exclude those flocks which work in the fold, yet their growth ought to be perfect. Quality of carcase, aptitude to fatten, quantity and quality of wool and meat per acre, to be considered. Sheep not to be taken from the flock more than ten days before the commencement of their journey, or forced beyond the average keep of the flock. No person gaining a prize is qualified to exhibit stock for the same prize the succeeding year. The prize for oxen to be divided between the grazier and the farmer, who possessed those oxen during the last twelve month's work. The prize for sheep to be given to the breeders only. The two pair of oxen are not to be slaughtered with the axe, but to be laid, or pitched, according to the usage of other countries, for which purpose a skilful person will attend. Claimants for these prizes are requested to give notice to Mr. Langhorn, one month previous to the day of shew, and not to fail sending in their stock, at or before seven on Monday morning. After nine o'clock, no entrance will be permitted.

Such are the conditions of the prizes for the succeeding year. The late shew at Langhorn's, a most convenient place for the purpose, consisted of ten yoke, or pairs of oxen, and of twelve pens of sheep, the exhibition of which continued from Friday until Tuesday, during which time, Lord Somerville gave constant and unremitting attention, highly gratifying every person present, even to the meanest, by the affability of his demeanor, and his readiness to give information on every point. The cattle, consisting of Herefords, red Devons, Suffex, Glamorgans, and the produce of French cows by a Prussian bull. His Majesty condescended to honour this Exhibition, by sending two yoke of oxen, one of which were of the celebrated breed of Glamorganshire, so valuable for their activity in labour, their aptitude to fatten, and the fineness of their beef: the other, a powerful and well-bred pair of Herefords. A yoke of Herefords, the property of Mr. Westcar, of Oxfordshire, generally supposed the best feeder in England, and, in truth, having some of the best feeding land to second his skill, won the first prize. They were remarkably wide, substantial, and short legged cattle, and died very fat. The second prize went to a pair of the red cattle, of great beauty and symmetry, belonging to H. Hoare, Esq. to which they were intitled, for having attained a sufficient state of fatness upon grass only,

without the assistance of oil-cake. The two yoke of Messrs. Hudson and King were singularly beautiful, and supposed by judges to be a true specimen, in all the characteristic points, of the famous red cattle of the west, the oldest and purest breed upon the island. These missed the second prize, it is to be presumed, from the circumstance of their having had oil-cake. The foreign-bred pair were large, deep, of heavy bone, and had been remarkably good draught cattle. The Suffex were large and heavy in the bone. There were, besides, some beautiful fat heifers of the western breed, and a large Alderney bull.

The sheep were of the Ryeland, or Hereford, the South Down, and the Wiltshire breeds, besides a pen of the Dishley, which being of the long-woolled species, were shewn only as correct specimens of their kind. The Ryeland, also, Lord Somerville's, were exhibited; not with a view to the premium, but as a sample of that species which he crosses with the Spanish ram. They were of a very high form, remarkably white and delicate, and shewed indubitable tokens of the production of a valuable fleece. The first prize was adjudged to the Duke of Bedford's South Down lambs, which were allowed, on all hands, to be of the best of that truly excellent and useful breed: the second to Mr. Wells's Wiltshire sheep, a large and coarse species, known in London by the name of horned-crocks. Lord Somerville's drag-cart also took the general attention, and it was regretted that the two-furrow plough had not been sent for inspection. The company seemed universally satisfied with this shew, and not a single exclamation was heard against fat meat.

At the dinner, at the Crown-and-Anchor, in the Strand, were present, the Marquis of Sligo, President of the Board of Agriculture in Ireland; Lord Grimstone; the Earls of Breadalbane, Winchester, and Cassilis; Colonel Fullarton; Dr. Anderson; Messrs. Aitley, Oakley, &c.; Lord Somerville in the Chair. His Lordship made a very pertinent speech, and particularly impressive, as it touched the critical situation of a Noble Duke, so justly dear to the company present. The toasts were:—The King, with thanks for the honour his Majesty had done the Exhibition—The Queen and Royal Family—The Duke of Bedford, and the speedy restoration of that health which is so valuable to his country—The Umpires—The Plough—The Fleece-breeding in all its

branches—Improved Husbandry and increasing Commerce, long may their interests be inseparable. The Noble Chairman then, with an elegant compliment to the exertions of literary men, in the cause of agriculture, gave "Dr. Anderson;" and afterwards "the Author of the New Farmer's Calendar, unfortunately absent." The concluding toast, "PEACE AND PLENTY." J. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AMONG some papers of a gentleman lately deceased in Dublin, I found the following memorandum, dated in the year 1790:—

"A Mr. Spenser, who resided at Mal-low, in Ireland, about the year 1787, an old gentleman belonging to the excise-office, lineally descended from the poet of that name, has an original portrait of his immortal ancestor, for which he refused a considerable sum of money; he has also several papers, records, &c. relating to him."—Perhaps this valuable picture might be recovered. T. T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I INCLOSE a letter to the Mayor of Bristol, which has appeared in one of the public prints here. Some of the facts, perhaps, you will judge worthy of a wider circulation. I cannot but suppose that the quantity of unrelieved misery in this city has been utterly unknown to its opulent inhabitants. It seems incumbent upon them, not less in point of humanity than of prudence, to imitate the honourable example which other cities place before their eyes. My inquiries lead me to believe that in ordinary times there is much low fever in Bristol. And as you cannot be safe while a neighbour's house is on fire, so will sparks of contagion be always flying from person to person, whatever be their difference of situation. I am Sir,

*Clifton,* Your obedient Servant,  
March 18, 1802. THOMAS BEDDOES.

*To the MAYOR of BRISTOL.*

SIR,

MANY families have been suffering from a pestilential complaint, which has been lately raging throughout the United Kingdom. There are few whom it has not alarmed, and fewer still whom the report of its devastations has not reached. Bristol, we shall presently see, has been no way spared. I presume, therefore, that your mind may not be unprepared for a few observations

vations on the means of immediately checking the progress of low fever, whenever it appears; and eventually, perhaps, of extinguishing febrile infection.

A fever hospital, or house of recovery, was opened at Manchester in 1796. It was designed to receive poor patients on the first alarm of infection. You will find it natural that much unpopularity should originally attach to such an establishment. Public want of information concerning the manner in which contagion is propagated, excited fears lest the fever should for ever spread from this receptacle as from a centre.—Under this terror many persons actually removed from its vicinity. But the plan was in fact crowned with complete success. The existing evils were diminished, and no new one produced; under the sanction of experience, a large addition is now actually making to the original building. At Liverpool and Dublin feverwards are now constructing. The same thing has been recommended in London, and promises to be carried into execution; perhaps may be already undertaken.

So far was infection from spreading about the Manchester fever-house, that the adjacent streets, which in eight months before its opening furnished 267 cases of fever to the infirmary, furnished but 25 in the eight months after. The frequency of the disorder was greatly lessened upon the whole, till late well known causes began their operation. But even then the advantage of the house of recovery was fully felt. And such is the advantage of medical aid in the early stage of fever—such the alacrity of the Manchester poor to seek it—such the accommodations at the establishment—and such the efficacy of a well-digested plan, that, in a letter before me, one of the physicians expresses a belief that the proportion of cures is greater than among patients attended at their own houses. But I can present you with a table, from which every one may form his own judgment.

Admitted. Died.

From 1796 to June 1797	360	38
(9 months of) 1797 ——— 1798	286	16
1798 ——— 1799	373	24
1799 ——— 1800	353	40
1800 ——— 1801	739	65

Total 2111 183

In considering this table, you will not fail to remember to what state many of the objects are reduced by penury before they take the disease, and to what state they must often be reduced by the disease, before their friends seek relief for them at the house of recovery. Let me add, lest the circumstance should occasion misconception, that the addition of new wards is intended to meet such an emergency as that of the late years. They wisely prefer a spacious fever-ward generally empty to a small one constantly crowded.

With the history of the building now going on at Liverpool, I shall not trouble

you; but would gladly shew you what private papers I have concerning it, and communicate the plan.

The question then I think can hardly be, whether the plan is good, where fever frequently rages; but, does Bristol need such an one? Some seem to think that on the average of years there is little low fever at Bristol. But, alas! they pronounce, I fear, without any proper knowledge or minute investigation. What may be its frequency there in comparison with Manchester, Liverpool, or Dublin, I have no data for conjecturing; but from the nature of things it seems next to impossible that there should not be always misery enough of this description to demand that succour, which the place at present does not afford. At least, Sir, let us have the humanity to collect the evidence, and not, in compliance with vague opinion, close our ears to the cry of distress from the poor, nor our eyes to our own danger.

In the late epidemic, the number affected by fever in Bristol, was prodigious. The medical relief was often inadequate—frequently none was given. The established charities were probably overpowered by applicants, or the friends of the sick could not apply. A few months ago the accuracy of a statement from the Bristol Dispensary was questioned in London, on account of the enormous proportion of fever-patients. But in referring back there was no cause to suspect error: and for my own part, I had proofs enough that the prevalence of fever was as dreadful as the statement implied. People not medical may, I know, be said to mistake some other disease for fever. But this disorder is unhappily strongly marked; and such mistakes will seldom happen to persons accustomed to the sick poor. Now I have on my table a written statement from the visitors among the Strangers' Friends; for I requested a deliberate opinion. They believe that of two thousand sick, who in the course of the last year past fell under their inspection, twelve hundred were ill of fever. On the same authority I learn, that within nineteen weeks, twenty-eight people lay down with fever in one house, in Back-street, (it is believed they had very little medical assistance); and that eight were buried out of a single house in Elbroad-street. Of the existence of misery, so widely spread, I have received various confirmations from the invalid poor, who resort in vast and increasing numbers to the Pneumatic Institution. Last Sunday I was applied to by a girl, who had been almost totally deprived of the use of her limbs by the spotted fever. Her father and mother, she said, had both died of the same disease, without relief or assistance.

Where the mass of misery of a particular species is so great at one time, is it credible that it should not exist at all times in a degree, especially as its proper and adequate causes are perpetually present? However,

Sir,

Sir, as I have already said, let us search dispassionately, but diligently. The extent of the establishment need but be proportioned to the exigency. Should there be little low fever in general at Bristol, a small house of recovery only will be in general requisite, unless we expand our ideas and provide for the worst.

Should the same call for a fever-ward be found to exist here as elsewhere, its erection

would confer honour equally on the city and on its promoters. We have, you see, experience and example in favour of the measure. It would create a monument, sacred to the rescue of the poor, and the preservation of the rich from contagion. Wishing your official dignity may be distinguished by so happy an event, I am Sir, respectfully, yours,

THOMAS BEDDOES.

Clifton, March 5, 1802.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

MONODY ON FRANCIS DUKE OF BEDFORD,  
*who died March 2, 1802\*.*

ONCE more, my harp, I strike thy trembling strings;

But not again to joy thy notes I raise!

Grief o'er the chords her hand distressful flings,

And, faintly pausing, oft the song delays.

Mourn, mourn! around the grave of Russell mourn!

Ye great! ye young! ye gay! surround his bier!

Alas! from ev'ry bliss thus early torn,

He speaks, tho' mute, and fondly claims the tear!

Peers of his greatness! fellows of his youth!

Approach, approach! Lo! fallen from his round

Is earthly dignity! Behold, with ruth,

Of rank, of title, pow'r, the narrow bound!

For him no more shall pomp display her charms,

Nor ceremony greet him with a smile;

In flatt'ry veil'd, no more shall servile swarms  
Of sycophants attend him to beguile.

No more shall friends around his board repair,

Or join convivial in soft pleasure's train;

The chosen few no more his thoughts shall share,

Nor the still senate listen to his strain.

One tribute paid, and his career shall close:

The sepulchre shall guard his honour'd dust;

Within the house of death he shall repose,

Nor wake till the revival of the just!

Ye! who with grief the holy rites have join'd,

And seen his corse in solemn sadness laid,

Instructed turn!—His state with wealth combin'd;

His sense; the beauty in his form display'd;

The patriot zeal which glow'd within his heart;

The gentle tear, which tender pity drew;

Avail'd not to repel the fatal dart,

The with'ring hand of death remorseless threw!

Ye poor! who throng one parting look to claim,

In speechless ecstasy, and broken sighs!

Your grateful sorrow shall embalm his name;

Your faithful orgies waft him to the skies!

R. E.

EVENING, an ODE.

HAIL, solemn visionary hour!

Thy silent dim return I greet;

No gleam to gild yon mouldering tow'r,

No sound for echo to repeat.

Sweet sprite of eve! that lovest to glide,

In silence, 'mid the twilight sky,

Whose form can only be defied

By musing fancy's favoured eye!

Sweet sprite! by whose aerial pow'r

Are fancy's finest visions wrought,

That hoverest at this fairy hour,

To prompt the soft, the pensive thought?

Sweet sprite! with whom my youth hath fled

Full oft the tender pleasing tear,

Whose form has thrilled my breast with dread,

What strain may please thine hallowed ear?

With thee the raptured bard resorts,

To thee resigns his soul sublime;

To range 'mid terror's awful courts!

To glance beyond the bounds of time!

Thy milder influence, too, hath taught

His soul in melting strains to grieve,

Strains that, with softest sadness fraught,

Shall gentle bosoms deeply heave.

Oh! may to me thine aspect wear

The sweet, the inexpressive grace

Of her my breast still holds so dear,

Of her whom fancy loves to trace.

And when I rove the heath along,

Or 'mid some dark dell lingering stray,

To meditate my simple song,

Oh thou! inspire the rustic lay!

And if the mellow moon-light fall

On haunted grove, or vale remote,

O then thy fairy minstrels call

To swell the fine voluptuous note.

\* This was printed in a newspaper soon after the event, but with alterations. The present is from the writer's own copy.

And when, beneath those willows' boughs,  
On yon old mossy bridge I lean,  
To watch the lone stream as it flows,  
Restore some pleasing long-past scene.

And when, in solemn tones, the wind  
Sweeps through yon abbey's crannied cells,  
With dread accordance may my mind  
Swell, as the deepening music swells.

But, if the dark clouds, tempest-blown,  
Roll in their dreadful depth of shade,  
If night, with terrors round him thrown,  
Thy calm, thy soothing, reign invade,

The threatening scene I then will leave,  
And to my low-roofed cot retire,  
There sing thy praise, sweet sprite of eve!  
If thou my listening soul inspire.

R. C. C.

March 6, 1802.

T.

ODE to the HARVEST-MOON.

—cum ruit imbriferum ver:  
Spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, et  
cum

Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent:

Cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret.

VIRGIL.

MOON of Harvest, herald mild  
Of plenty, rustic labour's child,  
Hail! oh hail! I greet thy beam,  
As soft it trembles o'er the stream,  
And gilds the straw-thatch'd hamlet wide,  
Where innocence and peace reside;  
'Tis thou that glad'st with joy the rustic  
throng,  
Promptest the tripping dance, th'exhilarating  
song.

Moon of Harvest, I do love  
O'er the uplands now to rove,  
While thy modest ray serene,  
Gilds the wide surrounding scene;  
And to watch thee riding high  
In the blue vault of the sky,  
Where no thin vapour intercepts thy ray,  
But in unclouded majesty thou walkest on  
thy way.

Pleasing 'tis, oh modest moon!  
Now the night is at her noon,  
'Neath thy sway to musing lie,  
While around the zephyrs sigh,  
Fanning soft the sun-tann'd wheat,  
Ripen'd by the summer's heat;  
Picturing all the rustic's joy,  
When boundless plenty greets his eye,  
And thinking soon,  
Oh modest moon!

How many a female eye will roam  
Along the road  
To see the load,

The last dear load of harvest home:  
Storms and tempests, floods and rains,  
Stern despoilers of the plains,

Hence away the season flee,  
Foes to light-heart jollity;  
May no winds, careering high,  
Drive the clouds along the sky;  
But may all nature smile with aspect boon,  
When in the heav'n's thou shew'st thy face,  
oh Harvest-moon!

'Neath yon lowly roof he lies,  
The husbandman, with sleep-seal'd eyes;  
He dreams of crowded barns, and round  
The yard he hears the flail resound;  
Oh! may no hurricane destroy  
His visionary views of joy:  
God of the winds! oh hear his humble  
prayer.

And while the Moon of Harvest shines, thy  
blust'ring whirlwinds spare.

Sons of luxury, to you  
Leave I sleep's dull pow'r to woo;  
Pursue ye still the downy bed,  
While feverish dreams surround your head;  
I will seek the woodland glade,  
Penetrate the thickest shade,  
Wrapt in contemplation's dreams,  
Musing high on holy themes,  
While on the gale,  
Shall softly sail

The nightingale's enchanting tune;  
And oft my eyes  
Shall grateful rise,

To greet the modest Harvest Moon!

Nottingham, Feb. 20, 1802.

H. K. W.

EPIGRAMS.

FRANK once asked a friend—"don't you  
think I speak well,  
Tho' I ne'er take a book from its shelf?"  
"How the talent you've gain'd (said his  
friend) I can't tell,  
But I own you speak well—of yourself."

Oh! had it been, well-natured Ned, thy  
doom  
To toil, instead of learning, at a loom;  
The labour of thy hand had gained thee  
bread,  
And spared the fruitless labour of thy head.

Of his fine feelings, Jack may well be vain,  
For most acutely has he felt—a cane.

So long yon virgin has surviv'd her prime,  
Her breast seems chilled, by the cold hand of  
time;  
The softer passions long have lost their pow'r,  
Scandal and cards waste now each joyless  
hour;  
She, who by charms has ceased to wound the  
heart,  
At reputation points the envenomed dart;  
And, in the gamester's skill profoundly  
school'd,  
Our love she wins not, but she wins our gold.

R.

DOXI



## New Italian Poems.

DORI e il GIARDINIERE.

**M**ENTRE odorosa pianta  
 D'aranci entro il giardino  
 Di nuovi fior s'ammianta,  
 Scende a quella vicino  
 Una gentil donzella,  
 Che tutti li raccoglie;  
 E, per sembrar piu bella,  
 Tra il crine e tra le spoglie  
 E del fen tra gli avori,  
 Al velo intreccia i fiori.  
 Nella stagion gradita  
 Che il frutto al fior succede,  
 Dolce desio la invita,  
 E là rivolge il piede.  
 Ma quando ella si appressa  
 A quella pianta stessa  
 Attonita rimira  
 Che carca e fol di fronde,  
 E piange, e se n'adira.  
 E il giardinier risponde:  
 Bramavi i frutti, o Dori,  
 Perche cogliesti i fiori?

## IL FANCIULLO e L'USIGNOLO.

**M**ENTRE dell' usignolo un fanciulletto  
 Al manco piede ha un lungo filo attorto,  
 Lo spinge al vol con barbaro diletto;  
 Ma quanto è corto il filo, il volo è corto.  
 Grida il fanciul con pueril dispetto:  
 Volar non sai. Risponde l'usignolo:  
 SPEZZA QUEL FILO, E ALLOR VEDRAI SE  
 VOLO.

## EPIGRAMMI.

**D**EGLI epigrammi miei dirà taluno  
 Che di cento uno  
 Saravvi buono;  
 Così dei miei lettori anch'io ragiono:

Dori, il ritratto  
 Ch' Elvio ti ha fatto  
 Di te e più bello:  
 Non parla quello.

## Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BRUNETTO LATINI.

## Letter III.

[Brunetto Latini gives a short description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with some account of the City of London, its Citizens, and the Court of Henry the Third,—his relation of an Elephant kept in the Tower, and his History of that Animal.]

**G**REAT BRITAIN, which is now called England, has two Archbishops, which are those of Canterbury and York; it has besides *eighteen* Bishopricks. The neighbouring island of Ireland has the Archbishopsrics of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam; and *twenty-six* Bishops-sees. Adjoining to England is the Kingdom of Scotland, which has *nine* Bishoprics. You must understand that *in most parts of these islands, and particularly in Ireland, no serpent is to be found; and moreover, the people of the country say, that wherever stones or soil brought from Ireland are laid, no serpent can stay on the spot.* [La Grant Bretagne, qui est ores Engleterre clamee, ou est Larcheveschie de Cantorbire et celui de Bruges, et xviii. Evechies. Apres est Yrlande, ou est Larcheveschie de Marchie, et de Duitelin, et de Casseles, et de Tuen, et xxvj. Evechies. Apres est Escocce, ou il y a jx. Evechies. Et sachiez que en la plus grant partie de routes les ylls, et especiaument en Irlande, na nul serpent, et porce dient li passant

*que la ou len portast des pierres ou de la terre d'irlande nul serpent ni poroit demorer.]*

Henry, the son of King John, is styled King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou. In his person he is comely and tall, and has now attained a mature age, having been a crowned Sovereign during the greatest part of his life, as his father died whilst he was yet an infant. When I consider the many troubles and vexations he has met with, owing to the constant bickerings and disputes betwixt him and his vassals, the Barons of England, who have frequently been in arms against him, I wonder much that he preserves so large a share of health and vigour. He resides, for the most part, in the Tower of London, which is a strong place; he has added some additional works to it, so that it may be reckoned impregnable by land; and the River Thames washing one side of it, and filling the ditches to a great depth, is a still further security. During the season of the great festivals, and upon other public occasions, he resides at his Palace of Westminster, adjoining to which is the great hall wherein he feasts with his Nobles. In this hall are likewise held the Great Councils of the Nation, or, as they are called, the *Parliaments*. The Castle of Windsor is a strong place, situated on a hill, commanding, on all sides,

a view of a great extent of country. Here the King comes, with the Queen and her children, during the summer and the hunting-season. It is a good day's journey from London, and may be travelled either by land or water, as the Thames-river runs by the foot of the hill. Queen Eleanor chiefly travels to Windsor by water, that passage being easiest for her, who is not a good horsewoman; besides, the ways by land are frequently impassable for waggons, and the conveyance by litters is equally hazardous.

Fires frequently happen in this city [London]; and whenever that is the case, they cause great destruction, the houses being built with wood, and for the most part covered with straw and reeds. Although an ordinance has been made for some years past, to cover all buildings with tiles or slate, it is far from having been generally obeyed.

The Citizens [of London] are a very turbulent, restless, and dissatisfied people; and did not the Legate interfere from time to time, to aid the King's authority, they could not be kept within any proper bounds: happily for them and the whole people, whenever the Legate threatens them with the vengeance of Holy Church [*sainte yglise*] they become more moderate, and thus the Interdict of our Holy Father the Pope quiets every tumult and commotion.

I lately visited a curious animal which is now kept in the Tower of London. It is an elephant presented to King Henry by the Emperor Frederick the Second, who, as you know, married the King's sister Isabel. It seems this elephant was sent as a present to the Emperor Frederick by Emperor Prester John, of India. Henry, by an ordinance, has directed the City of London to provide for this elephant, and to defray the expence of his keeper, which costs the Citizens not less than *four pence* a-day, over and above the expence they have been put to in building a receptacle for this rare animal, and the house adjoining for the *Cremoneze* and his family to dwell in, who accompanied the elephant from Italy thither, and is intrusted with the care and management of it. [*Que le second Empereur Fedric en zmena un en Cremone que li envioia Prestre Johan dynde.*]

As the elephant is an animal not found in Europe, you may not be acquainted with the nature and properties of that quadruped, I will therefore give you what account I have been able to collect from reading, and the information of the

Italian, its keeper, concerning elephants in general, and the King's in particular.

The elephant is the largest animal we know of. His teeth are that substance which we call ivory. He has a kind of nose, called his trunk or proboscis; this he can twist about with a serpentine motion. With this proboscis he takes up his food and conveys it into his mouth. Besides this use, he can strike with it so forcibly as to break whatever he hits. I was assured by the *Cremoneze*, that he saw him throw a loaded ass upon the roof of a house. It is certain that elephants have great courage; notwithstanding which they are readily tamed after they are taken. There is a great difficulty in getting them on board of a ship when there is a necessity for transporting them across the sea; and in this case it is necessary for their keeper to conduct them with their tail foremost. To manage the elephant, some severity of blows must be made use of; and then he will suffer himself to be rode upon, and will go here and there as he is guided; for which purpose there is no need of a bridle, but only of an iron hook. Alexander the Great is said to have made brazen statues of men, which he caused to be filled with live coals; these being applied to the proboscis, the elephants became so fearful of them, that they durst not strike their keepers lest they should be burnt. But I must tell you of their great sense and intelligence. It is certain that they observe rule and order amongst themselves, and submit, like mankind, to the government of a head or leader. They march together in large bodies, following their commander, who is generally the oldest elephant, and never breaking out of the line of march, the rear being commanded by the elephant next in seniority. When engaged in battle, they fight with one-tooth only, keeping the other in reserve; and the vanquished elephant never comes off without the loss of, or some damage to, his teeth. The female elephant does not admit the male until she is fourteen years old; nor does the male seek the female before his fifteenth year. But so continent are these animals, that they never fight on account of their amours; each elephant keeping to one female until death separates them. And whenever this happens, the surviving male or female remains in the woods in a state of widowhood, seeking no new mate. And as the elephant, contrary to the nature of other animals, requires a provocative, the male and female, guided by instinct, set out together westward, towards the *earthly Paradise*,

*radise*, until the female has found a certain plant called the *man de gloire* (mandragora, or mandrake) of which she eats, and entices the male to eat of it likewise; whereby they are both excited to enter upon the work of generation. The female brings forth but one young elephant, and does not breed again whilst she lives. She leads her young one, as soon as he is brought forth, to a pool of water, wherein he remains immersed up to his belly, the male elephant constantly keeping a lookout for fear of the dragon, which is an enemy that covets the elephant's blood. If the elephant falls, he has no power to rise again, having no joint or knee; nature, therefore, has instructed him to make a loud outcry, which the elephants hearing, come to the spot, perhaps to the number of twelve; these join with their cries until the little elephants come in, who relieve the fallen elephant, by working their trunks under him, and thus by the help of the proboscis lift him again upon his legs. [Olifant est la plus grant beste que lon sache. Ses dens sont yvoire et son bec est apeles promoiestre qui est semblable a serpent. Ov celui prent sa viande et la met en sa bouche. Et porce que la promoiestre est garnie de bon s'vise est elle de si grant force que-el en brise quant quil fiert. Et si dient li *Cremonois* que il li virent ferir. j. ahne chargie si forte que ille geta sur une maison. Et ja soit lolifans mout fiers. Ne porqunt il devient tantost primes quant il est pris. Mail il nen entrera en nef por passer la mer ce ses maistres ne li fiance de ramener arier, et porce fait on sur lui mangoniaus et tors de fust por combattre; et si le puet on chevauchier et mener fa et la, non pas ofrain mais aun croc de fer. Mais *Alixandres* fist faire alencontre ymages de cuivre plein de charbon ardent si que elles cussioient et ardoient les bes des olifans. Si que il ne feroient plus les homes por la paor des homes deu fuec. Et sachiez que en eaus amout grant sens, car il observent la decipline dou souleill ausi come li hom et vont grant torbes ensemble aeschielles dont li ainsies est chevetaines par devant tous et li autres qui est apres lui daage les guie et les contrainst par de iers, et quant il sont ala meslee il nosent que lun des dens et lautre gardent au besoing. Et ne porquant la ou il sont venu il sefforcent li un et li autre de damagier luer enemis as dens. La nature as olifans est que la femelle devant. *xiiij.* ans et le malle devant. *xv.* ne levent que luxure soit. Et ne porqunt il sont si chaste chose que entre aus na nule meslee por femelle. Car chascuns a la soe acui il setient tout les jors de sa vie

En tel maniere que se lun pert sa femelle ou elle lui il nironnt jamais a autre ains vait tous jors soutil par mi le desert. Et porce que luxure nest si chaude que il semellent come autres bestes si lor avient par amonestement de nature que li dui compaignon vont contre orient apres dou *Paradis terrestre* tant que la femelle treuve une herbe que lon apelle *ma de gloire*, si en manjue et en atise tant son malle que il en manjue autreci, et maintenant escheffent la volente de chascun et sentrejoignent a estre evers et engendrent. j. fis sans plus; et ce nest cune fois en toute sa vie tant soulement et vivent dedens un estanc jusques au ventre et la mere depose son fis, et le pere le garte tous jors por la paor dou dragon qui est lor henemis por la covetise de lor sanc que il chiet. Il ne puet relever por poore que il ait, car il na es jenoils nule jointure. Mais nature qui li enseigne a crier a haute vois tant que tuit li autre dou pais viennent ou au mains. *xij.* qui tout crient ensemble tant que li petis olifans viennent qui le relievent a la force de son bec et de sa bouche que il met dessoz lui.]

*Note*—It appears from the short geographical sketch which Brunetto Latini has here given of these United Kingdoms, that the superstition, of no venomous creature being able to live in Ireland, prevailed before his age, and was well known to him; but it does not appear that this exemption was believed at that time to belong exclusively to Ireland, as the same notion seems to have been prevailing with respect to the neighbouring islands. The words of our author are, *la plus grant partie de toutes les yllas na nul serpent*, (*Serpents are to be found in few of these islands*). Probably owing to the neglect of agriculture, whereby numerous lakes and marshes were formed, causing frequent inundations, by which means these dangerous reptiles were swept away, and their number so far reduced as to be little less than a total extirpation of their race. It is certain that Brunetto Latini speaks of Ireland more emphatically, as if it were peculiarly exempted from them; (*"esteciamant en Irlande"*—*particularly in Ireland*, is his expression); and if it were so then, and if at this present time it continues to be the case, that no venomous creatures are living in Ireland, it can only be accounted for by the weeping nature of its climate, and its unvaried face of universal bog. That the same property is attached to and inherent in the *stones and earth* of this island, wherever they may happen to be removed or transported, is a fact of which, we presume, no evidence ever was, or will, be produced. (*The Translator.*)

Though Brunetto Latini came over to England with Henry's brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, (then newly elected King

of the Romans) in quality of Governor or Preceptor to Henry d'Allmain, Richard's eldest son, yet there is reason to think he was charged with private instructions from the Earl of Provence, King Henry's brother-in-law (in whose Court Brunetto Latini had sought an asylum when driven out of Florence by the Ghibelin Faction) to render an account of all transactions in England, probably for the information of the Court of France. This will more fully appear in the Letters which will hereafter follow, extracted from this Manuscript, *unique* of itself, and which, besides its singular curiosity on that account, includes a valuable monument of the *Romans*, Romance, or French Tongue of the two first races of the Kings of France; and which, as will be seen by the specimens the Translator hopes to produce, has contributed very largely to the formation of our English speech.

#### THE DISEASE AMONG HORNED CATTLE.

The general distress occasioned all over the kingdom, by the mortality among horned cattle, from the year 1744 to 1756, naturally engaged the attention of every humane physician who was at hand to suggest any probable relief. The difficulties that attended the investigation of the nature and progress of the disease, prevented the success which might have been expected from the abilities of several intelligent and experienced practitioners in the metropolis. Vague opinions, and unsuccessful attempts to check its extension, were the consequences of trusting entirely to the reports of farmers and cowkeepers. Dr. Layard,\* having long seen with concern, that nothing effectual had been done, nor any satisfactory observations made on the subject, by mere accident obtained an opportunity of examining this calamitous distemper. Being settled in practice at Huntingdon, he attended the family of Mr. John Mehew, at Godmanchester, who was losing his cattle, a third time, by the contagious illness. Dr. Layard offered to investigate the nature of the disease, and having assiduously applied himself to the examination of its symptoms and progress, he formed an opinion that the distemper was similar to the small-pox in the human body, that it was communicated in like manner as that disorder, and was to be managed on the same principles; his directions, founded on this opinion, were attended with success. The perusal of several authors confirming his opinion, he published, in 1757, an Essay on the Na-

ture, Causes, and Cure of the Contagious Distemper, treating it in a methodical manner. The distemper having totally ceased in 1756,\* was again brought into England in 1769, when the late Earl of Northington, on the 3d of December, gave notice to the Privy Council of its breaking out in Hampshire. Some of the Members of the Council being acquainted with the Essay of Dr. Layard, who then resided in London, applied to him for his advice and assistance. He was consulted in drawing up the Orders of Council and Acts of Parliament, which being put into immediate execution, stopt the spreading of the contagion, and totally extirpated it in less than six months from Hampshire, and soon after, from Bamfshire, in 1770 and 1771, at the comparatively small expence of less than 3000l. For these services the House of Commons voted Dr. Layard 500l.; and from the success of his directions his Majesty was pleased to appoint Dr. Layard to correspond with Holland, Flanders, France, and all other countries where the contagion should appear; he was likewise ordered to communicate all his proceedings, and their result, to Baron Noleken, the Swedish Envoy. During this correspondence, which continued many years, Dr. Layard had further opportunities of confirming his opinions on the subject, of ascertaining the means of prevention, the mode of treatment, and the use of inoculation in this sort of small-pox. In 1774 and 1775, when the contagion was brought into Norfolk and Suffolk, the same Rules and Orders, and Acts of Parliament, being put in force, those counties were soon cleared of the distemper, at an expence of less than 2000l.

#### RELIGIOUS BACCHANALS.

The Monastery of Arcadi, in the island of Candia, contains nearly an hundred inhabitants, while about two hundred are dispersed over the lands belonging to the monastery, and are employed in agriculture. The cellar, this author assures us, is by far the finest part of the building. It contains two hundred casks of wine, of which the *choicest* is marked with the name of the superior, and no one may touch it without his permission.

This cellar receives a solemn and an-

\* The recent death of this gentleman was noticed in our last Magazine.

\* The sums granted by Parliament on account of losses from the distemper among the horned cattle, from 1746 to 1757, amounted to upwards of 212,000l.

nual benediction, immediately after the vintage. The prayer, recited by the superior on this occasion, is printed in the Greek ritual, it is as follows:—Lord God, who lovest mankind, look on this wine, and on those that shall drink it; bless these vessels, as thou hast blessed the wells of Jacob, the fish-ool of Siloe,

and the beverage of thy holy Apostles. Lord, who didst condescend to be present at the marriage of Cana, where thou didst manifest thy glory to thy disciples, by changing water into wine, send thy holy spirit on this wine, and bless it in thy name. Amen!

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS, at the PUBLIC SITTING of the 15th MESSIDOR, YEAR 9, by CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY.

(Continued from our last.)

WE believe we shall gratify the wish of the artists, by communicating to them the labours of Citizen PEYRE, during the course of the year 8.

On the 29th Nivose, of the same year, the Consuls had passed the following decree:

“A National Column shall be erected in the centre of the *Placé de la Concorde*; the names of the military men that have died, after having rendered services of superior importance to the Republic, shall be inscribed on this column.”

A monument so worthy of the French nation ought to be executed in white marble. It was in contemplation to lay the first stone, on the 14th of July, or the 25th Messidor.

Our Colleague thought, that a column erected to the memory of *the military men who have died after having rendered services of superior importance to the Republic*, should bear a peculiar character; that it should neither be considered as a triumphal, nor as a funeral, monument, but as a monument raised to immortalise great names, and to give great examples to future generations.

The column of which he had conceived the project, was to be erected in the centre of the *Place de la Concorde*, as the decree of Government prescribed, on a square base of a metre and a half, at the angles of which were to be elevated, on pedestals, four trophies, composed of arms conquered from different nations; each trophy was to be accompanied with allegorical figures, representing the con-

quest of those arms: on each of the pedestals, the principal facts were to be engraved in small letters.

About the column, which was to be fluted from the summit of the base, were to be inscribed the names of the heroes, in large characters, on a *bandeau* which was to occupy about one-third of the shaft. A *bas-relief* surrounding the pedestal, was to record the principal actions in which our brave warriors had signalized their courage, and on the *socle* or *foot* was to be engraved, in twenty columns of writing, the history of those wars and of those immortal actions, in which the defenders of liberty had merited the honour of inscription.

The column was to be surmounted with a stylobate, which would have formed its *apex* or coping.

The bill of expence of our Colleague would have amounted to 1,020,700 francs. He had proposed to make use of French granite, having observed that the coasts of the departments of the North and of Calvados were impregnated with rocks of granite, and that beds were to be found there in which an entire obelisk might be cut. Persuaded that an obelisk was more suitable perhaps to the subject than a column, he had traced the model of it on the same pedestal, accompanying it with the same attributes and the same allegories. The obelisk was to be divided, in respect of its height, into three parts; on the lower part were to be inscribed the names of the warriors; and in the middle, on two faces only, was to be placed a Fame, holding up crowns of laurel and of oak. The upper part was to have borne this inscription in very large characters: “TO IMMORTALITY.”

In the beginning of Messidor, the Minister of Interior caused it to be announced publicly, that the column “should be constructed of the granite of France;—and that he invited the artists to send him,

him, without delay, the plans which they had to propose, some of which he had already received, &c."

Citizen Peyre did not conceive himself called upon to enter the lists, not being able to bring his plans to any degree of perfection, but till after long study and very mature reflection. He withdrew the rough sketch he had too hastily made, and continued to proceed on the dispositions which the laying of the first stone required.

On the 3d Fructidor, year 8, the Consuls had decreed that the tomb of Marshal de Turenne should be placed under the dome of the Invalids; and that the body of that great man should be deposited in the mausoleum, on the 1st of Vendémiaire, year 9. On the 21st of the same month, the execution of the decree was intrusted to Citizen Peyre, by the Minister of Interior.

Our Colleague has drawn up a description of this superb monument, the design of which was furnished by Lebrun. At Saint Denys, the tomb was only elevated above the flooring of the church, by the height of a step (*marche*). In the Museum of French monuments, the Pyramid had been suppressed, which reduced the height to five metres. Under the dome, the height of which is fifty-six metres, it was necessary to place the tomb in one of the arcades of the casement or window-work, which is twenty-three metres and a half in height—it was necessary, moreover, to give it a proportion, which might place it in accordance with the vast and majestic edifice where it was to be deposited. It was to appear great in an immense space, of which it was to form the principal decoration.

The skilful architect has surmounted all difficulties, by raising it on a grand pedestal, and by re-establishing the Pyramid.

It would have been possible to enrich it with all those fine ornaments, of which antiquity offers us so many examples. It would have been easy to adorn the pedestal with new attributes. But such a vain magnificence, after having cost considerable sums, would have been an eye-sore to men of taste, and merited the censure of men of judgment. There would have been no relation, no harmony, between the tomb of Turenne and the dome of Invalids. Our Colleague felt the necessity of conciliating together the immortal compositions of Lebrun, and of Hardouin Mansart.

He had only twelve days wherein to set

up the mausoleum. In this short space of time, he has constructed in stone the inside wall-work of the space left for the casement, the surface of which is forty metres and a half, he has found means to subject the lay or course of stones to that of the edifice (they are both of equal height), and to coat with marble a superficies of about thirty-eight metres; from a spirit of economy, he has made use of the stone of *l'Isle Adam*, which was stored up in the building of *la Madeleine*, and which resembles the stone of which the dome has been constructed. As to the blocks of marble, he has taken them out of the national magazines.

His bill of expence amounted at first to the sum of five thousand eight hundred and eleven francs. The works completed have cost only, according to the final arrangement of the bills, the sum of five thousand two hundred and fifty-four francs, fifty-one crowns. It is impossible to shew either more celerity in execution, or more probity in expenditure.

Citizen CAINUS has given to the Class the *Abstract of a Dictionary of the French Language*, the plan of which is highly interesting to the learned, and those of the French who wish to be thoroughly acquainted with the language which they speak.

La Curne de St. Palaye, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, first conceived the idea of this Dictionary; he employed in the execution of it, a number of young persons that were then studying the history of France, the greater part of whom have since distinguished themselves by valuable works. We shall only name the late Citizen Le Grand, member of the Institute; the others are still living.

The project of La Curne de St. Palaye, was to write the physical and moral history of every French word.

Of all these words, there is not one which has not begun to exist at a certain epoch. All have entered into the language and into writing, with a particular form and composition of letters. But all have suffered from variations, so much the more multiplied, as each of them has survived the longest. Every word either still preserves its existence, or else has lost it by experiencing the fate to be banished from the language.

The word, at the moment in which use consecrates it, has a determinate acceptance. This acceptance is peculiar, and the inventor has no equivocal term. But society, by admitting the word, acquires

quires a right to enlarge or restrain the signification, and to transfer it from the proper to the figurative sense. The empire of use sometimes extends so far as to efface all traces of the primitive signification.

The collaborators of St. Palaye carefully read our old chronicles, our acrostical historians, our ingenious composers of tales, our tender romancers; they read them in the original manuscripts; every word was noted; *it existed at such an epoch, written in such a manner, employed in such a sense.* Proceeding through the different ages, they arrived at our own times. *The word is preserved, said they, or else it is superannuated.* In the first case, *use composes it of certain letters, and gives it certain acceptations.*

The extracts necessary for the execution of so great a work are complete; they have been deposited in the National Library.

Brequigny and other friends of St. Palaye wished the public to enjoy the fruit of his immense labours. Citizen Mouchet was employed to edit them under their inspection. The printing of the first volume, which was to contain the letter *A*, was begun before the revolution; more than six hundred pages proceeded from the presses of the office in the Louvre.

Citizen Camus read afterwards several articles of the *Glossary*. He gave an account to the Class of the care which the Committee appointed by the Institute to superintend the literary labours, was exerting for the completion of the printing of the first volume. It is by this method that they propose to consult the public judgment with respect to the printing of the following volumes.

Citizen Camus has also communicated the analysis of a Memoir on the manuscripts of Dom Berthereau, relative to the history of the Crusades. This Memoir is the work of a *literator* whom our Colleague does not name, the author not having given him permission, but all the Class easily guessed the name of the modest writer, SYLVESTRE DE SACY. The following is the object of his labours:—

The Collection of the Historians of France, begun by Dom Bouquet, a Benedictine, and continued by some of his fraternity, is well-known. The fourteenth volume, edited by other members of the Congregation of St. Maur, is now printing under the direction of the Institute. The Benedictines, in the course of their collection, arriving at the epoch of the Crusades, thought it was not sufficient to consult on this important epoch the Greek and Latin writers only, but that it was


likewise necessary to peruse the Oriental manuscripts. Dom Berthereau applied himself to this painful undertaking. He united the study of the Arabic to the knowledge which he already had of many Oriental languages. The Congregation of St. Maur wished to facilitate the means of his improving himself in that language. They retained an Arabian who happened to be then at Paris, whom they pensioned to come and confer with Dom Berthereau, enable him to acquire the spoken language, and assist him in transcribing extracts from it.

The Legislative Assembly did not observe with indifference the labours of the learned Benedictine. On the 20th of January, 1792, they voted him a gratuity of two thousand livres. He died almost suddenly, and it was long feared that the numerous manuscripts which he had collected, and those of which he was the author, were lost to letters. The Committee of the Institute, appointed to superintend the literary labours, caused prompt enquiries to be made, and came to the knowledge of the manuscripts, which were found to be in the hands of the heirs of Dom Berthereau.

These manuscripts have been confided to Citizen Sylvestre de Sacy, the man, without contradiction, the most capable to appreciate their merit. It appears from his Memoir, that Dom Berthereau had extracted from the Arabian authors whatever he found in them interesting relative to the history of the Crusades; that he had prepared some original texts for printing, first collating them with a number of manuscripts; that he had made a Latin translation of them, accompanied with some notes; in a word, that the work only required revision by the author, if death had not surprised him; that this labour is a necessary part of the collection of the historians of France, and that it is complete with respect to the object in view, viz. the knowledge of what the Arabian historians have said, on the subject of the Crusades.

The Memoir of Citizen Sylvestre de Sacy has been communicated to the Minister of Interior, who, after having read it, has ordered the Committee of Superintendence of the Labours, to express to him the use it would be proper to make of it. If the object of this commission is accomplished, the public will not be frustrated of the researches of Dom Berthereau. These researches will acquire a new value, when put into order, revised and enriched with notes, by Citizen Sylvestre de Sacy.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, IN MARCH.

 In Consequence of a Regulation of the STAMP-OFFICE, the Periodical Publications are henceforward prohibited from adding the PRICE of New Works and the NAME of the Publisher, unless the Stamp-duty of three Shillings is paid for every Book to which such Particulars are annexed. We are therefore under the Necessity of omitting the PRICE and the NAME of the Publisher, except when we are paid the three Shillings, by the Proprietor or Publisher, for the Addition of those Particulars.

## ANTIQUITIES.

The Complaint of Scotland, (written in the Year 1558) with a preliminary Dissertation and Glossary, by J. Leyden, 4to. The impression of this work does not exceed 150 copies.

## AGRICULTURE.

The First Part of the Third Volume of the Communications to the Board of Agriculture; consisting principally of Prize-essays on the best Method of converting Grass-land into Tillage, &c. 4to.

## DRAMA.

A Trip to Bengal; a Musical Entertainment, by Charles Smith.

Urania; or, The Illuminé: a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by the Hon. William Spencer; the Prologue by Lord John Townshend.

The Histrionade; or, Theatric Tribunal: a Poem, descriptive of the principal Performers at both Houses.

## EDUCATION.

Arithmetical Tables, designed for the Use of Young Ladies, by Wm. Butler, 32mo. 23 pages.

An Essay on Education; in which are particularly considered the Merits and the Defects of the Discipline and Instruction in our Academies, by the Rev. Wm. Barrow, LL.D. 2 large vols. 12mo.

The Accountant's Practical Guide; by which, with intelligible Precepts and easy Questions, Students are introduced to the present Practice in Mercantile Accounts and Computations, 12mo. 137 pages.

## HISTORY.

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THIS drill may be made to sow turnips, rape or other small round seeds, at any given different distances from each other, according to the pleasure of the purchaser: it may be adapted to the width of any furrow intended to be ploughed; and by a neat contrivance, the seed may be dropped either under the furrow or upon the surface of the ground.

*MR. BROWN'S for a METHOD of making or preparing EXTRACT of ZINC.*

THIS invention consists in saturating the vegetable or animal acid with the oxyd of zinc, found in any state, or obtained by any process. The acid necessary for this operation, may be made by acetous fermentation, as common vinegar, or any acid produced from any vegetable, or any vegetable or animal oil; all or any of which being saturated with the oxyd of zinc produce extract of zinc.

*MR. BOAZ'S TELEGRAPH, or new and improved METHOD of communicating THOUGHTS, INFORMATION, and INTELLIGENCE by means of SIGNS, LIGHTS, &c.*

Mr. Boaz describes his invention to consist in representing, at pleasure, by means of lights or luminous bodies, and also by means of opaque bodies, any letter of the alphabet, or any numerical figure, or any appearance as a sign or signal, such as plane geometrical figures of all kinds. The following he mentions as one of the simplest methods of effecting his purposes:—take 25 lamps, disposed on a board or frame in the form of

of a square, at equal distances from each other. To each lamp belongs an opaque cover or blind, with proper apparatus, to move backwards and forwards, so as to exclude the light, and only so many of the lamps be left visible, as are necessary to represent the letter of the alphabet, or other sign intended to be exhibited. Mr. Boaz is very particular in his specification, to describe a vast variety of mechanical methods by which the effect of his contrivance may be produced. Although he has pitched upon 25 lamps, as answering to the number of letters in the alphabet, yet he observes that nine lamps, properly fitted up with blinds, sliders, pullies, incliners, &c. would produce nearly the same effect; and a similar effect might be obtained by a greater or smaller number of lamps than 25, so that he wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is not in the number of lamps made use of, nor in the particular configuration or construction of the machine, that the invention consists, but in being able to represent by means of lamps, or luminous bodies, as candles or phosphorus, or by means of opaque substances the signals desired.

*Observation.*—It would be difficult to ascertain to whom the honor of inventing the telegraph is due: the Marquis of Worcester clearly refers to a method of conveying intelligence from place to place by

signals, both by night and day.\* But Dr. Robert Hooke, in a paper read before the Royal Society, on the 21st of May, 1684, enters very particularly and at large into the methods of “discourfing at a distance, not by found but by fight.” In connection with the patent before us, one passage of this paper is so striking, that we cannot forbear transcribing it. “And those must be either day characters or night characters, if they be made use of in the day time, they may be all made of deals, and of a bigness convenient for the several distances. Any one of the characters may signify any one letter of the alphabet, and the whole alphabet may be varied 10,000 ways; so that none but the two extreme correspondents shall be able to discover the information conveyed. If the characters are for the night, then they may be made with links or other lights, disposed in a certain order, which may be covered and uncovered, according to the method agreed on.†”

In 1794, M. Edelcrantz, Councillor of Chancery, at Stockholm, described a telegraph for day and night, the signals in the night time were made by lamps covered and uncovered as was found necessary.

\* See the 6th and 7th of his Century of Inventions. Glasgow, 1767.

† See Philosophical Experiments, &c. by Dr. Robert Hooke. London, 1726.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### EULOGY ON THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD BY THE HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

We abstain from giving place to a detailed Biographical Account of the late Duke of Bedford till our next; but, for the present Number, we have obtained a correct report of the Substance of the Speech of the Hon. C. J. Fox, delivered in the House of Commons, on moving the writ for Tavistock, and we publish it under the immediate sanction of that Gentleman.

IF the sad event which has recently occurred were only a private misfortune, however heavy, I should feel the impropriety of obtruding upon the House the feelings of private friendship, and would have sought some other opportunity of expressing those sentiments of gratitude and affection, which must be ever due from me to the memory of the excellent person, whose loss gives occasion to the sort of

motion of course, which I am about to make to the House. It is because I consider the death of the Duke of Bedford as a great public calamity, because the Public itself seems so to consider it; because, not in this town only, but in every part of the kingdom, the impression made by it seems to be the strongest, and most universal, that ever appeared upon the loss of a subject; it is for these reasons that I presume to hope for the indulgence of the House, if I deviate, in some degree, from the common course, and introduce my motion in a manner which I must confess to be unusual on similar occasions. At the same time, I trust, Sir, that I shall not be suspected of any intention to abuse the indulgence which I ask by dwelling, with the fondness of friendship, upon the various excellencies of the character to which I have alluded, much less by entering into a history of the several events of his life, which might serve to illustrate it.

it. There was something in that character so peculiar and striking, and the just admiration which his virtues commanded, was such, that to expatiate upon them in any detail is as unnecessary as upon this occasion it would be improper. That he has been much lamented and generally, cannot be wondered at, for surely there never was a more just occasion of public sorrow. To lose such a man!—at such a time!—so unexpectedly!—The particular stage of his life too in which we lost him, must add to every feeling of regret, and make the disappointment more severe and poignant to all thinking minds. Had he fallen at an earlier period, the Public, to whom he could then (comparatively speaking at least) be but little known, would rather have compassionated and consoled with the feelings of his friends and relations, than have been themselves very severely afflicted by the loss. It would have been suggested, and even we who were the most partial must have admitted, that the expectations raised by the dawn are not always realised in the meridian of life. If the fatal event had been postponed, the calamity might have been alleviated by the consideration, that mankind could not have looked forward for any length of time to the exercise of his virtues and talents. But he was snatched away at a moment when society might have been expected to be long benefited by his benevolence, his energy, and his wisdom; when we had obtained a full certainty that the progress of his life would be more than answerable to the brightest hopes conceived from its outset; and when it might have been reasonably hoped, that, after having accomplished all the good of which it was capable, he would have descended not immaturely into the tomb. He had, on the one hand, lived long enough to have his character fully confirmed and established, while, on the other, what remained of life seemed, according to all human expectations, to afford ample space and scope for the exercise of the virtues of which that character was composed. The tree was old enough to enable us to ascertain the quality of the fruit which it would bear, and, at the same time, young enough to promise many years of produce. The high rank and splendid fortune of the great man of whom I am speaking, though not circumstances which in themselves either can or ought to conciliate the regard and esteem of rational minds, are yet in so far considerable as an elevated situation, by making him who is placed in it more powerful and conspicuous, causes

his virtues or vices to be more useful or injurious to society. In this case, the rank and wealth of the person are to be attended to in another and a very different point of view. To appreciate his merits justly, we must consider, not only the advantages, but the disadvantages, connected with such circumstances. The dangers attending prosperity in general, and high situations in particular, the corrupting influence of flattery, to which men in such situations are more peculiarly exposed, have been the theme of moralists in all ages, and in all nations; but how are these dangers increased with respect to him who succeeds in his childhood to the first rank and fortune in a kingdom, such as this, and who, having lost his parents, is never approached by any being who is not represented to him as in some degree his inferior! Unless blessed with a heart uncommonly susceptible and disposed to virtue, how should he who has scarce ever seen an equal, have a common feeling, and a just sympathy, for the rest of mankind, who seem to have been formed rather for him, and as instruments of his gratification, than together with him for the general purposes of nature? Justly has the Roman satirist remarked,

Rarus enim fermè sensus communis in illa Fortuna.——

This was precisely the case of the Duke of Bedford, nor do I know that his education was perfectly exempt from the defects usually belonging to such situations; but virtue found her own way, and on the very side where the danger was the greatest, was her triumph most complete. From the blame of selfishness no man was ever so eminently free. No man put his own gratification so low, that of others so high, in his estimation. To contribute to the welfare of his fellow citizens was the constant unremitted pursuit of his life, by his example and his beneficence to render them better, wiser, and happier. He truly loved the Public; but not only the Public, according to the usual acceptance of the word; not merely the body corporate (if I may so express myself) which bears that name, but Man in his individual capacity, all who came within his notice and deserved his protection, were objects of his generous concern: From his station the sphere of his acquaintance was larger than that of most other men; yet in this extended circle, few, very few, could be counted to whom he had not found some occasion to be serviceable. To be useful, whether to the public at large, whether



whether to his relations and nearer friends, or even to any individual of his species, was the ruling passion of his life.

He died, it is true, in a state of celibacy, but if they may be called a man's children whose concerns are as dear to him as his own—to protect whom from evil is the daily object of his care—to promote whose welfare he exerts every faculty of which he is posselt; if such, I say, are to be esteemed our children, no man had ever a more numerous family than the Duke of Bedford.

Private friendships are not, I own, a fit topic for this House, or any public assembly; but it is difficult for any one who had the honour and happiness to be his friend, not to advert (when speaking of such a man) to his conduct and behaviour in that interesting character. In his friendship, not only he was disinterested and sincere, but in him were to be found united all the characteristic excellencies which have ever distinguished the men most renowned for that most amiable of all virtues. Some are warm, but volatile and inconstant; he was warm too, but steady and unchangeable. Never once was he known to violate any of the duties of that sacred relation. Where his attachment was placed, there it remained, or rather there it grew; for it may be more truly said of this man than of any other that ever existed, that if he loved you at the beginning of the year, and you did nothing to forfeit his esteem, he would love you still more at the end of it. Such was the uniformly progressive state of his affections, no less than of his virtue and wisdom.

It has happened to many, and he was certainly one of the number, to grow wiser as they advanced in years. Some have even improved in virtue, but it has generally been in that class of virtue only which consists in resisting the allurements of vice, and too often have these advantages been counterbalanced by the loss, or at least the diminution, of that openness of heart, that warmth of feeling, that readiness of sympathy, that generosity of spirit, which have been reckoned among the characteristic attributes of youth. In this case it was far otherwise; endued by nature with an unexampled firmness of character, he could bring his mind to a more complete state of discipline than any man I ever knew. But he had, at the same time, such a comprehensive and just view of all moral questions, that he well knew to distinguish between those inclinations, which, if indulged, must be per-

nicious, and the feelings which, if cultivated, might prove beneficial to mankind. All bad propensities therefore, if any such he had, he completely conquered and suppressed, while, on the other hand, no man ever studied the trade by which he was to get his bread—the profession by which he hoped to rise to wealth and honour—nor even the higher arts of poetry or eloquence, in pursuit of a fancied immortality, with more zeal and ardour than this excellent person cultivated the noble art of doing good to his fellow-creatures. In this pursuit, above all others, diligence is sure of success, and accordingly it would be difficult to find an example of any other man to whom so many individuals are indebted for happiness or comfort, or to whom the Public at large owe more essential obligation.

So far was he from slackening or growing cold in these generous pursuits, that the only danger was, lest, notwithstanding his admirable good sense, and that remarkable soberness of character, which distinguished him, his munificence might, if he had lived, have engaged him in expences to which even his princely fortune would have been found inadequate. Thus the only circumstance like a failing in this great character was, that, while indulging his darling passion for making himself useful to others, he might be too regardless of future consequences to himself and family. The love of utility was indeed his darling, his ruling passion. Even in his recreations (and he was by no means naturally averse to such as were suitable to his station in life) no less than in his graver hours, he so much loved to keep this grand object in view, that he seemed, by degrees, to grow weary of every amusement which was not, in some degree, connected with it. Agriculture he judged rightly to be the most useful of all sciences, and, more particularly, in the present state of affairs he conceived it to be the department in which his services to his country might be most beneficial. To agriculture, therefore, he principally applied himself, nor can it be doubted but with his great capacity, activity, and energy, he must have attained his object, and made himself eminently useful in that most important branch of political economy. Of the particular degree of his merit in this respect, how much the Public is already indebted to him—how much benefit it may still expect to derive from the effects of his unwearied diligence and splendid example, is a question upon which many Members of this House can form a much

more accurate judgment than I can pretend to do. But of his motive to these exertions I am competent to judge, and can affirm, without a doubt, that it was the same which actuated him throughout—an ardent desire to employ his faculties in the way, whatever it might be, in which he could most contribute to the good of his country, and the general interests of mankind.

With regard to his politics, I feel a great unwillingness to be wholly silent on the subject; and at the same time much difficulty in treating it with propriety, when I consider to whom I am addressing myself. I am sensible that those principles upon which in any other place I should not hesitate to pronounce an unqualified eulogium, may be thought by some, perhaps by the majority of this House, rather to stand in need of apology and exculpation, than to form a proper subject for panegyric.—But even in this view I may be allowed to offer a few words in favour of my departed Friend. I believe few, if any, of us are so infatuated with the extreme notions of philosophy as not to feel a partial veneration for the principles, some leaning even to the prejudices of the ancestors, especially if they were of any note, from whom we are respectively descended. Such biases are always, as I suspect, favourable to the cause of patriotism and public virtue; I am sure, at least, that in Athens and Rome they were so considered. No man had ever less of family pride, in the bad sense, than the Duke of Bedford; but he had a great and just respect for his ancestors. Now if upon the principle to which I have alluded, it was in Rome thought excusable in one of the Claudii to have, in conformity with the general manners of their race, some thing too much of an aristocratical pride and haughtiness, surely in this country it is not unpardonable in a Russell to be zealously attached to the rights of the subject, and peculiarly tenacious of the popular parts of our constitution. It is excusable at least, in one who numbers among his ancestors the great Earl of Bedford, the patron of Pym, and the friend of Hampden, to be an enthusiastic lover of liberty; nor is it to be wondered at if a descendant of Lord Russell should feel more than common horror for arbitrary power, and a quick, perhaps even a jealous discernment of any approach or tendency in the system of Government to that dreaded evil. But whatever may be our differences in regard to principles, I trust there is no

Member of this House who is not liberal enough to do justice to upright conduct even in a political adversary. Whatever therefore may be thought of those principles to which I have alluded, the political conduct of my much-lamented Friend must be allowed by all to have been manly, consistent, and sincere.

It now remains for me to touch upon the last melancholy scene in which this excellent man was to be exhibited, and to all those who admire his character, let it be some consolation that his exit was in every respect conformable to his past life. I have already noticed that prosperity could not corrupt him. He had now to undergo a trial of an opposite nature. But in every instance he was alike true to his character, and in moments of extreme bodily pain and approaching dissolution, when it might be expected that a man's every feeling would be concentrated in his personal sufferings—his every thought occupied by the awful event impending—even in these moments, he put by all selfish considerations; kindness to his friends was the sentiment still uppermost in his mind, and he employed himself, to the last hour of his life, in making the most considerate arrangements for the happiness and comfort of those who were to survive him. While in the enjoyment of prosperity, he had learned and practised all those milder virtues which adversity alone is supposed capable of teaching; and in the hour of pain and approaching death, he had that calmness and serenity which are thought to belong exclusively to health of body, and a mind at ease.

If I have taken an unusual, and possibly an irregular, course upon this extraordinary occasion, I am confident the House will pardon me. They will forgive something, no doubt, to the warmth of private friendship—to sentiments of gratitude, which I must feel, and, whenever I have an opportunity, must express to the latest hour of my life. But the consideration of public utility, to which I have so much adverted as the ruling principle in the mind of my Friend, will weigh far more with them. They will in their wisdom acknowledge, that to celebrate and perpetuate the memory of great and meritorious individuals, is in effect an essential service to the community. It was not therefore for the purpose of performing the pious office of friendship, by fondly strewing flowers upon his tomb, that I have drawn your attention to the character of the Duke of Bedford: the motive that actuates me, is one more

more suitable to what were his views. It is that this great character may be strongly impressed upon the minds of all who hear me—that they may see it—that they may feel it—that they may discourse of it in their domestic circles—that they may speak of it to their children, and hold it up to the imitation of posterity. If he could now be sensible to what passes here below—sure I am, that nothing could give him so much satisfaction as to find that we are endeavouring to make his memory and example, as he took care his life should be—useful to mankind.

I will conclude, with applying to the present occasion, a beautiful passage from the speech of a very young orator.\* It may be thought, perhaps, to favour too much of the sanguine views of youth, to stand the test of a rigid philosophical inquiry; but it is at least cheering and consolatory, and that in this instance it may be exemplified, is I am confident the sincere wish of every man who hears me. “Crime,” says he, “is a curse only to the period in which it is successful, but virtue, whether fortunate or otherwise, blesses not only its own age, but remotest posterity, and is as beneficial by its example as by its immediate effects.”

#### ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE ALEXANDER GEDDES, L.L.D.

DR. GEDDES was born at Arradowl, in the county of Banff, and in the parish of Ruthven, September 4, 1737, old style. His father's name was Alex. Geddes, the second of four brothers. His mother's maiden name was Janet Mitchel; she was born in Nether Dalachy, in the parish of Bel-lay. They were respectable, but not opulent, farmers; such as farmers are in that part of the country, subject to grievous oppressions from their landlords. In that station, however, they maintained an excellent reputation, and laboured incessantly to give an education to their children far above their rank. In their religious sentiments they were liberal Roman Catholics, in whose library, we are told; the principal book was an English edition of the Bible, which they taught their son to read with reverence and attention at a very early period: in his infancy, the principal facts contained in that book were familiar to

his mind, and, before he had attained his eleventh year, he knew all its history by heart\*.

His first schoolmistress was a Mrs. Sellar, whose distinction of him, Dr. Geddes was accustomed to say, was the earliest mental pleasure he remembered to have felt.

He was next put under the care of Mr. Shearer, a young man from Aberdeen, whom the *Laird* had engaged to educate his two sons, and with whom the subject of this memoir, the late Roman Catholic Bishop Geddes, of Edinburgh, and another lad about the same age, were admitted to take lessons.

He was afterwards removed to Scalan, an obscure place of education in the Highlands, at which those young persons were brought up who had been devoted to the priesthood, and who were destined to finish their studies at a foreign university. At this seminary, we have reason to believe, young Geddes laid the foundation of that superior skill in the learned languages for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished. In October 1758, he was sent from Scalan to the Scotch College in Paris, where he arrived about the end of December, after having narrowly escaped shipwreck in his passage from Aberdeen to Camphire. Mr. Gordon was then Principal of the College. In a few days after his arrival, he began to attend the lectures in the College of Navarre, and entered immediately into Rhetoric. He soon got at the head of the class; although there were two veterans in it. Vicaire was then Professor, and contracted a friendship for him, which lasted all his life.

At the beginning of the next school-year, he should have entered into a course of philosophy: but was persuaded to study philosophy at home at intervals, and to enter in divinity. He attended the lectures of M. M. Buré and De Saurent at the College of Navarre; and of Ladvoat,† for the Hebrew, at the Sorbonne. Ladvoat was particularly attentive to him, and wished much to have him remain at Pa-

\* See Dr. Geddes's General Answer to Queries, &c. &c. a work to which, perhaps, without being formally noticed, we shall have occasion often to refer.

† *Professeur de la Chaire d'Orléans*: a Hebrew Professorship founded by Louis Duc d'Orléans, son of the Duke of Orléans, Regent of France, and one of the most pious and learned princes of his age.

\* Essay on the Progressive Improvements of Mankind; an oration delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, December 17, 1798, by the Honorable William Lamb.

ris:—but other counsels prevailed; and he returned to Scotland in the year 1764. On his arrival at Edinburgh, he was sent to Dundee, to officiate as priest to the Catholics in the county of Angus. But he did not remain long in that station; being removed in May 1765, to Traquair, where he resided nearly three years as domestic chaplain to the Earl of Traquair. Of this connection he was accustomed to speak with satisfaction and gratitude, as having afforded him much leisure for literary pursuits, and the use of a well-furnished library, admirably adapted to assist him in his favourite studies.

He left Traquair in the autumn of 1768; and, after a few weeks' stay in Angus, returned to Paris, where he remained the following winter; during which he was mostly in the King's and other libraries, and made several extracts from rare books, particularly Hebrew ones.

In the spring of 1769, he returned to Britain; and undertook the charge of a considerable Roman Catholic congregation at Auchinhalrig, in Banff-shire; where, in the summer of 1770 he projected and built a new chapel on the same spot where the old one stood; and soon after made the old house at Auchinhalrig one of the most neat and convenient belonging to the Roman Catholic clergy in Scotland. This, and other unavoidable expences encumbered him with debt; from which he was however relieved by the generosity of the late Duke of Norfolk. He then thought, that a little farm would help him to live more comfortably; but the consequence was quite the reverse; he was obliged to borrow money to stock it, and the failure of three successive crops plunged him deeper and deeper. Another chapel too, which he built at Fochabers, added considerable to the burthen. The publication of his Satires that year brought him in some money, but not enough. Still, however he had spirit and hopes, and he was not, in the end, disappointed. In 1779, he left Auchinhalrig; after having continued during ten years in the assiduous discharge of the various duties belonging to his pastoral office; and when he retired, it was with the most sincere and unfeigned regret of all those among whom he had ministered. The attention which he paid to the instruction of the young had never been surpassed, and but rarely equalled, by any of his predecessors.

His great learning, which began now to be universally known among the literati of the North, obtained for him, in the year 1780, a diploma, creating him

Doctor of Laws, from the University of Aberdeen. This was an honour that had never, since the reformation, been conferred by that body on a Roman Catholic.

About this period Dr. Geddes came to London, and officiated for a few months as priest in the Imperial Ambassador's chapel, till it was suppressed at the end of the year 1780, by an order from the Emperor Joseph II.

Dr. Geddes afterwards preached occasionally at the chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, till Easter 1782, when it is believed he totally declined the exercise of all clerical functions.

It was at a much earlier period than this that he formed a design of giving a new Translation of the whole Bible. About the year 1760 he began to read with this view: he was then acquainted with only two versions of that book, the vulgar Latin and the vulgar English; in favour of the latter he had been much prepossessed in the early part of his life; but when he had acquired a knowledge of the Latin language sufficient to enable him to compare the two translations, he gave a decided preference to the Vulgate. The English appeared to him rugged, constrained, and often obscure, where the Latin was smooth, easy, and intelligible. The former seemed to read like a translation, the latter like an original. "Such (says Dr. Geddes) at that time was my opinion; and I confess, that whatever I have since read, has served only to confirm me in it. Let this be called prejudice; I have no objection: but, certainly, it has not been slightly formed, nor blindly followed."

In the year 1762, he began to read the originals, with these versions constantly before him, when he quickly discovered that the great object of the English translators had been to give a strictly literal version, at the expence of almost every other consideration; while the author of the Vulgate had endeavoured to render the original *equivalently*, into such language as was current in his age. Struck with the advantages of the latter method, Dr. Geddes immediately resolved to follow the same plan if he should ever translate the Bible. His original ideas, in this respect, though frequently reviewed by him, underwent but few alterations. The unwearied attention which he paid to the ancient versions in the Polyglott confirmed him in the opinion, that a strictly literal version was not the most proper to convey its meaning, and display its beauties, since even those translators, who had the text to render, not into a different language,

guage, but only into different dialects of the same language, had not attempted a strictly literal version; and that those of them who were the least literal, had the most forcibly and intelligibly rendered their text.

"But (says Dr. Geddes) when from the *ancient* I turned to modern versions, my opinion was soon strengthened into conviction. There were seven modern versions to which I had then access—the French, the Italian, the Dutch, and in Latin—those of Munster, Castalio, Junius, and Pagninus. Of these seven, the one which I opened with prejudice, was the one which I read through with the greatest pleasure.

"I had been taught to consider Castalio's translation as a profane burlesque of holy writ. What was my surprise to find, that he had seized the very spirit of the original, and transfused it into elegant Latin! I saw, indeed, and was sorry to see, that, through his excessive refinement, a part of the simplicity of his original had evaporated in the operation; and, in this respect, his version is inferior to the Vulgate: but still the spirit of the original is there; whereas, that of his contrast Pagninus appears like an almost breathless body, dragging along its limbs in the most awkward and clumsy manner; yet this Pagninus has been the general model of vernacular versions."

We have been thus particular in describing the rise of Dr. Geddes's grand work, the Translation of the Bible, because it was an undertaking sufficient to immortalize any man, more particularly one who adhered to the general doctrines of a church which absolutely prohibits the use of the Scriptures to the laity in their native language,

That Dr. Geddes should have had, among the members of his own church, an host of opposers, will not afford matter of astonishment to any one: he seems to have anticipated obloquy from the rich and the low vulgar, as the principal reward of an almost more than Herculean labour. But he was contented to go through evil as well as good report. He knew he had "not a mercenary soul;" the public knows, and posterity will confess, that he possessed one expanded with the best principles of liberality and disinterestedness. "I expect not (says he) excessive profits from excessive exertions. I trust I shall never want *meat*, and *cloaths*, and *fire*; to a philosophic and contented mind, what more is necessary?"

It appears that Dr. Geddes had been

engaged several years in this great undertaking before he saw any prospect of meeting with encouragement sufficient to make it public, if it were completed, and ready for the press. He had, in addition to difficulties common to situations of this kind, to contend with others peculiar to himself. He had a mind ardently intense in the pursuit and investigation of truth. He could not brook error in any person, however exalted, nor would he hear it advanced and maintained, without shewing the indignation of a high and noble spirit. The sentiment contained in the Preface to his Letter, addressed to the English Catholics, was one of the leading maxims by which his life was governed.

"At any rate, I do what I think it my duty to do, and do it fairly and openly. In the following pages, ye will find neither palliation nor disguise. I pour out my sentiments with the same sincerity as if I were before the tribunal of Him, who is to judge the living and the dead. Mistake I may, but prevaricate I never will." Such a spirit shewn in almost every act of his life, and in all the social intercourses and connections with the world, though meriting the applause of every honourable mind, was not the most likely to conciliate the regards of those who might have afforded him real and effectual assistance.

After he had spent much of his valuable life in biblical studies, he complains of having met with a long and cruel interruption to them, and says, "I had but little hopes of ever being in a situation to resume them, when Providence threw me into the arms of such a patron as Origen himself might have been proud to boast of—a patron, who, for these ten years past, has, with a dignity peculiar to himself, afforded me every conveniency that my heart could desire towards the carrying on and completing of my arduous work." The public are not now to be told that this liberal patron, of high and distinguished worth, and of biblical literature, was the late excellent Lord Petre. For this act of his Lordship's munificence continued through his whole life, and, by his last testament, even beyond it; Christians of every denomination, will, when they know how to estimate the advantages of free inquiry, and have sufficiently imbibed the spirit of the Gospel, to allow to all men the liberty they claim for themselves, feel sentiments of respect and gratitude. Happy would it have been for the Christian world, if Dr. Geddes had found among Protestants another patron who should

should have shewn the same zeal as this Catholic nobleman in promoting the general knowledge of the Scriptures. In that case, we should not have had reason to lament, that we are now only in possession of the new translation of the twelve first books of the Old Testament\*.

While Lord Petre's generosity secured to our author all the comforts of life, all the means necessary to proceed with his work; it was, nevertheless, inadequate to indemnify the expences of the press. The

\* It will not be thought improper to throw into a note some short account of the early encouragement which Dr. Geddes met with in this work, as stated by himself in his Prospectus:—

“I cannot (says he, in his Prospectus) refrain at present from mentioning two or three persons, to whom I have had particular obligations:—

“The late Dr. Kennicott (on whose tomb every biblical student ought annually to strew the tributary flower) has a peculiar claim to my grateful remembrance. I had hardly made known my design, when he anticipated my wishes to have his advice and assistance towards the execution of it, with a degree of unreserved frankness and friendship, which I had never before experienced in a stranger. Not contented with applauding and encouraging himself, he pushed me forwards from my obscurity to the notice of others: he spoke of me to BARRINGTON; he introduced me to LOWTH. The very short time he lived, after my acquaintance with him, and the few opportunities I had of profiting from his conversation, are distressing reflections; but still I count it a happiness to have been acquainted with a man, whose labours I have daily occasion to bless, and whose memory I must ever revere.

“Another personage to whom, if my work have any merit, the world will stand principally indebted for it, is the Right Hon. Lord PETRE, at whose request it was undertaken, and under whose patronage it is carried on. For although the plan itself is of 20 years standing, and although the author had never any thing so much at heart as its accomplishment, yet his circumstances in life were such as must have rendered that impossible, without the providential interposition of such a patron. But Lord PETRE is not only the author's patron, he is in some respects the author. It was his great love for religion, and his extreme desire of seeing scriptural knowledge more generally promoted among those of his own communion, that suggested to him the idea of procuring a new translation, before he knew that I had ever entertained a similar idea, and at a time when I almost despaired of seeing it realized.”

subscribers were few in comparison of the magnitude of the undertaking; and the volumes already published were finished in a style so handsome, and even expensive, that little, or perhaps scarcely any, profit could have accrued to the author had the whole impression been sold.

In the year 1792, the first volume of this work, dedicated to his patron, Lord Petre, and containing the first six books of the Old Testament, was published. This, he informed the public, had been delayed more than a year by a combination of causes and circumstances, which he could neither foresee nor prevent; the principal of which was a long series of bad health, and a lowness of spirits which accompanied it. “A dangerous fever (says he) and its lasting consequences put a stop to the press-work for a whole year. This was to be submitted to with Christian resignation; but the rubs I have received from human malignancy are a trial of patience not easily borne. Will it be readily believed, that these rubs have chiefly been raised by professed Catholics? by members of that very body which I principally meant to serve; by mine own brethren, if brethren they may be called, who *sit down and speak against their brother, and slander their own mother's son!* Ignorance, envy, and malice, in the various shapes of Monks, Friars, and Wiltings, have been busy these ten years in depreciating my labours, and assassinating my reputation\*.”

Soon after the publication of this volume, three *Vicars Apostolic*, who styled themselves the Bishops of *Ramā, Acanthos*, and *Centuriæ*, issued a Pastoral Letter, addressed to their respective flocks, warning them against the reception and use of Dr. Geddes's version. This episcopal stretch of power, as Dr. Geddes conceived it to be, occasioned a correspondence between him and the Bishop of *Centuriæ*; in the course of which the prelate, availing himself of the authority belonging to his office, declared the Doctor suspended from the exercise of his ecclesiastical functions, unless within the course of a few days he should signify his submission to an injunction contained in the Pastoral Letter. Little did the Bishop know of Dr. Geddes's mind, if he supposed that threats could intimidate, or dread of personal danger and inconvenience could arrest him in his progress. His reply was conceived in a style

\* See Address to the Public, p. 1793.

highly animated\*, and well adapted to the circumstances of the case. And, in a short time afterwards, he published a much longer Letter to the Bishop of Centurixæ, with a short Preface addressed to the English Catholics: in this he says, "I trust ye will not deem it presumption in me to grapple with Bishops; indeed, I would boldly grapple with Popes, if Popes dared to injure me. Our Catholic ancestors frequently grappled with them, and sometimes came off victorious. A Pope, and consequently a Bishop, may do wrong, and, if he do wrong, may be told of it even by an inferior."

\* The reader will be pleased with an extract from Dr. Geddes's Reply to the Bishop, after he had received the sentence of suspension:—

"Perhaps, my Lord, you wish to have another occasion of exercising your episcopal authority, and of playing with censures as children do with a new ball—I wish your Lordship much joy of the bauble; but, beware, my Lord, beware of playing too often with it. Read St. Chrysostom on Ecclesiastical Censures, and learn from him a little more moderation. Permit an *old Priest* to tell you, that it is a very great ornament in a *young Bishop*. As to myself, my Lord, I am not afraid of your threats, and shall laugh at your censures, as long as I am conscious that I deserve them not. I will never *submit* to the *injunction*, because I deem it a rash, ridiculous, and informal injunction. If this you think a sufficient reason for declaring me *suspended from the exercise of my orders in the London district*, much good may that declaration do you! The truth is, I exercise no pastoral function in your district: I have neither taught, preached, nor administered any sacrament in it for many years back: I have not even said prayers in any public chapel for six years at least. To oblige a friend or two, I have sometimes, not often, said private prayers at their houses; but since you seem to envy me the pleasure of obliging a friend, I forego that too. But, my Lord, you cannot hinder me from praying at home; and at home I will pray, in defiance of you and your censure, as often as I please. The chief Bishop of our souls is always accessible; and through Him I can, at all times, have free access to the Father, who will not reject me, but for voluntary unrepented crimes. In the panoply of conscious innocence, the whole thunder of the Vatican would in vain be levelled at my head.

You see, my Lord, that I have not required even the short time you grant me, to signify my disposition to submit to the injunction in your Pastoral Letter. Such a submission, my Lord, will never be made by

ALEX. GEDDES.

A Priest in the Catholic Church.

It was not till the year 1797, that the second volume of the Translation was given to the world, which was dedicated to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, as an "early, spontaneous, and liberal encourager of the work." In the Preface to this volume, Dr. Geddes distinctly gives up, and boldly controverts, the popular doctrine of the absolute and plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; he considers the Hebrew historians to have written, like all other historians, from such human documents as they could find, consequently, like them, were liable to mistakes; that they were not more intelligent and judicious, and were equally, at least, credulous. In the scale of merit, he ranks them much lower than the more celebrated historians of Greece and Rome, because, after carefully perusing them, and properly appreciating their value, he was unable to find in the Hebrew writers that elegance, correctness, and lucid order, which were to be found in the Greeks and Romans.

"It would (says Dr. Geddes) indeed, be unfair to weigh them in the same scale. The Hebrew historians have a greater resemblance to Homer than to Herodotus, and to Herodotus than to Thucydides. To the first of these writers they in many respects bear a striking similitude. Like him, they are continually blending real facts with fanciful mythology, ascribing natural events to supernatural causes, and introducing a divine agency on every extraordinary occurrence. The same simplicity of narration, the same profusion of metaphors, the same garrulous tautology pervade them both: in both we meet with *poetical history*; the effusions of a warm imagination, tracing with boldness inaccurate resemblances between the operations of nature and the petty artifices of men."

Such was Dr. Geddes's theory as to the foundation of the Jewish scriptures, which, if generally adopted, he thought would be attended with several important advantages, such as divesting the adversaries of religion of their most formidable and offensive weapons—of getting rid of a cumbersome load of useless commentators, which serve only to puzzle, when they profess to explain; and biblical criticism would be reduced to one single object; namely, to ascertain the genuine grammatical meaning of a genuine text;—and of obtaining, among persons of all descriptions, a more general attention to the Hebrew scriptures.

With such notions it will be readily imagined, that our author would give

up as fabulous, and totally unworthy the divine goodness, such commands, precepts, and injunctions, as should seem to his mind unworthy even of human authority. In this view of the subject he denied, that the command given to destroy the Canaanites could be of divine origin.\*

In his volume of Critical Remarks, published in the year 1800, he entered into a full vindication of his theory.† If the mention of obnoxious opinions created him an host of opponents, a justification of them was not likely to abate their fury, nor very much to diminish their number. He foresaw that, as he wrote to please no party, he must have enemies in every party. The Trinitarian, Arian, and even modern Unitarian, quickly discovered that the translator of the Bible was but a covered infidel. Some warned their respective hearers from encouraging and reading such a work, as having the worst tendency; others, though persecuted themselves for dissenting from and opposing the popular and established dogmas, yet felt indignant that Dr. Geddes should believe so little—should concede so much. “*Can such a man be a Christian?*” says one, whose own faith has a hundred times been matter of discussion by others. “If indeed,” says another, he “believe enough to satisfy his own mind in calling himself a Christian, yet he cannot be a

Catholic.” To these doubts and queries proposed to the Doctor in all shapes, and upon a thousand different occasions, he once thought it worth his while to reply.

The questions then proposed were, “Sir, are you a Roman Catholic? Sir, are you a Christian?” To the latter of these queries I answer positively and peremptorily: “I am a CHRISTIAN.” In order to give a just and *cautious* answer to the former, I must consult my old friend and countryman Duns Scotus. Now Duns Scotus instructs me (very properly) to make a distinction between the two terms; and to say: A CATHOLIC, I am *absolute*, a Roman Catholic only *secundum quid*.” If the querist understand Latin and Logic, he will be at no loss to comprehend my answer; but in case he should be a mere English scholar, and for the sake of other English readers (if there be any) who may entertain any doubts about my catholicity, I will make my distinction as clear and explicit as he or they can wish. If by the epithet *Roman* be only meant holding communion with the see of Rome, and acknowledging the primacy of its bishop, I am certainly so far a Roman Catholic: but in any other sense or respect I am no more a Roman, than I am a French, German, or Spanish Catholic. If to the appellation *Catholic*, any discriminating adjunctive were necessary, I would call myself a British Catholic; but I rather adhere to the simple declaration of an ancient martyr: CHRISTIAN is my name, and CATHOLIC my surname.” See Dr. Geddes’s General Answer to the Queries, &c. &c. 1790.

In the Preface to the Critical Remarks, he makes an explicit avowal of his faith. “The Gospel of Jesus is my religious code: his doctrines are my dearest delight; his yoke to me is easy, and his burden light: but this yoke I would not put on; these doctrines I could not admire; that gospel I would not make my law, if reason, pure reason, were not my prompter and preceptors. I willingly profess myself a sincere, though unworthy, disciple of Christ: *Christian* is my name, and *Catholic* my surname. Rather than renounce these glorious titles, I would shed my blood: but I would not shed a drop of it for what is neither Catholic nor Christian. Catholic Christianity I revere wherever I find it, and in whatsoever sect it dwells: but I cannot revere the loads of hay and stubble which have been blended with its precious gems; and which still, in every sect with which I am acquainted, more or less tarnish or hide their lustre.”

\* “After all that has been written, either by Jews or Christians, in defence of this sanguinary measure, I confess that my reason and my religion continually revolt at it: and I cannot bring myself to believe that such an order proceeded from the mouth of God; perhaps not even from the mouth of Moses. I am rather willing to suspect that it is the fabrication of some posterior Jew, to justify the cruelties of his nation. And indeed it is the shortest way to justify any measure, and to obviate all troublesome objections.—Such a command could not be unjust, since God authorized and commanded it: who will presume to say that what God commands is unjust? True; but then we must be first well assured that he has commanded: and the very appearance of injustice in the act is to me a stronger proof that he did not command it, than the authority of all the Jewish historians put together.” See Preface to vol. II. of Dr. Geddes’s translation, p. ii.

† In a little Latin poem at the end of this volume, Dr. Geddes gives an answer to the question, whether he thought Moses had been inspired. The initials at the head of these lines are generally supposed to refer to the Rev. Dr. Disney, whom Dr. Geddes used to consider, next to his patron, as his best and most intimate friend.



Such was the creed of the man who has been repeatedly calumniated and maltreated as an infidel and heretic, whose name, by many, was never mentioned without reproach. But among the truly learned, candid, and liberal of every sect, Dr. Geddes had steady friends, whose affections and regard no discordancy of opinions could alienate. Indeed it would have been strange if there had not been found many persons capable of appreciating the various excellencies attaching to the character of Dr. Geddes. Where virtue and science unite in the same mind; where great talents and high attainments are combined with integrity, honour, and benevolence in the intercourses of social life, with a sacred regard to truth and liberty, to the honour of God and of rational religion: whatever be the theological creed of such a person; to whatever church or communion of Christians he belongs, he must claim, and will enjoy, the respect such a combination of eminent qualities will necessarily command.

In Dr. Geddes these qualities were united in a very remarkable degree: as a man of extensive learning, his various works, but especially his Translation and Critical Notes, will afford the most ample testimony to the present and to succeeding generations. With respect to some other topics, a learned Italian declares, that he never knew out of the Papal dominions a person more deeply learned in the ecclesiastical history, canon law, the liturgy of the church, and the diplomacy of the court of Rome, than Dr. Geddes: nor does he believe that many of the higher clergy belonging to the Papal church could have rivaled him in these branches of study. The qualities of his heart were not less amiable and estimable, than his talents were transcendent. Of his integrity, honour, and benevolence, many are the living witnesses: many mourn the loss of a man, whose wit and vivacity heightened the joys of their social parties—whose good humour and pleasantry never failed to exhilarate the spirits of those about him. That he was irritable in some respects, will not be denied: but he was never malignant; never vindictive; “Never did the sun go down upon his wrath.” His zeal for what he conceived to be the truth, upon all subjects, led him to a kind of eagerness in the assertion and maintenance of his opinions, which by persons ignorant of the man was sometimes mistaken for a dogmatical temper. But no one was more ready than Dr. Geddes to admit every man to the proper enjoyment of his own

creed. He was in the strictest sense of the word a truly genuine Catholic; his goodwill extended to all of every sect and party.

His writings exhibit in a complete point of view the spirit, and ardent feelings of the man. Though many of them are monuments of profound erudition, of indefatigable study and researches; yet there are others, known by his friends to have been his composition, though without his name, which bear the marks of superior genius, sprightliness, and wit.

Besides the Translation of the early books of the Bible, and the Critical Remarks; we should notice as highly deserving the attention of the Biblical scholar,

The Prospectus of a new Translation of the Bible, 4to. 1786.—A Letter to the Bishop of London on the same subject. 1787.—His Proposals came out in 1788.

In the year 1790, he published a General Answer to the Queries, Councils, and Criticisms respecting the intended Translation: a work highly interesting and entertaining.

In 1793, he wrote an Address to the Public on the Publication of his new Translation:—and in the succeeding year, his Letter to, and Correspondence with, the Bishop of Centurix, were published.

As a controversialist, Dr. Geddes distinguished himself in the year 1787, by a Letter to Dr. Priestley, in defence of the divinity of Jesus Christ; and by a Letter to a Member of Parliament, on the expediency of a general repeal of all penal statutes that regard religious opinions.

In a Modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, published in the spring of 1800, Dr. Geddes has displayed much zeal in defence of the tenets to which he adhered; great moderation when descending upon the injuries to which himself and brethren were subject, by the continuance of persecuting laws; and sound reasoning when he argues in behalf of the justice and policy of abolishing all legal disabilities for conscience sake.\* This work deserves

\* Speaking of the Catholics, in the preface to his *Modest Apology*, Dr. Geddes says, “If in some respects they appear unfocial, it is chiefly owing to a foreign education; which they have been long obliged to mendicate in abroad, and which gave them uncouth, uncourtly habits they seldom overcame. Some vestiges of this education are still visible; but time will efface them, and has already, in a great measure, made them less apparent. Communicate to them the

deserves the attentive perusal of the liberal and candid of every sect. The author has taken large and comprehensive views of his subject; and has, in the discussion of it, displayed great ingenuity and acuteness—very extensive reading—great variety and depth of learning—uncommon vigour of thought and energy of diction.†

In pursuing his great work, Dr. Geddes intended next to have presented the world with a new translation of the book of Psalms; but during the last whole year of his life, his studies and literary labours were greatly interrupted by a long series of painful affliction: yet in every interval of ease he applied to a work in which his heart was engaged. He had already printed in an octavo size one hundred and four of the Psalms, and had prepared completely for the press as far as the one hundredth and eighteenth Psalm, when he was arrested by a most painful and excruciating disorder, which terminated his valuable and important life on the 26th of February, 1802.

Though in that interesting moment, "some pious drops the closing eye requires;" yet it is to be regretted that Dr. Geddes could not experience the tender charities of domestic affection, nor derive consolation from the kind and soothing attentions of any person nearly allied to him by the ties of consanguinity.

He has left one brother, who is a Monk of the order of St. Bennet, and now resides at the Scotch Monastery at Würzburg, in Franconia.

On the following Thursday, his re-

mains, attended by a number of respectable friends\* zealously attached to Doctor Geddes during his life, were conveyed to Paddington church-yard, where they were deposited according to his own wish.

It was a subject of melancholy pleasure to behold at this parting scene, persons of different sects, and attached to the opposite prevailing political parties. Catholics and Protestants; Churchmen and Dissenters; Whigs and Tories; all forgot their differences, and united to pay a common and unfeigned respect, to the memory of one whose life had been consecrated, in a great measure, to a labour in which all are deeply interested.

We cannot better conclude this sketch than in the words of one of Dr. Geddes's very intimate friends.

"It must", (says he,) "be lamented, that in the death of Dr. Geddes, the world has lost the services of a man, who by his acute and penetrating genius—his various, profound, and extensive erudition—his deep research—his indefatigable application—and his independent, dignified, and unfettered spirit, rising superior to the prejudices of education; nobly disdaining the shackles of system; spurning the petty temporizing arts of unmanly accommodation; and setting at defiance all the terrors of malignity, bigotry, and intolerance, was supereminently qualified for the great laborious and important work in which he had for a long series of years been engaged, of giving an English version of the venerable literary remains of sacred antiquity, the scriptures of the Old and New Testament. This was the work and the labour of his life—the object which he ever kept in view, and the pursuit from which he never deviated, but at short intervals, to relax and unbend his mind by lighter occupations, and studies less severe; but still returning to his proper and favourite occupation with greater relish and delight. During his life, this undertaking did not meet with encouragement adequate to the magnitude of the design; or, it may be added, to the merit of the execution. In this last respect, it will be matter of surprize to all who are competent to judge of the nature of such an enterprize, how much has been done,

blessings of British freedom—admit them to a participation of British privileges—open to them the way to meritorious preferment—humble them not by special restrictions—disgrace them not by peculiar disabilities—put it in their power to blend with society in every place, and on all occasions, without marks of ignominy on their faces—and they will soon become as social as any other members of society. Their prominent features will be softened down to the common stamp; and Papist and Protestant will, in the intercourse of life, resemble one another so much, that their respective peculiarities will hardly be discernible."

† The lighter works of Dr. Geddes, both poetical and satyrical, are very numerous; but as they are not identified by his name, and as he expressly desired and intreated the public not to give him credit for any publication to which his name is not affixed or prefixed, the writer of this article does not think himself justified in giving a full list of all the works generally supposed to be the Doctor's productions.

\* Among these were Mr. TIMOTHY BROWN, whose steady and generous patronage during the latter years of his life always occasioned the Doctor to speak of him with the warmest emotions of gratitude, and deserves in this place a distinguished notice; also, Doctors Crombie, Calder, and Disney; Messrs. Ring, Good, Jervis, and Chalmers.

and with what uncommon ability and success. It every where displays the skilful hand of a master. Some few exceptionable passages might perhaps be pointed out. But, is it not matter to be wondered at, that a greater number has not occurred? Had no defects appeared, then indeed the world might have seen; what it has no right to expect—what is not the privilege of human nature to produce; and what the translator never had the arrogance to propose—a perfect work. Some verbal alterations might, even in the opinion of Dr. Geddes's most ardent friends, have been made with advantage.\* But, here, so pertinent and just is the sentiment

of that great master of the art of criticism, whose works he always read with delight and enthusiasm, that the application cannot be resisted:

Ubi plurima nitent——non ego paucis  
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,  
Aut humana parum cavit natura.

Had this great work been brought to a conclusion, with the same ability with which the venerable translator had begun it, it might justly have been considered as an honor to the country, and the glory of the age in which he lived. However it may be regarded by the narrow-minded and the illiterate, it will be the subject of lasting and sincere regret to all the enlightened friends of free inquiry—of biblical learning and sacred criticism, that the work is now left in an unfinished and imperfect state, by the death of the incomparable author. And this event must continue to be still more deeply regretted if, as there is reason to fear, the loss be irreparable; if there be no possibility of finding another person capable of carrying on the same design, and of following with equal steps in the same virtuous and honorable career, so generally competent, so highly accomplished, so variously and so amply furnished, for executing this grand desideratum of the learned and the Christian world."

\* The concession which the translator himself has made upon this subject, reflects great honour in the candour and liberality of his mind. Those therefore, who object, should do him the justice to examine his note on Exod. 12. 11. After a learned and curious disquisition on the meaning of the term *Pasover*, and remarking that it does not express the meaning of the original word, he adds, "It would have been better, perhaps, to retain the Hebrew word, as most of the ancients, and several moderns, have done;" and afterwards, "To put a short end to this controversy, let *Phasab* be restored in my Version throughout the first volume, as it has been done throughout the second; and let the reader affix to it what meaning he pleases." See Critical Remarks, p. 210.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be inserted free of Expence.*

THE public will observe, by the details inserted in various parts of this Magazine, that the existence of the new Planet, *PIAZZI*, is now completely verified.

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers that the booksellers' petition has been favourably received in the house of commons. It represented in a perspicuous and able manner the embarrassments which English literature has lately laboured under, in consequence of the double duty upon paper, and all its allegations have been satisfactorily proved before a committee of the House. There is consequently strong reason to hope, that this impolitic duty will be repealed, and the English press and our national Genius be restored to their former state of activity.

The uniform edition of the most favourite periodical essays in the English language, sometimes called the English Classics, will be ready for publication in the course of April. The edition will be

enriched with biographical and critical prefaces, and with illustrative notes, by Mr. ALEXANDER CHALMERS.

Dr. AIKIN's edition of Spenser, being the first of a series of the works of the British Poets, will also appear in April. The public are already apprised that this edition will be enriched with the masterly engravings of Mr. HEATH, who is one of its proprietors.

Mr. NICHOLSON has, with due regard to the convenience of the public, commenced a new series of his valuable Journal of Natural Philosophy, in the octavo size. It therefore unites at this time every circumstance which can recommend it to the patronage of the public: This Journal, the Repertory of Arts, Mr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, and the Medical and Physical Journal by Drs. Bradley and Batty, give a scientific character to the periodical literature of the present day, which it never before possessed in this country.

On the 1st of June will appear the first number of an elegant work under the title of *Hibernia Depicta*; or, the Antiquities, Buildings, Towns, and Picturesque Scenery of Ireland, from Drawings by JOHN CLAUDE NATTES, Esq. to be engraved by Mr. FITTLER.

A national work has been commenced by Messrs. PYNE and NATTES, which is intended to exhibit a Picturesque Delineation of the Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trades, and Manners of the People of Great Britain, taken from real Life. It is to be published in monthly Numbers.

Mr. HASLAM, of Bethlem Hospital, has in the press a Series of Reflections on the Construction, Internal Economy, and Moral Management of an Hospital for Insane Persons.

Three volumes are completed of Dr. SHAW's Magnificent Zoology; the next, containing *Fishes*, and the remaining eight, are proceeding with every possible dispatch. It is highly creditable to the author and proprietor, that the engravings have hitherto improved in merit as the volumes have successively issued from the press. It affords as much pleasure to learn, that a work so creditable to English literature meets with liberal encouragement.

Mr. FAIRBURN has finished a new and convenient Map of the United Kingdom, exhibiting in a distinct manner a complete view of all the islands and circumjacent seas under the dominion of George the Third.

The Critical Dissertations of the late Rev. N. CAPPE, announced by us some time ago, will be published during the next month, in two volumes, octavo; Memoirs of the Life of the Author are prefixed. The following are some of the contents of these volumes:—An Exposition of the Proöm of St. John's Gospel; on the Phrases, Kingdom of God, of Heaven, and of Christ, as used in Scripture; Christ in the Form of God, Phil. ii. 6—12; Idea of Judaism; Dissertation on Baptism; Dissertation on the Future Life of Man.

Dr. JOHN JAMIESON, of Edinburgh, author of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's History of Early Opinions, has in the press a work on the Use of Sacred History, to which will be prefixed two Dissertations—the first on the Authenticity of the History contained in the five Books of Moses and that of Joshua; the second proving the Books ascribed to Moses to be written by him, under the Influence of divine inspiration.

Mr. D. TURNER, of Yarmouth, is at this time engaged in publishing a Synopsis of the British Fuci, intended to comprize the Description and History of every known Species, and the work will appear in a few weeks.

The second volume of Dr. GARNETT's Annals of Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts, is in the press, and will shortly be published.

A medical gentleman informs us of the following efficacious method of driving away rats:—Take the expressed juice of the stalk or leaves of the *deadly night shade*, and make it into a soft paste with oatmeal or wheat flour, place it in the holes or tracks which the rats frequent, and, though they will not eat it, yet it is so disagreeable to them, that they will instantly leave the premises.

Mr. MITCHELL, bookseller, of Newcastle, designs to commence a new weekly paper at that place on Tuesday, the 1st of June, on a plan of improvement and literary excellence, which cannot fail to recommend it to a very extensive circulation.

Dr. JOHN MURRAY, Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at Edinburgh, has made a great number of experiments to ascertain whether fluids be or be not conductors of caloric. The experiments which he has laid before the public, though very curious, and seemingly made with great accuracy, are not sufficient to establish or controvert the opinion advanced by Count RUMFORD, that fluids are non-conductors of caloric. We may, in a future communication, expect a detail of a series of experiments made to determine the point.

Dr. JENNER, in a Letter to Professor WATERHOUSE, of Cambridge, in North America, gives the following as the golden rule of vaccination, viz. "Never to take the virus from a vaccine pustule, for the purpose of inoculation, after the efflorescence is formed around it. I wish this efflorescence to be considered as a sacred boundary over which the lancet should never pass."

The Medical Repository of New York, contains the following dreadful picture of Irish Emigration. Several ships which had carried flax-seed to Ireland returned in the months of June and July to New York, crowded with needy and wretched emigrants from that island. They were so thick between decks that the air was deprived of its usual portion of oxygen, in so much, that, on bringing the sick passengers to shore, the common pure atmosphere was too stimulant for their lungs, and a

number of them gasped in it, and died in a short time. There was so much animal excrement accumulated in one of the ships, that the health-officer detained her at the quarantine ground as poisonous and pestilential, and refused to let her come up to the city. By the pukings and purgings, and by the urinary and perspiratory discharges of these miserable creatures, literally wallowing in their own filth, the bodies of many of them were besmeared and incrustated, forming a layer of excrementitious grime from head to foot. Their clothing and their bedding were impregnated with as much of these excrementitious matters as they could wipe from the bodies of the passengers and absorb. And with such coverings, vile, offensive and pestilential in the highest degree, were they surrounded. And these excrements, infecting every thing in the neighbourhood of the sick, underwent the usual chemical changes in a heat nearly or quite equal to that of the human body, and turned to septic acid, or to some other septic and poisonous matter, which forms the exciting cause of fever. Of the fever so excited, between thirty and forty from one ship died in crossing the Atlantic, and were thrown overboard. The survivors arrived in a state of uncleanness, sickness and want, seldom seen in America, but among the emigrants from that unhappy country, who make so large a number of the poor in American hospitals and almshouses. So thoroughly contaminated with their own corrupting excretions were the clothes and beds of these sufferers, that the septic exhalations from them poisoned the air of the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, and the medical attendants and nurses sickened in the discharge of their humane attentions. Mr. BAYLEY, the health-officer of the port of New York, caused the sick, after landing, immediately to be distributed or separated from each other as widely as the circumstances would allow, that their pestilential exhalations might be diluted, and waited off. He ordered their nasty clothing and bedding to be carried away from their persons, and that part of both which was too poisonous, ragged and rotten to be worth the cleaning, to be burned or thrown into the Bay. He directed the bodies of the sick to be purified by careful ablution and scrubbing with dissolution of soap in water; and even the heads of some of them to be shaven. After these things were done, the sick were furnished with clean clothing and bedding from the public store. The walls of the hospital were repeatedly white-

washed with lime, and the floors and utensils scrubbed with alkaline ley of pot-ash. So offensive and intolerable were many of these languishing creatures, that they were accommodated under large tents, for the benefit of more complete airing. And it was remarked that the ground on which the tents were pitched grew too unsafe, in a few days, to be dwelt upon any longer, and the tents were removed, and erected on fresh portions of earth. In such cases the envenomed and deserted spot was regularly sprinkled over with lime. The health-officer, knowing that hard or bar-soap was made of soda, and contained, withal, as manufactured in New York, a large quantity of turpentine, which only added to its weight, without increasing its virtue, procured for the use of the wash-house a stronger soap, made of the more powerful alkali, pot-ash, combined with just enough of animal fat to lessen its causticity so as to bear handling. With this very efficacious soap, and not with the common mixture of turpentine, flash and soda, in the shops, were the remaining clothes cleaned and alkalized. The consequence of this management was, that as soon as these regulations could be carried into effect, the pestilential vapours were dispersed through the surrounding atmosphere—a vivifying air was admitted into the lungs—the pestilential matter adhering to the bodies and clothes was alkalized and overcome, and poisonous effluvia issued from them no longer. It is worthy of being remembered, that emigrants from Ireland, landing immediately in the city, instead of being detained at the Marine Hospital, filled New York with death and terror in 1795. The editors of the Medical Repository add to this statement the following reflection. “The benevolent and philosophical gentlemen of Ireland, would be worthily employed in preventing these calamities, if possible, among their countrymen, and thereby relieving the United States from such shocking scenes.”

*Another instance of pestilence engendered in a ship crowded with passengers from Ireland, copied from a subsequent number of the Medical Repository.*—The ship *Nancy*, Capt. J. Herren, was chartered by a commercial house at Sligo, to carry passengers from that port to New York. She sailed from Sligo on the 12th of July, 1801, and arrived, after a passage of 77 days, at the port of New York, on the 27th of September following. This ship, of the burthen of 202 tons, received on board 417 passengers, and was navigated by nine seamen.

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The provisions, mere refuse put up by government-contractors with the view of saving expence, were of the worst kind; and the water, which was also of bad quality, from the unexpected length of the voyage, became extremely scanty before the arrival of the ship. In order to receive so great a number of passengers on board of this ship, temporary cabins were built on the quarter-deck, which were filled with 80 persons. Three hundred were crowded into the space between decks. It will excite no surprise that a vessel thus crowded became sickly soon after sailing from Sligo. Typhous fever and dysentery soon began to prevail, and destroyed the lives of a large proportion of the passengers. In addition to the wretchedness of being confined in such numbers in so small a space, these unhappy emigrants suffered all the evils which their habits of uncleanness could produce. Their bodies and clothes, covered and saturated with filth, exhaled poison all around them. Partly from the want of strength and assistance among the sick, and partly from the want of a sense of decency, the space between decks, occupied by nearly 300 persons, became the receptacle of all excremental matters, inasmuch that they issued in streams from the scuppers. The filth on the upper deck was nearly over the shoes. The sides of the ship were daubed and incruusted with excrements; and even the ropes for the support of such as wished to go on board were unfit to be handled. The stench was intolerably offensive. In such condition arrived this unfortunate vessel at the place assigned for quarantine in the port of New York. Ninety persons had died on the passage; 180 were sick. Scarcely a healthy countenance was to be seen on board of the ship; very few had escaped disease; and many had suffered from three to four relapses. About 40 were taken ill after their arrival. As soon as possible after their arrival, the sick were brought ashore; stripped of their filthy and pestilential clothes; their bodies thoroughly washed and scoured with soap and water; and then wrapped up in clean blankets, and carried into the wards appointed for their reception, in the Marine Hospital. The permanent buildings of the establishment were insufficient to receive so great a number; tents and other temporary accommodations were provided for the remainder. Separation, ventilation and cleanliness, as soon as they could be brought into action, accomplished every thing that could be expected. And

only 26 have died since their arrival at this port.

An American lexicographer, of the name of ALEXANDER, has lately published a Columbian Dictionary of the English language, in which he proposed to insert "many new words peculiar to the United States." We were at first alarmed for the integrity of our language; but a smile was excited when we found that all the words by which it is yet improved on the other side of the Atlantic amount only to ten. They are *Lengthy, Antifederalism, Bootees, Caucas, Rateability, Sophomore, Lintar, Yankey, Accordingto, and Composist*, words, which, if popular, we venture to prognosticate will also continue to be peculiar to their inventors!

The cow-pox has been discovered to be indigenous among the cows of Lombardy, and those in the vicinity of Paris; and we now learn from the Medical Repository of New York, that it has also been found among the cows in various parts of the United States, particularly in the state of Connecticut, where the matter has been used with success.

There were lately discovered in a private house in Wirtemberg, in Saxony, several sheets of music, written, according to the opinion of the best judges, in LUTHER's own hand. That extraordinary man, it is said, was not only an amateur of music, and held weekly concerts at his house, but was also himself a very excellent composer and performer. The celebrated Handel acknowledges that he had studied the compositions of Luther, and had reaped singular benefit from them.

There was lately presented to the First Consul a Map of France, engraved and coloured on marble, in such a way as to be incapable of being defaced. This map, which is deposited at Malmaison, is the invention of M. JEAN MONTAINVILLE, of Neufchateau, in the department Des Forêts. He executes in the same manner on marble all sorts of maps, plans, and charts, with so much art, and so highly finished, as to vie with design and painting. These works resist the injury of time, and may be exposed in gardens and other public places.

Citizen FAUVEL, who for some years lived at Athens, where he was employed in taking designs of the remaining monuments of ancient Greece, has lately returned to Paris. After having languished about two years in the prisons of Constantinople, into which he had been thrown on the commencement of the rupture be-

tween France and the Porte, he has at last been set free, and returned to his native country with many valuable discoveries and designs. He is the first artist who has made researches in the celebrated Mount Olympus, of which he has taken a plan, written a description of its situation, &c. It is he who took moulds of the beautiful friezes of the Temple of Minerva at Athens, for M. CHOISEUL GOUFFIER, on the spot.

M. LOSANNE has presented to the Agricultural Society of Turin the result of his experiments with regard to fabricating paper of the bark of the *erigerum canadense*, and the *pappus* of the *carduus nutans* and *ferratula avenensis*. The society have expressed their sense of the utility of these experiments, and have declared, that paper of a very excellent quality may be made in this manner, as soon as the soaking of the vegetable matters employed in the fabrication can be brought to maturity.

According to a Statistical Account of the Department of the Aube, Paraclete, where the unfortunate Abelard found a refuge from the persecution of the Monks, presents nothing but ruins. Among the rubbish appears an altar quite defaced, at the foot of which is the tomb where he was interred along with his Heloise. Adjoining to it is a ruin, in which Abelard is said to have delivered his celebrated Lectures on Theology. In 1791, the tomb of Abelard was transferred from Paraclete to Nogent, and from thence to Paris.

It having been matter of doubt among the French chemists, owing to some unsuccessful experiments of Citizen PAGOT, whether sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) obtained during the calcination of minerals, was used in the fabrication of glass; M. EOLINGER, who mentioned the circumstance, has conceived himself bound to certify the fact by the following instance:—The glass-house at Fredericksadt, in the Voigtland, twelve miles from Freiberg, received, during the last year (1801), from the manufactory at Freiberg, 600 quintals of sulphate of soda, at the rate of twelve francs per quintal. This salt, added to about one-tenth of its weight of potash, and a small quantity of arsenic and manganese, is immediately put, with the silicious matter, into the furnace, and, by the application of a strong heat a very fluid vitreous mass is obtained.

In SCHERER's Chemical Journal, number 40; we have an analysis of some bituminous wood, made by R. JAMIESON, at Freiberg, who conceives that he has disco-

vered a new acid, which cannot be crystallized, and which, by evaporation, is seen under the form of small shells or scales, of an acidulous taste. It is difficult of solution when combined with lime. It decomposes the nitrate and acetate of lead; it produces a brown precipitate in the sulphate of copper; in the sulphate of iron, the colour of the precipitate is of a deeper brown. The solution with the nitrate of copper takes a beautiful green colour, without any precipitation. It decomposes also the nitrate and muriate of barytes. This acid, mixed with a solution of indigo in the sulphurous acid, produces a fine green colour. It resembles carbonic acid the most, and, when poured on carbon, it forms a brown and bitter matter, which is soluble in water, spirits of wine, and alkaline solutions. It then gives out a very penetrating and aromatic odour. The author thinks that the acid is composed only of carbon and oxygen.

Citizen DARCET, Member of the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, has found that the following ingredients and proportions make an excellent white paint, fit for all the purposes to which oil-paint is applied, without any of its inconveniences:

Avoidupoise.

Milk-curds well-drained	5 oz.
Slaked lime	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Whiting	10 oz.
Fine powdered charcoal	1 dram.
Water	3 oz.

In this Memoir directions are given for the preparation of paints of other colours.

PRIESTLEY has replied to Mr. CRUKSHANK's Defence of his new System of Chemistry. He is still the zealous advocate for the doctrine of phlogiston, and calls upon Mr. Cruikshank to re-consider his hypothesis, and extend his examination to all the other arguments advanced in favour of the phlogistic system, and against the decomposition of water.

In another communication addressed to Mr. NICHOLSON, Dr. PRIESTLEY has detailed a number of observations and experiments relating to the pile of Volta, which seem to him favourable to the hypothesis of two electric fluids—the positive containing the principle of oxygen, and the negative that of phlogiston. These united to water, constitute the two kinds of air, viz. dephlogisticated and inflammable. He says they tend likewise to confirm a conjecture advanced by himself many years ago, respecting the similarity of the electric matter and phlogiston, and together

together with proper galvanic experiments, shew that the same substance elaborated from the aliment by the brain is the cause of muscular motion, the nerves being the most sensible of all electro-meters.

Galvanism is at present a subject of occupation of all the German philosophers and chemists. At Vienna an important discovery has been announced—an *artificial magnet*, employed instead of Volta's pile, decomposes water equally well as that pile, or the electrical machine, whence, it has been concluded, that the *electric*, *galvanic*, and *magnetic* fluids are the same.

Citizen LACEPEDE, Member of the Senate, and of the National Institute of France, has just published a third volume of the *Natural History of Fishes*. In a discourse on the effects of the art of man over the nature of fishes, he shews by what means human industry may obtain from these creatures the greatest possible advantage; that they ought to be considered as a kind of second agriculture; and, by country gentlemen, as new sources of wealth and pleasure. He points out various methods of multiplying the individuals, and of improving the species, by crossing the breed. The author then shews the methods by which the nature of fishes may be improved, viz. by affording them plenty of food; by procuring them shelter and repose; and by the proper choice of males and females for the production of the species. This History is thought to be very superior to any thing of the kind, of which the world was in possession before.

The Consuls of the French Republic, on the report of the Minister of Interior, have lately published an *arret*, declaring their intention that the memoirs, plans, designs, and, generally, all the results relative to the sciences and to the arts, obtained in the course of the expedition to Egypt, shall be published at the expence of Government: that the Members of the Institute of Egypt, and others who co-operated in those researches, shall form a union under the Minister of Interior, and shall be charged with the compilation, direction, and publication of those different labours: that the artists and authors who shall be charged with the compilation, shall retain the appointments which they enjoyed in Egypt, during the whole time, that shall be judged necessary to compleat their labours: that the entire edition shall be sold for the benefit of the authors, and the distribution of the product shall be

made, agreeably to the resolutions that shall be adopted by the assembly of artists and authors themselves: and that the authors shall appoint a secretary-compiler, from among their body, for the purpose of compiling an historical introduction necessary to the understanding of the work, as likewise for the disposing of the different parts in a convenient order and arrangement. The above *arret* alludes to the design of publishing in a single work the results of all the observations made by the Institute of Egypt and others relative to the antiquities of that country, the manners, the industry, the government of the inhabitants, the natural productions; as likewise the considerable collections made of minerals, plants, insects, fishes, birds; plans and designs of architecture, perspective views and exact copies of the bas-reliefs which decorate the ancient edifices; including likewise a pretty large quantity of engraved stones, medals, valuable manuscripts, and various other objects of art and of antiquity. The report presented to the Consuls, by the Minister of Interior, (Paris, 17th Pluviose) details the particulars of the plan which it is proposed to adopt, in this attempt to propagate a compleat knowledge of the country so observed, by establishing a reciprocal dependance between the facts of ancient history of a country, those of its modern history, and those which relate to its present or actual state. This collection therefore, according to the last-mentioned report, is intended to comprehend, 1. The description of the monuments, and memoirs on the antiquities. 2. Memoirs on modern Egypt. And 3. The history of the animals, of the minerals, and of the plants. In the first part of the work are to be placed the results of the operations of levelling or surveying which have been made to determine the respective situation of the two seas. The description of the monuments will comprehend the plans of the places where they are situated; views of the landscapes and of the monuments, taken under different aspects; plans of the edifices, elevations, accurate cuts and designs of the architecture, and of the ornaments, and those of the obelisks; memoirs on the antiquities and the designs of the astronomical sculptures; designs of the most interesting bas-reliefs, also designs of engraved stones, medals, inscriptions, and the copies of manuscripts; descriptions of the burial-places of the ancient Egyptians, and particularly of the tombs of the Kings of Thebes; results of the researches made to learn the



construction, and dimensions of the pyramids, and the astronomical situation of those monuments. This collection will likewise contain, under the name of their respective authors, memoirs, designs, and instructive notes connected with the agriculture, the commerce, the arts, and, in general, the civil state of Egypt. The works written on objects of natural history, will be accompanied with designs or paintings which represent those objects. The introductory discourse will add to the interest of this collection, by preserving in it that principle of unity which is so essential to the productions of the arts; it will present a cursory view of the general results of the observations—will particularly announce the respective authors, and the circumstances under which they were made. As this introductory discourse will be, in some measure, a literary history of the expedition to Egypt, and as the author will be expected to imitate the first Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, which exhibit a remarkable model with respect to elegant perspicuity of style in this kind of writing, the choice of the Editor will depend on the suffrages of all those who are essentially concerned in the improvement of the work.

Citizen GEOFFROY, Professor of Zoology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, has lately arrived from Egypt. He has left at Marseilles a number of chests, containing a valuable collection of minerals, of plants, and of birds, which he has collected during his voyage. These are expected shortly to arrive at Paris.

*Literary Intelligence from Sweden.*—As two men of learning, and warm friends and protectors of the arts and sciences, M. VON EHRENHEIM, President of the Chancery, and M. ZIBET, Court-chancellor, are at the head of the Swedish Ministry, we may confidently expect the happiest consequences from their attention to the department of public instruction, the superintendence of which is committed to them by virtue of their office. The King has lately given striking proofs of patronage of the sciences. The academical edifice belonging to the University of Abo, in Finland being too small, and in a ruinous condition; his Majesty has assigned funds for the construction of a new large quadrangular building, which will contain all the schools, consistories, libraries, collections of natural curiosities, &c. The architect, Gjorwell, has given in a plan of it, which has received the royal approbation. The Uni-

versity of Upsala, and the Professors, had, according to the ancient statutes, considerable funds and salaries for the age in which it was established; but they were found very inadequate to the increased expences of modern times. The King has therefore ordered a suitable addition to be made to the salaries of the Professors and inferior officers belonging to the university. In the Palace of Drottningholm, a cabinet of natural curiosities had been formed by Queen Louisa Ulrica, and contained the collections of Hasselquist and Solander, disciples of the great Linné, and of other Swedish naturalists and travellers: this cabinet has been presented by the King to the Stockholm Academy of Sciences. The new keeper of the museum, M. von Quensel, a very worthy and diligent man, is now incorporating it with the naturalistic treasures before belonging to the academy, and is to make a catalogue of the whole, arranged according to a proper classification. The King of Sweden last winter assigned 5000 rix-dollars to defray the expences of measuring a degree of latitude in the northern parts of his kingdom, in order to ascertain the true figure of the earth. Two members of the Academy of Sciences, M. M. OFWERBEM and SWANBERG were appointed to execute this important work. To the lovers of natural history it will be a most agreeable piece of intelligence, that the MSS. left by the Swedish naturalist Löfving, who died in South America in 1756, have been found, and are publishing at Madrid by M. Cavanilles, Director of the Royal Botanic Garden. M. Aurivillius, Librarian to the University of Upsala, is giving us a Catalogue of the Library under his care, and has edited the *eighth* part of the late M. Warmholze's *Bibliotheca Historica Suegotica*. The seven preceding parts were published by M. Gjorwell, the King's Librarian. The MS. of this excellent work, written with the author's own hand, consists of fifteen volumes folio.

In a room belonging to the ancient Academy of Sciences at Paris, there has been lately found a roll of linen, divided into 19 squares, which contain, each of them, a text in Cufive, or ancient Egyptian characters; each square has on the top some figure, supposed to be Egyptian, the explanation of which is probably contained in the writing. The National Institute has given orders to have them engraved and published, under the direction of the Citizens CAMUS and LANGLES, for the sake of such among the literati as

might attempt to decypher this ancient Egyptian writing.

The painters and other artists, residing hitherto at the Louvre, have received orders to quit that palace by the 1st Floreal, or the 21st of April next; this is done for the purpose of giving room to the National Library, which is to be transferred thither, from its present situation. Only the famous painter David is said to be excepted from the general rule. The report, which has lately prevailed, that the decree of the Minister and First Consul, for removing the library, had been countermanded, appears to be altogether groundless.

DIDOT, the elder, is still considered as the first and most elegant printer in Paris. He occupies, at the Louvre, the same place which was formerly occupied by the Royal Printing-office, and has far more commissions for printing than he can readily execute.

MARCHAND's Voyage round the World, beautifully bound, has been sent, by order of the French Government, to the different Sovereigns of Europe, and, among others, to the King of England.

Many of the Manuscripts collected in Egypt, are already arrived at Marseilles, for Paris. The French young gentlemen, that are likewise returned from Egypt, speak and read the Arabic as fluently as the different natives of that country, who have accompanied them to France. It is confidently affirmed and believed at Paris, that certain of the English now or lately in possession of Egypt, have undertaken a journey to the Temple of Jupiter Hammon, in order to ascertain the real situation of that famous ruin, said to be lately discovered by Mr. Brown.

The German Opera House, lately opened at Paris, was soon after shut up. The Italian Opera is much more in the French taste than the German. The beautiful French Idylls of JAUFFRET, translated into German, have lately made their appearance at Paris; the types (very fine German) have been cast on purpose. It is remarked as rather a singular circumstance, that German books should be now printing in the capital of France.

The celebrated Italian poet, Abbate CASTI, who has been a resident of Paris for some time past, is now publishing an original poem, in three volumes, intitled *Gli Animali Parlanti*, or the *Speaking Animals*, price one louis.

Messrs. DU THIEL and GOSSELIN propose to publish shortly a new edition of Strabo, in French, accompanied with

the original Greek text, and emendated agreeably to the MS. now in the National Library.

The Cabinet of Medals at Paris has been augmented during the revolution, by the collection at Rome, formerly belonging to the Pope, and, of late, by several gold medals found between Amiens and Abbeville. These medals reach from Julius Cæsar to Septimus Severus—their number is reckoned to be about 2000.—A great number of them, however, have been either concealed or dispersed among the country-people that found them. As soon as the medals of the above-mentioned Cabinet shall be properly arranged, a catalogue is to be formed of them, by the present curators of that cabinet, Messrs. MILLIN and GOSSELIN. There has been hitherto no catalogue published of this collection, unquestionably the richest in Europe, as it consists of more than 60,000 *numismata*, amongst which are upwards of 3000 gold coins.

The National Institute, in its sitting of the fifth Pluviose, year 10, received the presentations for three places of foreign Associate-members, and for one place of Resident-member, vacant in the Mineralogical Section of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. The following is a list of the candidates, and the number of the votes obtained in the respective classes, by each of them:—For the places of foreign Associate-members, Class of Literature and Fine Arts, Messrs. Heyne, 323 votes; Klopstock, 272; Sheridan, 251. Class of Moral and Political Sciences, Messrs. Rennel, 334; Rumford, 289; Muller, 278. Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Messrs. Maskelyne, 266; Herschell, 246; Priestley, 219.

The Class of Moral and Political Sciences of the National Institute heard with a lively interest, in its sitting of the 27th Nivose, year 10, the reading that Citizen COUTELLE, member of the Committee of Sciences and Arts in Egypt, made of a summary of his journey to Mount Sinai, with Citizen ROZIERES, mineralogist. The long residence of Citizen Coutelle and Le Pere, architects, at the Pyramids, to perform there all the necessary operations for the study of all those monuments, induces a presumption that, in future, we shall have nothing more to wish for, relative to their use, their construction, and their dimensions; we are assured that they have found the precise bases; and that they have measured every thing by the *millimetre*. Several members of this commission

mission are already arrived, with the portfolios and notes, the fruits of three years labour.

In a Memoir read to the Philomathic Society, the 13th Nivôse of the year 10, on a new kind of insect, by Citizen A. WALCKENAER, the author observes, that after having described from nature more than 150 species of spiders, as well indigenous as exotic, he has found that the avicular spiders and those known by the name of miners (*mineuses*) are assimilated in important characters very distinctly pronounced; characters which, at the same time, place them at a distance from all the insects of their genus. He proposes therefore to make a new genus of them, which he considers as one of the most natural that has been introduced, in these latter times, into entomology. He has given it the name of *mygaleus*, from that given by Aristotle to a particular species of spiders, unknown to us at present. The following are the characters which he has assigned to this new genus:—*Genus; mygaleus*; in French, *mygalé*. Two feelers very long, pediform, inserted at the extremity of the jaws.—Mandibles horizontal, curved, pre-eminent.—Jaws cylindrical, formed slanting in the inside.—Lower-lip very small. The following are the principal differences which distinguish the *mygaleus* from other spiders:—In the *mygaleus*, the feelers are almost as big and almost as long as the anterior claws; in spiders, they are much finer and shorter. In the *mygaleus*, the mandibles follow the direction of the corselet, and are placed horizontally; they are curved on the back; in spiders, the mandibles are vertical; in relation to the corselet, they are erect. The nails of the mandibles, in spiders, is received into a cavity which is indented on both sides; the nails of the mandibles, in the *mygaleus*, is received into a cavity which is indented only in the inside, and ciliated, or furnished with long hairs on the outside. In spiders, the eyes almost always occupy the fore-part of the corselet, and often a great part of its two sides; they are, moreover, immediately inserted on this same corselet; on the contrary, in the *mygaleus*, the eyes are placed on an eminence grouped like the Cross of St. Andrew, and only occupy a very small portion of the fore-part of the corselet. The author afterwards gives the habitual characters of the genus *mygaleus*, from which it results that the avicular spiders and the mining spiders are no less similar in their primary characters, such as the position of the eyes, the length of the

feelers, the form and the position of the mandibles and of the jaws, than in their secondary characters, such as the respective length of the claws, the form of the abdomen and of the corselet, and even the hair and the colour. He establishes, however, two different families. The first family:—The *mygaleus* with claws terminated by naked nails, or the mining *mygaleus*. He describes three species of them, two of which are European, and the other is found in the island of Jamaica. Second family:—The *mygaleus*, with claws terminated by nails concealed between the hairs, and whose lower extremity is spongy, or the avicular *mygaleus*. Of these he describes six species, which are found in America, in Asia, in Africa, and in New Holland. He terminates this Memoir by observing, that the *mygaleus* inhabits hot countries, and that no species of them has ever been found in cold countries.

The National Library contains among its manuscripts, a copy of the celebrated inscription of *Ta-Ta*, the most ancient to be found in all the empire of China, and remarkable not only for its high antiquity, but also for the singular form of its characters. This inscription, sent from Pekin by LE PERE AMIOT, confirms the veracity of that which Dr. HAGAR published last year in London, in his magnificent Introduction to Chinese, and which he drew from a Japanese Encyclopædia, written in Chinese characters, and printed in Japan. What is still more interesting is, that this copy contains the explication of every ancient character, made by the most skilful antiquarians of China, in modern Chinese characters, which Dr. Hagar is shortly about to publish, together with the French translation made by Father Amiot.

Citizen BRONGNIART, Director of the National Manufactory of Porcelain, at Sevres, has lately presented to the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the Institut a painting on glass, perfectly executed, and of dimensions far surpassing all that has been hitherto done in this kind. He has shewn the process employed in this operation, and in general, the means made use of in the manufactory of Sevres, to obtain colours which are not to be changed by fire. Among the patterns which he presented, two bouquets of roses painted on porcelain were particularly distinguished; their colours are so well preserved that, although one of them underwent the action of fire, it was impossible to distinguish the slightest alteration, even in the most delicate shades.

The improvements which Citizen Brongniart has introduced into the fabrication of porcelains, and the good taste which prevails in the forms employed by him, are equally remarkable.

A society has been lately formed at Paris, on a large scale, entitled "*Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*;" or, a Society designed to encourage the Efforts of National Industry. The labours of this society, although fixed at Paris as its centre, will embrace the whole extent of the republic, and all the departments will share alike in the benefits which it proposes to distribute. Its objects and intentions are, to collect from all parts discoveries and inventions useful or necessary to the progress of the arts; to bestow annual encouragements, either by prizes, by gratuities; or, lastly, by taking a certain number of subscriptions for such memoirs as shall explain the detail of new inventions; to propagate instruction, either by giving greater publicity to useful discoveries, or by drawing up manuals on different objects of the arts, or by inviting an assemblage of the lights of theory with the results of practice, or, lastly, by constructing at its own charge, and distributing among the public in general, and particularly among the workshops, such machines, instruments, and apparatus, as are frequently lost for want of publicity, or of execution; to direct certain essays and experiments calculated to ascertain the utility of such models as are likely to produce great advantages; to relieve distinguished artists, unfortunately reduced in their circumstances; to collect and unite by new ties of affinity all such as by their situation in life, their taste, and their talents, feel an interest in the progress of the arts, or may successfully contribute to it; and, lastly, to become the centre of similar institutions, which are already desired and called for in the principal manufacturing cities of the republic. To attain the proposed objects, a number of committees will be formed, consisting of men the most enlightened in the knowledge of the arts; these committees will divide among them all the branches of industry; they will be authorized to receive and to examine inventions and discoveries; to propose subjects of prizes; to pronounce on the competition of candidates; and, in a word, to prepare the whole labour. A committee of correspondence will be established to maintain a connection through all the cities of the republic; to collect facts, and disseminate knowledge. A committee of expence will be likewise appointed, consisting of

citizens of established character, for activity and generous philanthropy, to regulate the expenditure of monies, and which will, periodically, give an account of its labours. The minister of the interior has been pleased to offer a place of meeting, for the different departments of this society. It is proposed to have two general meetings in the year. Each member to contribute to it annually not less than thirty-six francs. The minister of the interior, and several members of the National Institute, as well as of other learned societies, have set an example, by subscribing the first for an establishment, all the efforts of which will conduce to the public prosperity, and will be a monument raised by the national spirit to the glory of French industry. This society held a general sitting, in which, after having agreed upon the plan of their organization, they nominated Citizen CHAPTAL, Minister of the Interior, President; and FROCHOT, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, Vice president; they likewise appointed the Committees of Disbursements, of the Mechanical Arts, of the Chemical Arts, of Agriculture, of the Arts relative to Domestic Economy, and of those relative to Commerce.

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[The following Communication came to hand too late to appear in its proper place, and we were unwilling to defer it on account of the interesting nature of its contents.]

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FINDING amongst my astronomical friends as well as in the public in general a very high degree of solicitude respecting the appearance, situation, and other attendant circumstances of the newly-discovered planet, the Ceres Ferdinandia, I think it right to send to your useful Magazine the latest situation amongst the neighbouring stars, that the month will admit; that your readers may be enabled by a common night-glass, or a pocket telescope and a little attention, to ascertain it. If an imaginary line is drawn from the star Theta Leonis, through Beta or the Lion's Tail, and continued to the same distance to the left a little above that termination, a cluster of stars will be seen forming an equilateral triangle; the two western-most stars being of the fourth magnitude, and the other point of the triangle formed by a star of very minute size. This last star forms also a smaller equilateral triangle with two stars of minute size, nearer to it than the larger ones

(of

(of the fourth magnitude). The Ceres, on the fifteenth instant (March) was to the east of the smaller point of the equilateral triangle; I saw it on that evening, and have regularly traced it on the sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, and this evening, the twenty-fifth, when it is arrived between the two western-most stars of the fourth magnitude. By continuing this line, it will be very easily perceived, for several evenings to come.

The Planet appears as large as most of the stars in its neighbourhood. It is calculated to be about half as large as the moon; and to be one third of the distance between Mars and Jupiter from the sun.

It performs its period round the sun in four and a half of our years.

Discovered by M. Piazzi, of Palermo, in Sicily, on the first of January, 1801. It has been named Ceres Ferdinandia, in honour of the Goddess of Corn, the Protectress of Sicily, and the reigning Monarch of that island and Naples.

I have examined this Planet with magnifying powers from forty to one thousand times, but hesitate in asserting, that I can see it with a disc or decisive magnitude, as I can the Georgium Sidus.

42, Conduit-street, I am, Sir,  
Hanover-square, Your's, &c.  
March 25th, 1802. W. WALKER,  
Lecturer on the Eidouranion.

The following is the Right Ascension and Declination of the Planet, by M. Zach, at Gotha, for the Commencement of the next Month; and a Map of the Stars, as described in the foregoing Paper.

					March, 1802.					
		Rt. Ascension in Times.	Rt. Ascension in Degrees.	Declination North.	25	22	21	20	16	15
April	3	12 <sup>h</sup> . 0'. 12"	180°. 3	18°. 6'						
	6	11. 57. 54	179. 29	18. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
	9	55. 45	178. 56	18. 10						
	12	53. 46	178. 26	18. 9						
	15	51. 37	177. 59	18. 5						
	18	50. 20	177. 35	17. 59						


## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

				No. of Cases.					No. of Cases.
TYPHUS	-	-	-	34	Scrophula	-	-	-	8
	Peripneumonia Notha	-	-	4	Ophthalmia	-	-	-	7
Catarrhus	-	-	-	13	Morbi Infantiles	-	-	-	32
Rheumatismus	-	-	-	9	Diarrhœa	-	-	-	19
Tussis cum Dyspnœa	-	-	-	25	Phthisis is by no means a prevalent disease in London, at least among the lower class of its inhabitants. Several instances of it, however, have occurred since the publication of the last report.				
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	-	11					
Hæmoptoe	-	-	-	2	It is not reasonable to believe, that a tubercular affection of the lungs has ever yet been radically cured, or that it ever will be by any future melioration or advancement of the medical art. The remedies, such as digitalis, milk diet, fasting, swinging, living in a cow-house, &c. may alleviate the trouble-				
Dyspepsia	-	-	-	18					
Hypochondriasis	-	-	-	5					
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	7					
Menorrhagia	-	-	-	8					
Fluor Albus	-	-	-	6					
Amenorrhœa	-	-	-	28					
Afcites	-	-	-	2					
Anasarca	-	-	-	7					
Epilepsia	-	-	-	5					
Hysteria	-	-	-	3					

troublesome symptoms of the disease, and retard its progress towards a fatal conclusion; but it is merely because all of them possess in common the property of moderating the rapidity of the circulation, and of deducting from a morbid excess of irritability.

It is not unlikely that the atmosphere of a cow-house, may be of advantage to a phthisical patient from the mildness of its temperature, but still more in consequence of its being in a considerable degree de-oxygenated, by the carbonated and azotic exhalations from the lungs and skin of its vaccine inhabitants.

Diseases of a similar outward appearance, are often confounded as to their cause and essential nature. Pulmonic affections, such as cough, difficulty of breathing, pain and oppression on the breast, with other concomitant symptoms, when they occur in young persons, generally imply a too great susceptibility of the lungs, and of course require a proportionate subtraction of external stimulus. In order to preserve the due state of excitement, the strength of the exciting power ought invariably to be lowered in the same degree, as the constitutional excitability is raised above the proper standard.

In consequence of this circumstance it will be generally found, that in consumptive cases which occur at an early period of life, the aerial contamination of London will prove more wholesome and salutary, than even the pure and virgin breezes of the country. The flame of human life, like that of a common fire, will burn longer, although not so bright, in an air which possesses a small, than in that which is over-charged with a superabundant proportion of its vital ingredient.

On the other hand, the asthma and catarrhs of the advanced in life, being for the most part connected with a reduced excitability, require and are uniformly relieved by a seasonable departure from the metropolis.\* The influence of the air will appear highly important, when we consider that it operates upon us incessantly, without even a momentary intermission; and that it is imbibed not merely by the lungs, but also by every one of

the myriad of mouths that open upon the surface of the body.

A remarkable case has lately occurred of a general eruption and discoloration of the skin, attended with an almost intolerable itching, which, according to the patient's account of it, seems to have originated from a violent shock she received from the sudden and unexpected death of a beloved friend, that was accompanied with circumstances of peculiar horror. She never was affected in a similar manner before, and her present cutaneous disease came on without any other apparent cause, almost immediately after the melancholy event alluded to.

Typhus has once more assumed a very formidable aspect; and threatens, as the summer heat advances, to spread its pestilential influence still more widely among the poor inhabitants of this crowded capital.—This disease has already been so much the subject of observation, that it is scarcely necessary or even possible, to say much more of any importance with regard to it. After the stomach and intestines have been thoroughly cleansed, there can be no doubt that wine and washing are the cardinal remedies. The doses of the former ought to be regulated, in a certain degree, by the constitution and previous habits of the patient. It should, however, be remarked, that this remedy is in general both too scantily and too tardily administered. In fever, the time is so short in which any thing effectual can be done; that it is the incumbent and urgent duty of a physician, to waste not a single instant, in delaying to act with that degree of energy, which is proportionate to the malignant nature of the disease, and to the alarming rapidity of its progress. The fearful and feeble practitioner who lets his patient die, is as much to be censured, as if he had actually *put him to death* by the rashness and extreme violence of his treatment. Between positive and negative murder, there exists no important moral distinction.

With regard to the washing of the patient, the reporter thinks it right to remark, that in a great variety of trials, he has found more benefit and less inconvenience from the application of tepid than of cold water. By tepid, he means water warmed only so far, as not to excite any sensation either of heat or cold. It acts merely as an ablation, which clears the skin of that invisible filth which is calculated not merely to protract and aggravate, but even to induce the existence of fever in the constitution. This, in a still greater degree, must be the case, when, as

\* In these remarks, the author will appear to have adopted, to a certain extent, the theory of the celebrated Brown. However imperfect and unfinished this theory may be in some respects, the division of all the general diseases of the system into *sthenic* and *asthenic*, is so clearly just, as to preclude even the possibility of rational dispute.

In typhus, the perspirable matter is itself contagious, and, of course, if suffered to remain and accumulate, cannot fail to *re-act* upon the patient and thus lengthen the period and augment the danger of the disease.

Tepid water is better adapted than cold, for diminishing heat as well as other febrile symptoms, in proportion as it is more effectual in cleansing the skin, and producing a salutary evaporation from its surface. Hence it is, that in some cases warm abluion proves a more powerful *refrigerant* than cold.

It is not impossible that this remark may excite the same degree of disapprobation and censure, as have fallen to the lot of some others that have occurred in these reports.

In consequence of the freedom with which he has advanced opinions, the result of much reflection and widely ex-

tended observation, the reporter has subjected himself to invectives the most bitter, and to calumnies the most cruel and unjust. To these calumnies and invectives, he will content himself with replying in the words of a manly and spirited writer.

“If I have hazarded any thing new, or contrary to received opinions, it has been from a thorough conviction of its truth, however dangerous to fame and fortune, both which I know are more easily acquired by complying with the world, than attempting to reform it: but it must be somebody equally indifferent to both, as I am, who will venture to tell such truths as are more likely to recoil and hurt the author, than to convince and conciliate the bulk of mankind.”

See Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout and all Chronic Diseases.

East-street, Red Lion-square,

March 25, 1802.

J. R.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

**ARBUTHNOT**, Alex. and Richard Brachen, Philpot lane, London, and Birmingham, merchants. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
**Allen**, Peter, Nantwich, innholder. (Royle, Chester)  
**Anderdon**, John, Church street, Southwark, twine-spinner. (Lowton, Gray's inn)  
**Bakewell**, Rob. Drydges street, Covent garden, coffee-house keeper. (Jennings, Great Shire lane)  
**Beale**, Ralph, Liverpool, grocer. (Williamson, Liverpool)  
**Butler**, Wm. Weldon, linen-draper. (Field Friday street)  
**Bower**, Edward, New Mills Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester)  
**Bottle**, Robert, formerly of Woolwich, excise-officer, afterwards of Warren street, Fitzroy square, late of Great Warner street, Clerkenwell green, driller, &c. (Barnes, Clifford's inn)  
**Bickerton**, Sarah, Great Yarmouth, hosier. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
**Bates**, Thomas, Wellbeck street, auctioneer, &c. (Walthew, Lower Seymour street)  
**Comber**, Richard, Lewes, watchmaker. (Palmer and Pugh, Bartlett's buildings)  
**Collie**, William Leigh, within Penington, corn-dealer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
**Clegg**, Samuel, Joseph, and John Whitby, Liverpool, merchants. (Greaves, Liverpool)  
**Cobb**, John, Wisbeach, St. Peters, in the Isle of Ely, millwright. (Worham and Stephenson, Castle street, Holborn)  
**Coombes**, Ebenezer, St. James's street, rationer. (Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet street)  
**Clegg**, John, and John Price, Watling street, Warehousemen. (Hurst Furnival's inn)  
**Collings**, Henry, and Richard freind Gifford, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucesterhire, skinner and glue-makers. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)  
**Dice**, George, Abington street, shoemaker. (Brown, Little Friday street)  
**Donaldson**, Robert, Liverpool, haberdasher. (Batten and Andie, Temple)  
**Dyer**, Josiah, Wotton-under-edge, spinning machine-maker. Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn  
**Du Bois**, John Frederick, and James (flm, William, John Frederick, and James Du Bois) Alderman's Walk, merchants. (Harman, Wine Office court)  
**Every**, Samuel, Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
**Eme**, John, Sconeyshurst, cotton-spinner. (Edge, Manchester)  
**Foggan**, Robert, Salford, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester)  
**Frazer**, Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer. (Parner and Son, London street)

**Guy**, Richard, Gracechurch street, hatter. (Messrs. Weston, Fenchurch street)  
**Gill**, George, Warrington, merchant. (Blackstock, Temple)  
**Graham**, Launcelot, William and Thomas, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)  
**Green**, John, Cumberland street, Curtain road, butcher. (Wid, Henry's square)  
**Harris**, Henry, Walter row, Lambeth, umbrella-maker. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square)  
**Horsley**, Matthew Coates, formerly of Calcutta, now of Broad street, London, partner with George Gowar and Thomas Gowar, merchants. (Newell, Essex street)  
**Hope**, Henry, Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warford court)  
**Hatchell**, John Westby, Falmouth, warehousfeman. (Carpenter and Guy, New inn)  
**Robert**, John, Warwick street, Golden square, musical instrument-maker. (Frazer, Gray's inn)  
**Hunter**, Peter, Durham, scrivener. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething lane)  
**Harris**, Joseph, Holywell street, Strand, folefman. (Bexwell, George street, Minories, and Keys, James court, Bury street, St. Mary Axe)  
**Howett**, John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter and builder. (Richardson, New inn)  
**Johnson**, Thomas, Ouzé-Fleet, near Howden, Yorkshire. (Huxley, Temple)  
**Johnson**, Joseph, Manchester, merchant. (Chehyre and Walter, Manchester)  
**Keeves**, John, Chandos street, Covent garden. (Johnson, Southampton court, Queen's Square)  
**Kington**, James Duke street, Manchester square, furgeon, &c. (Walthew, Lower Seymour street)  
**Kindon**, John, Bristol, cabinet-maker. (Blandford and Sweet, London)  
**Lyons**, James, Savage gardens, merchant. (Atcheson, Ely place)  
**Like**, Thomas, Old Brompton, Middlesex, builder. (Harvey, Currier street)  
**Lewes**, John, Lower Burgh, Cherley, cotton-spinner. (Wilson, Castle court, Holborn)  
**Mc Garry**, Michael, Bell Wharf, Shadwell, visualuer and shop-keeper. (Beetham, Bourvic street, Fleet street)  
**Milne**, Richard Rochdale, scrivener. (Sykes, New inn)  
**Makery**, William, Lane-end, Stamford, mercer. (Mathews and Good, Gough square)  
**Morris**, William, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackstock, Temple)  
**Mc Kenna**, Gilbert, Liverpool, ironmonger. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
**Maunder**, Robert, Exeter, wine-merchant. (Sykes, New inn)  
**Mills**, John, Macclesfield, hat-manufacturer. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monument yard)  
**Mah**, John, Aylham, Norfolk, merchant. (Townsend, Staples inn)  
**Newton**, Samuel, Manchester, cornfactor. (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester)

Nowlan,

- Nowlan, James. (partner with John Fife, junior) Newcastle-upon-Tyne, soap-maker. (Shelton, Sessions House, London)
- Parquet, Emmanuel. Somer's Town, distiller. (Seymour, Margaret street, Cavendish square)
- Pedlar, Henry, Bath, woollen-draper. (Richardson, New Inn)
- Plett, George, Weaky in Saddleworth, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane)
- Palmer, Worrall, Holbeach, draper, &c. (Mafon, Curfitor street)
- Pierfon, George, Cocker mouth, woollen-manufacturer. (Wardworth, Staples inn)
- Rothwell, John, Nottingham, hofier. (Rider, 123, Fetter lane)
- Ropon, Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
- Ruffell, Edward, Maidstone, hop-merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)
- Sarey, Thomas, Newgate street, linen-draper. (Brown, Little Friday street)
- Simpfon, Joseph, Colchester, brazier. (Sanderfon, Palfgrave place)
- Stewart, Adam, Liverpool, merchant. (Ellames, Liverpool)
- Stockwell, Charles, Shelf, Halifax, scribbling-miller; Cha. Hemmingsway, Leeds, roper; James Haigh, Shelf, farmer; Samuel Stockwell, Halifax, yeoman; John Baker, Leeds, dyer; and John Robertson, Leeds, dyer, (trading under the firm of Stockwell and Co.) (Gleahill, Lotherbury)
- Swainfon, Richard, and John Gardner, Liverpool, grocers. (Blackfrock, Temple)
- Strickland, Thomas, and Swinton, C. Holland, Liverpool, merchants. (Keightley, Liverpool)
- Scott, Charles Elliot, Upper Berkeley street, bookfeller. (Smith and Henderson, Great Prefcott street)
- Twanley, Edw. Swanfca, baker. (Kenderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn)
- Taylor, John, and John Hudson, Bordesley, near Birmingham, factors and locksmiths. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
- Underwood, John, Great Marlbro' street. (Hannum, Piazza Chambers, Covent garden)
- Wallis, John Egkenton, Colchester, merchant. (Sanderfon, Palfgrave place)
- Winton, Philip, Jamaica House, Bermondsey, victualler. (Balfert, Webber row, Blackfriars)
- Wainwright, John, Liverpool, gun-maker. (Blackfrock, Temple)
- Williams, William, Cowbridge, shopkeeper. (Lewes and James, Gray's inn)
- Wallis, James, junior, Bristol, bifcuit-baker. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn)
- Williams, Henry, Crickhowell, Brecon, scrivener. (Jones and Page, Nag's Head court, Grace Church street)
- Wright, William, Manchester, liquor-merchant. (Ellis, Curator street)
- Webb, Charles, Bromsgrove, scrivener. (Neeld and Fladgate, Norfolk street)
- Williamfon, Thomas, Holbeach, grocer. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)
- Webster, Arthur, Belper, Derbyshire, baker. (Lowton, Temple)
- Woodall, Picket Row, Cumberland, hatter. (Pearfon, Staples inn)
- Woodbridge, Stephen, New Brentford, stationer. (Mills, Ely place)
- Williams, Griffith, Tooley street, cheefemonger. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppere, Essex street)
- Worton, Robert, Pincock-mill, miller. (Blackfrock, Temple)
- Yewhole, John, West Monckton, Somersetshire, mealman. (Reeks, Wellclo's square)
- Young, Thomas, Ripon, grocer. (Lodington, Secondaries Office, Temple)
- Cunningham, Wm. Great Prefcott street, wine-merchant, &c. March 23
- Cooke, Samuel, junior, Marlbro', clothier, March 25
- Chanley, Tho. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer, furviving partner of Jonathan Dixon, deceased, April 5
- Clark, Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, April 5
- Court, Charlotte, and Alex. Webster Court, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, merchants, May 4
- Churley, Matthew, Tokenhouse yard, factor, April 30
- Eccles, Tho. and Barnard Tho. Holbrook, Watling street, warehousemen, March 6
- Eglin, Septimus, and Sarah Pepys, Chifwell street, bookfeller, April 24
- Emet, John, Hedder within Aighton, cotton-spinner, April 5
- Friend, John, Bermondsey street, fell-monger, March 23
- Flower, Francis, St. Paul's Church yard, haberdasher, May 1
- Fozard, James, senior, Letitia, and James the younger, Park lane, habie-keeper, April 6
- Farmer, Thomas, Coventry, fadler, April 7
- Franco, Abram, Haim, America square, merchant, April 13
- Green, Wm. Crooked lane, warehouseman, April 3
- Golding, Joseph, Bridport, twine-maker, March 17
- Goodrich, Lemuel, Leicester, hofier, March 19
- Gates, Rich. Saffron hill, baker, May 8
- Galliers, Jane, St. John street, West Smithfield, baker, May 11
- Gadd, Emanuel, Taunton, druggist, April 19
- Hale, Wm. Monmouth, timber-merchant, March 22
- Hughes, Tho. Liverpool, taylor, April 7
- Hoade, Tho. Chertsey, dealer, March 23
- Hillstead, Rich. Horham, victualler, May 4
- Hartfink, John Casper; Julius Hutchinfon, and Wm. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, April 30
- Hopwood, Daniel, Union street, St. Mary le bone, grocer, April 3
- Hall, Edward, Rochester, Taylor, &c. April 30
- Hawley, Francis, Sheffield, distemph, April 14
- Hoade, Thomas, Chertsey, dealer, March 1
- Hoyle, Henry, Ilminster, grocer, &c. April 16
- Ireland, Wm. (Ireland, Calvert, and Co.) Lancaster, merchants, separate estate, March 18
- Ireland, Wm. Nath. Calvert, James Overend, and Corney Tomlinfon, Lancaster, merchants, April 12
- Ireland, Calvert, Overend, and Tomlinfon, Lancaster, merchants, separate estate of Nathaniel Calvert, April 12
- Ireland, Calvert, Overend, and Tomlinfon, Lancaster, merchants, separate estate of Corney Tomlinfon, May 19
- Johnfon, James, parish of St. James, Westminster, brewer, May 1
- Jone, Hannah, Dolgoch, malfer, April 9
- Jacob, Harry and Joseph, Milford, ship-builders, April 13
- Kemble, Samuel, and Walleripens, Norfolk street, merchants, separate estate of Walleripens, March 4
- Kohne, Nicholas, And Boyfon, and John C. Shalch, Bishopgate street, merchants, March 16
- Knowles, James Greenhead, Huddersfield merchant, April 14
- Leever, Armand, Finch lane, merchant, March 13
- Le Legg, Shilda, Torfeca, shoemaker, March 27
- Lavy, Ifrael, Lambeth road, merchant, April 3
- Lamb, Wm. Manchester, druggist, April 12
- Morville, George, Lancaster, merchant, March 15
- Meredith, James, Hereford, linen-draper March 23
- Malcolm, Samuel, Old Broad street, broker, April 3
- Newall, Tho. Duckenfield, cotton-manufacturer, March 12
- Nalder, Francis, Snaresbrook, victualler, March 23
- Newman, Thomas, Exeter Charge, optician, April 3
- Obbins, Silvester, junior, Bolton, carpenter, March 23
- Oldranhawth, Wm. Stafford, shoemaker, April 5
- Perry, Robert, and T. Andrews, George Brewhouse, Hackney, brewers, March 18
- Perreire, Ab. Mendes, and Hermengild Caftellan, Old Bethlem, merchants, March 23
- Partington, James, Fen court, Fenchurch street, merchant, April 3
- Philip, Hambly Robert, Flushing, Cornwall, warehouseman, March 24
- Parfona, Samuel, Manchester, Plumber, &c. April 29
- Randall, Chadd, Liverpool green, coal-merchant, March 30
- Roberts, Henry, Standen, John Roberts, Newport, and Mark Gregory, King's Arms yard, bankers, March 22
- Rackfraw, Joseph, Henley on Thames, grocer, April 3
- Rawfon, John, Leicester, hatter and hofier, March 30
- Routhledge, John and William, Manchester, cotton-spinners, April 14
- Richardfon, Jasper, Carlisle, grocer, April 21
- Royle, Jeremiah, and Thomas Peach, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, April 15
- Shepherd, Tho. Osborne, Dorset, miller, &c. March 16
- Stanfon, Tho. Ironmonger lane, factor, May 1
- Stewart, Wm. Dorchester, hawker, April 3
- Shivers, Tho. Nicholas lane, merchant, June 12
- Shaw, James, Tongewitte Haugh, whitter, April 3
- Smith, Robert, the younger, late of London, merchant, April 3
- Troughton, Edw. and Wm. Carlhalton, taylor, March 27
- Weller, Wm. Waterley, Deptford, miller, May 15
- White, James, and Jonas Fife, junior, Devizes, clothiers, March 25
- Williams, John, Abingdon, carrier, May 1
- Wallis, Robert, Plymouth dock, hatter, April 7
- Williams, Griffith, Centre Gwainely, scrivener, April 3
- Wood, John, Hayhead, Stafford, malfer, April 19
- Walker, James, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, April 20
- Wells, Tho. junior, Robertsbridge, ironworker, April 12
- Wood, Abraham, Scotland yard, victualler, April 10
- Wienbolt, John Birket, Old Swan, merchant, furviving partner of Sarah Wienbolt, April 24
- Yates, Tho. Stockport, partner with Tho. Lewes, late of Manchester, maffin-manufacturers, April 10

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Affdale, Samuel, Blossom street, Spital fields, cooper, March 30
- Aketon, Tho. Nelson, Liverpool, merchant, &c. March 22
- Ahcroft, Wm. Knowley, earthenware-manufacturer, April 5
- Armitage, Rich. New Bond street, ironmonger, April 3
- Atris, Jof. and Wm. Taylor, Oxford, corn-dealers, April 8
- Buddle, Wm. junior, Chimes street, St. Giles's, carpenter, May 10
- Boubyer, Wm. Bristol, malfer, March 29
- Bullivant, Abraham, Solihull, victualler, April 19
- Baumont, Rich. and Stephen Vickerman, Healy Butts, South Crofsland, clothiers, March 24
- Beaumont, Wm. Healy Butts, South Crofsland, clothier, March 24
- Bolus, Tho. Temple, and John Robfon, Crutched-friars, ironfactors, May 10
- Bownefs, Tho. and George Padmore, Wimbledon, calico-printers, May 10
- Baker, Tho. and John Sheridan, Exeter, woollen-drappers, April 17
- Barker, Jonathan, Cannon street, fugar-factor, May, 1
- Bower, Charles, Carey street, scrivener, April 30
- Bowers, Edward, and Arthur Reid, Bedford street, Covent garden, taylor, April 23
- Bride, Wm. and Wm. Storey, Preston, joiners, &c. jointly and feparately, April 6
- Bayley, Wm. Bristol, linen-draper, April 15
- Bewick, John, junior, Monkwearmouth-moore, butcher, April 7
- Clapp, Charles, Exeter, ironmonger, March 15
- Chowles, Charles, North Audley street, upholcer, May 15
- Chambers, Rich. Salford, brewer, March 20



## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In March, 1802.*

## FRANCE.

EUROPE at large seems dissatisfied with many of the late measures of the Chief Consul, particularly his acquisition of the island of Elba from Tuscany, and his election to the Presidency of the Italian Republic; but the dissatisfaction will probably terminate for the present in empty murmurs.

The French Minister of Police, Fouché, has sent a letter to a Prefect of one of the departments (a similar letter in all probability has been sent to every other Prefect) relative to the emigrants. — The strictest vigilance is enforced with respect to them; “and though my instructions upon this subject,” says the Minister, “have always been so precise as to render it unnecessary to add any thing to them at present, it is proved that it is not useless to repeat them.”

The French Government have made uncommon efforts to complete the remainder of the armament, which they have destined to the West Indies. Spain and Holland have been rendered tributary to this important object; and, notwithstanding the different squadrons which have sailed from various ports of France, Spain, and Holland, there is another expedition for Guadaloupe, preparing at Brest, so that the plan for the restoration of order on the other side of the Atlantic is executing with a promptness and vigour which are likely to insure it success.

The French Journals received on the 18th of March contain dispatches from General Leclerc and Admiral Villaret of the 9th of February, with full details respecting the expedition to St. Domingo, where it has been necessary to use force against Toussaint, notwithstanding the supposed understanding between the French Government and the Negro-chief. From these dispatches it appears, that when the squadron arrived off Guadaloupe, they learned the events that had occurred there, and thence the General and Admiral, fearing opposition, concerted measures accordingly. The sailors and troops were separated into three divisions—the first under the orders of Rear-admiral Latouch, to debark at Port-au-prince a corps of the army, the command of which the General in Chief gave to General Rauder; the second to serve under the orders of Captain Magon; to debark at the Bay of Manceville, the division of General Rochambeau, and to second his attack upon Fort

Dauphin; the rest of the naval force, and the forces that General Leclerc had reserved, to the Cape and the neighbouring quarters, the most important points in the colony.

General Rochambeau, on the 2d of February, debarked at Maloniere, and was opposed by a crowd of Blacks, who were however soon dispersed, and the army took possession of Fort Liberty, where they found 150 pieces of cannon; and, among the papers of the place, the orders of Toussaint, to sink all ships that might appear, and to hold out to the last.

On the 1st of February, Leclerc, General in Chief, and the Admiral, with the greatest part of the army and navy, arrived off the battery of Picolet. A cutter approaching it, received the whole force of the battery. A Mulatto, named Sangos, exercising the office of Captain of the Port at the Cape, went, however, on board the Ocean, the Admiral's ship: but, instead of consenting to pilot her into the Cape, he declared that the Black General Christophe had ordered him to acquaint the Commander, that the Whites would be massacred, and the city set on fire, the instant the squadron attempted the harbour, if the French refused to wait the return of a courier, whom he had sent to Toussaint Louverture. The General in Chief, Leclerc, wished to write to Christophe, to inform him of the friendly intentions of the Chief Consul, and to attempt to bring him back to his duty, by explaining what was due to a soldier and a Frenchman. Ensign Lebrun was charged with this delicate mission; the Captain of the Port was kept on board; and the fleet stood off and on. On the 4th, Ensign Lebrun brought back the answer of General Christophe, containing an absolute refusal to receive the army, and a positive resolution to burn the city, in case the French persisted. Christophe had formally declared that he would receive no orders but from Toussaint. A deputation of the inhabitants of the Cape went also on board the French Admiral, begging him to desist, as the city would be otherwise destroyed. In the mean time, the twenty-four hours requested for the answer of Toussaint elapsed, while all private accounts agreed that he was in the city, or at least in the neighbourhood, the invisible spring of all the movements that had taken place. The General in Chief then sent back the deputation, ordering the Mayor to read to

his fellow-citizens the proclamation of the Chief Consul, and explain to them the perfidious intentions of their Chiefs:—Cæsar Telemachus, a Negro, performed that duty with the most heroic courage. From that moment it was necessary to give up all hopes of saving the city. While the debarkation was going on from the frigates, two ships were ordered to present themselves at the entrance of the harbour, to draw upon them the attention of the enemy. A fire of cannon and bombs was immediately opened on these vessels. The approach of night obliged the fleet to retire from the coast, when the reflection from the horizon announced that the city was on fire, and the French troops were obliged the whole night to witness this scene, without being able to lend any assistance. On the following day, the French Admiral, taking advantage of the first breeze, made for the harbour, ordering all the ships to follow him. The forts were abandoned, and the squadron anchored at the Mole without damage. The ships' crews were immediately disembarked. The French troops arrived in time to save the lower parts of the city, other corps of them having taken possession of all the country between the Cape and Fort Dauphin.

At three in the afternoon of the 4th the General reached Port Margot. The disembarkation was effected near that of Limbe. The enemy had one battery, which played upon the French, but they landed without loss. The advanced guard reached the river about two o'clock. General Christophe was posted within half a league of them, at Morne-English; General Hardy, with his division, moved to that point: at half a league on the road to the Cape, he met the incendiaries, who had come to set fire to the settlements. General Leclerc arrived with the advanced guard at the Cape, to put an end to the firing kept up between the troops disembarked and the blacks. The rebels, however, had set fire to the Cape Town by General Christophe's orders. Two expeditions were on their march for Port-de-Paix and the Mole.

The Proclamation of the Chief Consul to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, assures them of their freedom being secured, whatever be their origin, or whatever their colour; states, that all nations have respected the French, that faction had ceased at home; and recommends to them to receive the French as friends and brothers. "The Government (proceeds this document) sends you the Captain General Leclerc: he has brought with him a strong force for protecting you against your enemies

and the enemies of the Republic. If you are told these forces are destined to wrest from you your liberty, answer, the Republic will not permit it to be taken from us."

In the ridiculous letter of Bonaparte to Toussaint, written in the REGAL STYLE, he announces the appointment of his ("our") brother-in-law, Leclerc, as Captain General and Chief Magistrate of the Colony, and assures Toussaint of his ("our") esteem and sense of the eminent services rendered by him to the French people. General Leclerc, notwithstanding the opposition of Toussaint, sent him his children, whom he carried out from France, along with the Chief Consul's letter, and at the same time made known to him that he would take on himself to receive his submission.

The Definitive Treaty, which may be expected soon to arrive at the Court of St. James's, is said, in the official French paper, the *Moniteur*, to have been acceded to by all parties for more than a fortnight, and the delay of the ratification is thrown upon the British Minister. This, with the exception of a few points, may probably have been the case; but we believe that both the French and English Governments have been alike disposed to procrastination; the former, that it may take advantage of the Hanoverian dispute concerning the German indemnities; and the latter, because so great is the change in the power of France since the commencement of the discussion upon the Treaty, that it would seem but equitable that the basis of the Preliminaries should, in some measure, vary also, and in favour of Great Britain. We have asserted, that France has gained a large accession of important territory during the negotiation itself, and has consequently added, in a greater degree, to the danger arising from her gigantic and enormous bulk, than she has ever attained from the conquests of the most splendid campaign of which she can boast.

The Vice-president of the Italian Republic has published a decree, by which the French Calendar is abolished, and the old, or Gregorian, Calendar is restored, "out of respect to the habits of the people, and especially for religious worship."

#### SWITZERLAND.

Authentic intelligence is arrived from Berne, dated the 1st of March, which states, that this Republic has at length another Constitution assigned to it, by which it would appear, *theoretically*, to be more independent of France than heretofore; but its *prædix* yet remains to be proved. Its chief officers are not yet appointed:

pointed: General Thureau is still in the Valais. The following are the leading features of the New Constitution:—The Helvetic Republic is one.—Every Citizen has the right of settling in any Canton of the Republic, and of exercising all the civil and political rights in the same manner as the Citizens of the canton.

Berne is the capital of Helvetia. The Helvetic territory is divided into 21 cantons. The ecclesiastical property in general can be employed only for establishments of religious instruction, or of charity.

There is a Central Administration of the Republic for the exercise of the National Sovereignty, and an Administration of the Cantons. The Administration of the Cantons is composed of a Diet and a Senate. The Diet is formed by the union of Representatives from all the cantons, in the following proportions:—Berne 6, Zurich 2, Lucerne 5, Uri 1, Schwitz 3, Unterwalden 1, Zug 1, Glarus 1, Solleure 2, Fribourg 3, Basle 2, Schaffhausen 1, Appenzel 2, Saint Gall 4, Turgovia 2, Argovia 2, Baden 2, Vaud 4, Grisons 1, Tessin 3, Valais 2—Total 50 Representatives. The Members of the Diet remain five years in office. The Diet is to assemble regularly every year on the 1st of March. It shall be extraordinarily convoked by the Senate when the majority of the cantons require it, or when itself shall judge that measure necessary. The President of the Diet shall be the Landamtman who is not in office. He has a casting vote, in case the votes shall be equally divided. A deputation of four Members from the Senate shall assist at the Diet, and shall take part in its deliberations, but without having a right to vote.

The Senate is composed of two Landamtman, two Stadtholders or Lieutenants, and twenty-six Counsellors. Each canton must have at least one Member in it. The Senate forms the projects of laws and regulations, and submits them to the sanction of the cantons. The two Landamtman and their Lieutenants have the direction of foreign affairs. The Senate names and recalls diplomatic agents, on a proposition from the Landamtman. The Landamtman in office is to receive a salary of 16,000 livres, Swiss currency; the second Landamtman, his two Lieutenants, and the Members of the Petty Council, 6000 livres; those of the Senate 4000. The Senate may adjourn for three months. During this interval the Petty Council exercises the executive power.

#### WEST INDIES.

For intelligence from St. Domingo see the article France.

Let our West India planters, slave-traders, merchants, and all those who have so long and so obstinately supported the traffic in the flesh and blood of their fellow-men, read the awful intelligence from St. Domingo, and tremble! Although the whites may again be partially successful; yet, from the frequent and vigorous risings of insulted humanity, in the persons of the blacks, it is not improbable that destruction ere long will overwhelm those, whose hearts have been so completely steeled against every principle of justice and mercy, and who appear to have adopted the maxim of the Chief Consul for their motto.—“Where slavery has been established, it shall remain established.”

#### TURKEY.

Authentic intelligence has arrived from Constantinople, dated the 25th of January, announcing from the last letters from Alexandria, that the English troops continued to occupy that place; their Commandant having strictly forbidden any vessel from leaving the port, and Turkish ships were also forbidden to enter it.

The murder of the Pacha of Belgrade has made a great impression on the Sultan, and several Councils of State have been held in consequence. It is now confidently said, that an army of 60,000 men will march immediately against Pashwan Oglou, and the insurgents in Belgrade. Whether the Captain Pacha will command this army is, as yet, uncertain.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The bustle of hostile preparations is still continued; a new press has commenced on the Thames, as well as in several of our sea-ports; a number of ships ordered to be paid off have received counter directions; and others, which were only on the stocks, are completing with all expedition. Marquis Cornwallis has certainly been instructed to demand an instantaneous and categorical answer as to the chief points in dispute, and to quit the seat of negotiation in case of no reply, or a manifest intention to delay the signature of the Definitive Treaty any longer. In the actual circumstances of the times all this is highly commendable, and we have no doubt will be productive of a happy issue, for an immediate ratification will be the consequence; the imbecility of every party, and on this the whole of our hopes depend, must prevent the renewal of hostilities.

Prussia has delivered an answer to the Elector of Hanover, upon the subject of the indemnities. His Prussian Majesty adheres to his former principles of carrying

rying into execution the plan of indemnifications, by means of secularizations. He seems by no means inclined to accede to the claims made in the Hanoverian note, and hints, that "to carry the proposed plan into execution, without delay, is of the utmost importance to the tranquillity and safety of the empire; but that this can never be done, if obstacles to it are continually produced by particular claims and pretensions to ecclesiastical territories, as it is well known that scarcely any territory exists in Germany to which such claims may not be made, the protracted discussion of which may occasion the most serious inquiry to the Empire in general."

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament has been as follows:—On the 17th of February the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the several accounts presented to the House by him, pursuant to his Majesty's Civil List, and that they do report as appears to them. Mr. Sutton (Attorney General to the Prince of Wales) observed, that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were vested in the Prince of Wales, from the moment of his birth. He stated, that the accumulation during the minority of the Prince, namely, from 1761 to 1783, would have amounted to 400,000*l*. The expence incurred for the education of his Royal Highness might be estimated at 100,000*l*. leaving a surplus of 300,000*l*. which, if vested in the funds would, at this day, amount to little short of 700,000*l*. The learned Gentleman concluded by expressing a wish, that this subject should be submitted to the investigation of the House. Mr. Fox said, that with respect to the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, he agreed almost with every word connected with the subject, uttered by the Hon. Gentleman. He differed, however, from the Learned Gentleman in one particular. If his Royal Highness had a considerable claim on the public, he thought that it should be brought before the House of Commons, to decide the matter finally.

Mr. Pitt said, in the present state of the business it was not his intention to say more than a few words. The question had been stated with great propriety and ability by the Learned Member (Mr. Sutton) and it certainly became both the honour and justice of the House to put it in a state of inquiry. Mr. J. Nicols spoke in favour of the claims of the Prince of Wales. After which the Select Committee was appointed.

The Sheriffs of London, on the 18th

of February, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common council, praying that a regular market might be established for the sale of coals, for the purpose of preventing that monopoly and combination which at present enhance the price. The Petition was referred to a Select Committee. The same day the 2,000,000*l*. Loan Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Sir W. Elford, on the 22d of February, moved for an Account of the Duties paid on Printed Books imported during the last two years. The Bill to enlarge the Powers of the Lords Act was read a second time; and on the question for its committal being put, Mr. Nicholls said, that the Bill, if passed, would effect a change in the law of which many Gentlemen could scarcely have an idea.

The Committee of Supply was postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. W. Bootle, on the next day, gave notice of a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to compel parish officers to keep registers of parish children put out apprentices.—Col. Wood gave notice of a Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Qualifications of Persons holding Offices in Ireland.—In answer to a Question from Dr. Lawrence, Lord Hawkesbury said, his Majesty's Ministers had received, from the Court of Denmark the Ratification of the Treaty between this country and Russia.

Mr. Tierney, on the 26th of February, presented a Petition from a set of persons calling themselves *German Jews*, residing in the City of London. It stated that their number had greatly increased within the last fifty years, that their poor, now become numerous, were prevented, by the tenets of their religion, from enjoying the benefits of parochial relief to which they were entitled. The Petition, therefore, concluded with praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Petitioners to tax themselves for the purpose of raising a fund for the support of their own poor. Ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a Petition from Dr. Smith, praying a compensation for his discovery of a successful preventive in cases of contagious diseases. The Petition was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Burton stated, that many lives were lost in a storm, in the year 1789, at the mouth of the Tyne, and a proposal was made by the people of South Shields for a model of a life-boat. A ship-builder at Durham invented a model, which was adopted, and according to which the life-boats now used at Scarborough, Lowestoft,

toffe, and other places on the coast, were built. He had a Petition from that person, praying a compensation, as the discovery was not of that kind which could reward him by the sale. The Petition was referred to a Select Committee.

On Friday, the 26th of February, being the last day for receiving private petitions, the House met at an early hour, when a variety of applications of a local nature were brought forward. Mr. Calcraft, in the absence of Mr. Lefevre, moved, that the Booksellers and Printers' Petition be referred to a Committee, which was accordingly ordered. Mr. Vansittart moved for the Annual Account of the Increase or Diminution of the Salaries in all the different Public Offices, for the Year 1801—also ordered.

On the 1st day of March the Secretary at War withdrew the Army Estimates, in consequence of some irregularity contained therein, and obtained leave to present other estimates in their place. He then moved for an Estimate of the Expences of the Army Service, including the troops in guard and garrisons, and those in the plantations and colonies, and also the expences of the barrack department and foreign corps in the service of Great Britain, from March 25, 1802, to the end of the year.

Mr. Dickenson gave notice of a Motion on Thursday, for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Act suspending the Penalties of Non-resident Clergy. The Bill for making perpetual the Act allowing a Drawback on Rum, used as Stores in Merchant-vessels, and other articles, was read a third time and passed.

The next day the Secretary at War presented the Army Estimates, in the place of those which had been withdrawn. He said it was usual, at the commencement of a Session, to lay before the House the Army Estimates, preparatory to the several sums being voted for the service of the current year, but this year the custom had been departed from, and the Estimates for three months only had been granted. In the Committee of Supply he should bring forward a Motion founded on the Estimates now on the table.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the 25th and 41st of his present Majesty, Mr. Vansittart moved the following resolutions:—"That it was the opinion of the Committee, that the duty payable on cinnamon imported by the India Company, and on cassia, should cease and determine, that the duty on cinnamon (which had been heretofore 3s. per lb.) should be reduced to 1s. 6d. and that

the duty on cassia be raised from 4d. a lb. to 1s. These resolutions, among others, were agreed to.

On the 3d of March the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the Secretary at War proceeded to state, that the estimates now before the Committee were calculated for two months, and related only to certain particular branches of the service, being precisely on the same scale as those already voted; he should, therefore, in the first place, state to the House the number of the forces that would be asked to be kept up; and secondly, the expence that would be incurred. The total amount of the forces he estimated at 203,237 men. The total of the expence for the said term of two months, at 1,270,000l. On the Motion being put accordingly, for the first of the resolutions, viz. for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, from March 25th to May 25th, 1802, of 61,126 men. Mr. Elliot said, he should not feel himself justified in giving the present Motion his unqualified support, if he did not assign his reasons for so doing. A succession of events had occurred, since the discussion on the Preliminaries of Peace, alarming to this country, and menacing to the liberties of the world. He thought it necessary, at a crisis like the present, to cast off that prescription which Ministers would wish to impose on others, that, because they voted with them on the Preliminaries, they should still continue to give them their support. He opposed the Preliminaries, but he bowed with submission to the decision of the House—yet he still retained his former opinion. Experience proved to him that the Noble Lord (Hawkesbury), when he affixed his name to the Preliminaries, had sealed the glory of his country. In the present state of affairs he thought a war-establishment necessary, and should therefore vote for the Motion.

Lord Hawkesbury said, however apposite the Hon. Member's observations might be on other occasions, yet they were rather ill-timed at present. With respect to what the Hon. Gentleman had advanced personally towards his Lordship, he must assert, that he could not regret the part he had taken in the business—it was for the interest of the country, and for the general welfare of Europe.—Mr. Windham said, he should not be induced to rise, if it was not for what had fallen from the Noble Lord, as the speech of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Elliot) required no elucidation. He wished to know, if nothing had happened, since the Preliminaries had been

been signed, to place the country in the most awkward situation; and would the Noble Lord say, if the basis of the negotiation was changed, were those obliged to support it who voted for the Preliminaries? The events which had taken place had totally changed the nature of the Preliminaries. The tone and temper on which France acted, was for the purpose, he contended, of subverting and overturning this country. He conceived the situation of the country to be dreadful; there was an apathy and blindness that foreboded every thing discouraging. Every country on the Continent was at the mercy of France—her object was universal empire. The following members bore a share in the debate:—Mr. Cornwallis defended the Ministers; Mr. Baker, Lord Castlereagh, Dr. Lawrence supported the arguments adduced by Mr. Elliot and Mr. Windham, to whom the Attorney-general replied. The question was then put and carried, and the sums voted:—309,577*l.* for defraying the expence of 61,000 men for guards and garrisons in Great Britain; 423,000*l.* for 120,000 men for ditto in Ireland; 386,651*l.* for the plantations; 6,351*l.* for East India recruits; 41,189*l.* for fencibles in Great Britain; 34,013 for ditto in Ireland; 99,064*l.* for barracks in Great Britain; 59,307*l.* for foreign corps. The House then resolved itself into a committee of ways and means; and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, voted the sum of 1,000,000*l.* to his Majesty by loan in exchequer bills. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the account of the amount of pensions granted by his Majesty since the year 1786, which was ordered to be referred to the select committee on the civil list. Mr. Dickenson, the next day, moved for leave to bring in a bill for farther continuing the act passed last session respecting the non-residence of the clergy. In the committee it was his intention to move that the further continuance be limited to two or three months. Leave was accordingly given to bring in the bill. The report of the committee of the army estimates being brought up, Mr. Robson, after some observations, launched out into desultory matter on the different items, when he was called to order by the Speaker; but he proceeded, and observed that the country was completely drained of cash, as he had it from good authority, that Government *refused to pay one of its own acceptances*. The Speaker again interposed, and said that such a reflection was highly disorderly. A warm altercation ensued between Mr. Alexander, the Secretary at War, and

Mr. Robson (who declared the bill alluded to had been presented to the Sick and Hurt Office), and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; when the latter observed, that he had learned since he came into the House that a bill had been presented for the paltry sum of 19*l.* 7*s.* but, through some unfortunate mistake, was perhaps not paid. Mr. Robson said the smallness of the sum rendered the matter the more deserving of notice. After a desultory conversation, in which Dr. Lawrence and other members spoke, the Chancellor pledged himself, that he should bring the business before Parliament. The report was then agreed to, and the House, after disposing of the orders of the day, adjourned. The 5th of March, the American Treaty was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

The 8th of March, the non-residence penalty bill, the mutiny bill, and the bill for raising one million by exchequer bills, were read a second time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday he should move for a committee to consider the state of the corn-trade. The Right Hon. Gentleman then said, that, though he was not perfectly regular, he should take occasion to advert to an occurrence that had taken place on Thursday last. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robson) had charged the Government of the Country with insolvency. He said, that bills had been dishonoured at the public offices. On enquiry, it turned out, that the use of the plural number was wrong, and that this mighty charge amounted to no more than one bill for 19*l.* at the office of the Sick and hurt; but the non-payment of this arose not from inability to pay. It was an object at the Treasury not to suffer large sums to accumulate at the public offices, and therefore they might fall short; and he challenged any one to say, that notice of the demand had been made at the Treasury. Mr. Martin thought the smallness of the sum was no excuse, if, instead of 19*l.* it had been only 4*s.* or a very large sum; the bill in question was paid to the house in which he was concerned in the way of business; he knew nothing more of the affair. Mr. Robson, in consequence of what had passed on Thursday, thought it a justice to himself to make a matter, which he then incidently mentioned, the subject of a particular motion. The next day, after some further conversation, turning chiefly as to whether Mr. Robson made use of the word "insolvency," a division took place. For the motion for passing to the order of the day seventy-nine, against it two. The House

having

having resolved itself into a committee of supply on the 10th of March, the following votes were passed, viz. that towards the support of 130,000 men for the navy, for two lunar months, ending the 26th of May, 1802; the following sums be voted to his Majesty, viz. for wages 481,000*l.*; for victualling expences 494,000*l.*; for wear and tear of ships 780,000*l.*; for ordnance for the sea-service 63,000*l.* The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee of supply on the 12th of March, Mr. Elliott moved, that the sum of 140,400*l.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the expences of the extraordinary services of the navy for two months. After a few words from Mr. Robson and Mr. Jones, the motion was put and agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 15th of March, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the state of the corn-trade between Great Britain and Ireland. By the existing laws for regulating the corn-trade, the lowest exportation prices were fixed as follow, viz. the lowest exportation prices of wheat 45*s.* per quarter; rice and barley 33*s.*; oats 15*s.* 9*d.* Were Ireland even still a separate kingdom, it would in that case be expedient to alter these regulations, but being now united with us, it became indispensably necessary. He thought it was highly proper, that the export prices should be raised, at least, to the same amount as those prices stood with respect to foreign markets: Mr. Foster, Sir William Pulteney, Mr. Wilberforce, and Lord Hawke-

bury, all spoke in favour of the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the 16th of March, Mr. Simeon brought up the bill for more effectually distinguishing and relieving the industrious poor; for controlling the accounts of overseers, and for the better preserving the lives of adjudged bastards. Mr. Sutton gave notice, that he should, on the 23*d.*, submit a motion to the House respecting the claims of the Prince of Wales to the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Fox, on the same day, rose, and, after a pause, in which he appeared to be much agitated, addressed the House in a most affecting and matchless speech, to which we have given place in another part of this Magazine. After he had finished the eulogy of his departed friend, he moved that a new writ should be issued for the Borough of Tavistock, in the room of Lord John Russell, now Duke of Bedford—No speech in Parliament ever more deeply affected those who heard it, and the public at large.

The Livery of London have unanimously determined on a spirited petition against the INCOME TAX; and their example will doubtless be universally followed through the country. At a very numerous Common-hall, a string of excellent resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. Travers and Waithman, and carried with shouts of approbation, mixed with the strongest detestation of the party, in whom this and other odious measures have originated.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

Six deputies have lately arrived in London, from Malta, bringing a Memorial, the object of which is to solicit his Britannic Majesty to retain possession of that island. The deputies are, the Marquis Testaferrata, of a very noble family, Grandee of Spain; Lieutenant Governor Castagna, deputy of the two cities of Bormolo and Seaglia; M. Cachia for Ziftura, all in Malta; M. Mulia, Lieutenant Governor and First Senator of Gozo, an adjacent island; and two Maltese priests. The Memorial has been laid before Government; but nothing has yet transpired as to the result. The deputies dined lately with General Pigot, at his house in Hertford-street.

Total amount of the receipts of the Treasury in Ireland, for the year ending the fifth of January, 9,435,896*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* of which the permanent revenue amounted to 2,134,253*l.* and the stamp duties to 86,044*l.* Among the charges of issues, or expenditure

for the same period is, for the Civil List 161,873*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Pensions 113,765*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* Military purposes 3,907,674*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

In consequence of the very injurious monopoly of coals, which has so long obtained in this metropolis, application has been lately made to Parliament for permission to institute a public market, for the sale of that very important article of consumption.

Account of the duties paid, for the last two years, on all printed books imported into this kingdom, distinguishing between those bound, and those not bound:

	Books bound.			Books not bound.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Year 1800	41	6	11	1734	8	0
Three quarters ending Oct. 10 1801.	1217	2	7	1910	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

This account cannot be made up to a later period than the 10th of October, 1801; the Inspector General not being in possession of all

all the necessary documents from the Out-ports, for the last quarter of that year.

The society for promoting Christian knowledge, distributed in the course of the year 1800, 7000 bibles; 9984 New Testaments and Psalters; 10740 Common Prayer books; 14502 other bound books; and 95,238 small tracts, in all 137,554 books. The annual subscriptions last year amounted to the sum of 2029.

It appears from the Distribution paper of the expenditure of last year, lately laid before the House of Commons, that a charge of 144,611l. 2s. has been paid for the purchase of one third of the Duke of Richmond's annuity, granted by the public in lieu of his twelve pence a chaldron on coals.

There are, at present, in the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, 16 male and nine female pupils, employed either in spinning of flax, or in the manufacture of baskets, fash cord and clothes-lines, with a machine of a peculiar construction, expressly adapted to blind persons; at which last employment some are capable of earning from four shillings to six shillings per week. The above articles are sold at the School for the benefit of the institution. There are, it seems, at present, accommodations for four more male, and one female, pupil.

The following is an accurate statement of the deals imported from St. Petersburg, in the year 1801:

	Pieces.	Stand. bunds.
To London - - -	365,327	6080
Other English ports	780,414	13,006
Leith - - -	38,097	634
Other Scotch ports -	136,532	2275

The exportation of deals is allowed only in the old proportion of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  standard hundred white wood, to 1000 peods, or nearly 16 tons iron.

*Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1802.*

Bedfordshire.—John Higgins, the younger, of Turvey, esq.

Berkshire.—The Hon. Thomas Windfor, of Braywick.

Bucks.—James Oldham Oldham, of Miffielden Abbey, esq.

Camb. and Hunt'gh.—Thomas Aveling, of Whittlesea, esq.

Cheshire.—Laurence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, esq.

Cumberland.—Edward Hasell, of Dalemain, esq.

Derbysh.—Thos. Princep, of Croxall, esq.

Devonshire.—Sir John Davie, of Creedy, bart.

Dorsetshire.—Edmund Morton Pleydell, of Whatcombe, esq.

Essex.—Rob. Raikes, of Great Ilford, esq.

Gloucestershire.—Jas. Musgrave, of Barnley Park.

Herefordshire.—Edward Bolton Clive, of Treville, esq.

Hertfordshire.—Jacob Bofanquet, of Broxborn Park, esq.

Kent.—Thomas Godfrey, of Ash, esq.

Leicestershire.—John Pares, of the Newark, esq.

Lincolnsh.—Henry Dalton, of Naith, esq.

Lancashire.—Robert Gregge Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall, esq.

Monmouthshire.—Thomas Morgan, of the Hill, esq.

Norfolk.—Robert Wilton, of Didlington.

Northamptonshire.—Robert Cary Elwes, of Great Billing, esq.

Northumberland.—Charles William Bigge, of Benton House, esq.

Nottinghamshire.—Robert Lowe, of Oxtou.

Oxfordshire.—Thomas Toovey, of Nettlebed, esq.

Rutlandshire.—William Gilson, of Burleigh, esq.

Shropshire.—Thomas Harries, of Cruckton, esq. in the room of William Ferriday, of Dawla Parva, esq.

Somersetshire.—Benjamin Greenhill, of Stone Easton, esq.

Staffordshire.—Robert Parker, of Park Hall, esq.

Southampton.—Sir Edward Hulse, of Breamore, bart.

Suffolk.—Thomas Cockfedge, of Bury St. Edmund's, esq.

Surrey.—Edward Pippin, of Walton-Lodge.

Suffex.—Sir William Ashburnham, of Broomham, bart.

Warwickshire.—Heneage Legg, of Aston.

Wiltshire.—Sir Andrew Baynton, of Spyepark, bart.

Worcestershire.—Thomas Newnham, of Broadwas, bart.

Yorkshire.—Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby-Manor, bart.

#### SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen.—Thomas Owen, of Glasfoul, esq.

Pembrokeshire.—Hugh Stokes, of Hubberston, esq.

Cardiganshire.—David Davies, of Glan-yr-Occas, esq.

Glamorganshire.—Richard Mansell Phillips, of Sketty-Hall, esq.

Brecon.—Joseph Sparkes, of Pennyworlod.

Radnor.—John Sherburne, of Llandrindod.

#### NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon.—Robert William Wynne, of Llannerch, esq.

Anglesea.—William Bulkeley Hughes, of Brynnda, esq.

Merioneth.—John Meredith Mostyn, of Clegir, esq.

Montgomery.—Pryce Jones, of Cofronidd.

Denbigh.—Daniel Leo, of Llannerch Park.

Flint.—Sir Stephen Glynnne, of Broadlane, bart.

*Sheriff appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council for the Year 1802.*

County of Cornwall.—Thomas Carlyon, of Tregerhan, esq.

*Married: ]*



*Married.*] H. A. Barry, esq. of Soho-square, to Miss Fairfield, of Berner's-street.

Mr. J. Breach, to Miss S. Ellis, both of Aldgate.

At Kensington Church, Mark Dyer, esq. late of the island of Tortola, in the West Indies, to Mrs. Hamer, widow of the late J. Hamer, esq. of Demerara.

Mr. Heath, of the Crescent, Blackfriars, to Miss Weaver, only daughter of R. Weaver, esq. of Witherley, Leicestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Rippon, rector of Hitchin, Herts, and chaplain to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, to Miss Fearn, of Kensington Palace.

At Pancras, Captain S. M. Sears, of the 9th regiment of foot, son of the late Colonel Sears, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss E. Stable, of Kentish Town.

In Marybone, G. D. Ferry, esq. to Lady Jane Halliday, relict of H. Halliday, esq. and sister to the Earl of Dysart.

At Deptford, Mr. W. Brown, jun. stock-broker, to Miss Sparke, daughter of the late Mr. J. Sparke, of the Bank of England.

At Clapham, P. Dorville, esq. Captain of the regiment of Royal Dragoons, to Miss Duvars.

Mr. Franks, of Carey-street, to Miss Gaunt, of Welbeck-street, only child of the Rev. J. Gaunt, D.D. late of Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire.

R. Webb, esq. of Pall Mall, to Mrs. H. White, of Plashett, Essex.

At Woolwich, Lieut. J. Clofe, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Douglass, daughter of Colonel Douglass.

Captain J. Jones, of the West Middlesex Militia, to Miss Coleman, of the parish of Covent Garden.

At Marybone Church, T. Hill, esq. of the island of Montserrat, to Miss E. Trant, youngest daughter of the late D. H. Trant, esq.

Mr. R. C. Mackenzie, merchant, of King's Arms-yard, to Miss Piper, second daughter of the late J. Piper, esq. of Colyton House, Devon.

J. Jopson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Reynolds, only child of J. Reynolds, esq. of Paper Buildings, in the Temple.

D. Ashburnham, esq. third son of Sir W. Ashburnham, bart. of Broomham, Sussex, to Mrs. Bancroft, widow of S. F. Bancroft, esq.

Mr. E. Haley, of Long Acre, to Miss A. Abbott, late of New Bond-street.

J. Webb, esq. of Somer's Town, to Miss M. Taylor, of Great Cumberland-street, Oxford-street.

J. D'Israeli, esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Baleir, of Billiter-square.

*Died.*] In his 48th year, the Right Hon. Earl Fauconberg, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire. The earldom becomes extinct; but the titles of viscount and baron Fauconberg devolve on Rowland Bellafyse, esq. His lord-

ship died in a fit of apoplexy, with which he was seized, while taking a walk in the New-road, Mary-le-bonne.

Of an accidental death, Mr. Jolliffe, M. P. for Petersfield, Hants. Mr. Jolliffe had been for a long time previously employed in inspecting his improvements on his estate at Merstham, in Surrey. Going into a field adjoining the house, where a number of labourers were employed in digging, and whilst walking, not observing a pit near, he fell in, and unfortunately broke the spine of his back, and fractured his skull in several places. He lay a short time in that situation; but assistance being near, he was conveyed to his house; where, after languishing in extreme torture, two or three days, he expired.

At Goswell House, London, aged 67, the Rev. J. Baines, universally beloved and respected as a man who possessed a benevolent heart, and as a good Christian. He was many years a resident in India.

At South Lambeth, in his 72d year, T. Daniel, esq.

At his house in St. James's-street, Joseph Naffey, esq. apothecary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

By the breaking of a blood-vessel, Mr. Long, attorney, of Grays Inn-road.

T. Jeas, esq. chief teller of the Bank of England.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, wine merchant, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

In York-buildings, New-road, Marybone, Mrs. C. M. Northey, wife of J. M. Northey, esq. captain in the royal navy.

R. Gimbert, esq. of Piccadilly.

The Rev. C. Lufcombe, of Bread-street.

Mrs. Lorkin, widow, of St. John's street.

At Wade's Mill, Herts, the Lady of J. Buller, esq. of Morval, in Cornwall, the youngest daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

At South Mims, in his 55th year, W. Adams, esq.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Devall, wife of R. Devall, esq.

At Greenwich, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Powis, brewer.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Steers, wife of J. Steers, esq.

In his 27th year, Mr. H. H. Capel, of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

At Croydon, Mrs. Baratty.

Mrs. Ford, of Smithfield Bars.

In his 50th year, T. Bullock, esq. a gentleman well known upon the Turf.

Miss Waddington, only daughter of S. F. Waddington, esq.

At Richmond, Lady Musgrave, relict of the late Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

Mrs. Rideing, sister to Sir R. Perryn, bart. In his 48th year, J. Parkinson, esq. of Lime-street-square.

Mrs. Williams, of Sloane-street.

At Chelsea, aged 35, Mr. Dalton.

Colonel Count Sutton Clanard.

At her house, in Grosvenor-square, Miss Wilkes,

Wilkes, daughter of the late celebrated John Wilkes, esq.

In Tufton-street, aged 57, Mr. T. Wapshott, builder.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, Miss M. C. Andrews, daughter of Mr. Andrews, surgeon.

In Warwick-street, Golden-square, Mrs. Davids, relict of C. Davids, esq. late of Brecon, South Wales.

At Bromley, in her 16th year, Miss Knolman, eldest daughter of H. W. Knolman, esq. of Espquene.

A. Peatt, esq. of Philpot-lane.

Mr. Moore, of Leopard's-court, Leather-lane.

At Battersea, C. Rippon, esq.

In his 21st year, Mr. Jones, jun. of Berkeley-square.

At her house, in Sion-row, Twickenham, aged 73, Mrs. A. Rosbee.

At Kennington, Miss Montefiore. Her death was occasioned by her dress having accidentally caught fire.

At Footing, Lieut. Col. Rice, of the Royal Navy.

On the 16th of March, of a typhus fever, in the 28th year of his age, Thomas Archibald Murray, M. D. of Greville-street, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the Public Dispensary in Carey-street, and Physician to the Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fevers in the Metropolis. Dr. Murray was very early educated to medicine, under the able instruction of his father, the late Dr. John Murray, an eminent physician at Norwich. After a residence of three years at Edinburgh, he took his degree there in 1796, and then settled in Norwich. In January 1800, he removed to London, and was elected Physician to the Public Dispensary. His practice in this extensive charity, gave him, in common with many others of the same profession, ample opportunities of observing the evils resulting from the crowded state of the dwellings of the poor, in cases of contagious disease: and after a minute investigation of the subject, he wrote "Remarks on the Situation of the Poor in the Metropolis, as contributing to the Progress of Contagious Diseases, with a Plan for Houses of Recovery." This was soon after published under the auspices of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor; and an institution upon the plan recommended in this publication has been since established, to which Dr. Murray was chosen physician. The attainments of this excellent man were many and varied. To delineate his character would be to enumerate every virtue which can adorn the individual, or render service to the community. For consummate skill in his profession, and a benevolence, active, pure, and extensive, he will long be remembered. To this last divine principle is his premature death to be attributed. His professional duties led him into the recesses of accumulated poverty, despair, and disease. His exertions

there to restore to health the unfortunate beings committed to his care, and his anxious, tender, and unremitting attendance upon them undermined a constitution naturally delicate, and at length, in one of these wretched habitations, he received the contagion which proved fatal to him. The deep and heartfelt regret occasioned by his loss is not merely that of consanguinity or of partial friendship: his talents and the simplicity, yet polished urbanity of his manners, placed him near the hearts of a large circle of the learned and the good.

On the 25th of February, Isaac Thompson, esq. of Cross-lane, St. Mary-hill, and Hackney. To record the death of such a man, without remark, would be an example of degeneracy, which we are unwilling to ascribe to the present times. It is true, that the great events which we have been called to witness, have inclined us too much of late to attend to the brilliant and dazzling in characters of great but malignant energy, to allow to private and modest merit its due praise. Individuals who have had influence on the fate of empires, have exclusively attracted notice; whilst those who have made happy a family, or small social circle, have been unobserved. But, when the effects of public intoxication shall have passed away, the ever operating, beneficent, and purifying virtues of private and unassuming men, will be regarded as alone worthy of admiration. Mr. Thompson was born at Stanger, in Cumberland, where his family enjoyed a small estate by inheritance. He came to London in early life, and, by close attention to business, greatly increased his fortune, which enabled him to display benevolent feelings in beneficent acts. Having never been married, he adopted the seven children of his younger brother, to whom the accidents of life had not afforded the same means of advancing his fortune; and, after giving all of them a good, and some of them a liberal education, he took them into his own house, and treated them in all respects as if they had been his own children. Although his attention to business was exact, his mind was not of a character to confine itself to mercantile operations. On the subjects most interesting to the human mind, he had thought deeply and read much. Moral philosophy, metaphysics, and religion, he had studied attentively; and had adopted in the former the system of Locke and Hartley, and in the latter, that form of Christianity which has been so ably defended by Lardner and Lindsey. His parents were Dissenters, and worshipped amongst the Calvinists: Mr. Thompson finally worshipped amongst the Unitarians, whose system, at once so congenial to the feelings of benevolence, and the dictates of good sense, he embraced with earnestness but defended with candour. He was anxious to find that true, which every good man must wish to be true. During the three last years of his life, the vigour of his faculties

ties was evidently declining, and, at last, death was the consequence of a very tedious illness, which was, however, not without effect; for it afforded to his nephews and nieces an opportunity of evincing, by their unwearied and anxious attentions, that they were not unworthy of such a relative. The writer of this paragraph, affectionately attached to the memory of a man, who never seemed to live a moment to himself, records his virtues with a sigh, not soon expecting to find a friend, in which they shine with equal lustre.

On Friday, the 22d of January, 1802, at his brother's house, at Old Ford, near London, in his thirty-seventh year, Mr. William Hicks, of Laughton, in the county of Sussex. He had from his infancy been afflicted with that dreadful disorder, the stone. On the advice of his friends, as well as from his own conviction that it was impossible he should long survive the torture that he incessantly suffered, unless he was effectually relieved, he left his house in order to undergo the necessary operation for that purpose, under a full conviction that he should not recover. On the morning of the operation, which took place on the 23d of November, he executed his will, and, in a very composed and manly way, wrote to his wife (who had been very recently confined in child-bed), stating, that it was in all probability the last time he should write to her; that he yielded to the operation under the firm conviction of its being a duty he owed to his family, his friends, and himself. He expressed himself fully satisfied, that no man could be placed under the care of men more skilful, and that he should have the benefit of all the assistance which human means could afford him. He then left his letter open, requesting his brother to inform his wife how he supported the operation. At two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Cline, in the presence of Dr. Hamilton, one of the principal physicians to the London Hospital, Mr. Toulmin, of Hackney, and two medical assistants, performed the operation, and extracted a stone of one ounce and a quarter in weight. The fortitude which he exemplified on this painful occasion could not be surpassed—he never suffered even a groan to escape him; and every symptom was as favourable as possible during the first seven days; he was so far advanced towards his recovery as to sit up twice in the day, and Mr. Cline expressed the strongest hopes of his doing well. Unfortunately at this period the weather grew very severe, and he appeared by some means to have taken cold, in consequence of which a severe inflammation on his lungs took place (as was fully confirmed upon his body being examined after death), followed by a severe rheumatic fever, which deprived him entirely of the use of his right side, and affected his left leg also. Some few days before his dissolution, the glands of his neck and throat swelled so much as to prevent

him from opening his mouth, and rendered it extremely painful and difficult for him to take nourishment. Previous to his being thus reduced, the opinions of other medical and surgical men were taken, with the approbation of the gentlemen who attended him; and, notwithstanding their united exertions, nature being exhausted, and no longer able to struggle against this complication of disorders, he yielded his life to Him who gave it, two months and one day after the operation. His sufferings have seldom been equalled, and his patience and resignation stood almost unexampled. He has left a widow and nine young children to deplore his loss.

[The late Earl of Clare, whose death was noticed in page 194 of our last Number, at the time of his decease was Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Counsellors, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Vice Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and LL.D. His lordship was born 1749, and married, 1787, Miss Whaley, daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, esq. of Whaley Abbey, Knight of the Shire for Wicklow, and has left issue two sons and a daughter, viz. John Lord Fitzgibbon, now earl of Clare, born 1792, Richard, and Lady Isabella. He was educated at the university of Dublin, and afterwards entered upon the study of the law, of which profession he became the great ornament in his native country. In 1784, he was appointed Attorney General on the elevation of Mr. Scott to the bench; and, on the decease of Lord Chancellor Lifford, 1789, his lordship received the seals, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello. To these dignities were added the earldom of Clare, 1795, and the English barony of Fitzgibbon of Sidbury, in Devonshire, 1799. Lord Clare, although he occupied the highest law-office in Ireland, and possessed great influence in that country, could not boast a long line of noble ancestors. His father in early life was called to the Irish bar, to which Catholics were then inadmissible, and at which he afterwards became a highly-esteemed and successful pleader. During that period, the business of the courts was monopolized by a few eminent barristers; but the talents and the industry of Mr. Fitzgibbon forced him forward in spite of envy, and in a few years he himself became one of those who, in some respects, claimed all the honours and the emoluments of the profession. So successful, indeed, was he, that, in the course of a life not uncommonly long, he is said to have realised a fortune of nearly eight thousand pounds per annum. Of this gentleman, Lord Clare was the only son. A profession in which the father had been so successful, was naturally chosen by him for a favourite child, who was to support the future fortunes and honours of the family. He was accordingly entered, (as above) at an early age, of Trinity College, Dublin, where

he was contemporary with some of the most celebrated men who have distinguished themselves in all the recent and important transactions that have occurred in Ireland; such as the late Mr. Flood, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Foster, the late Speaker of the Irish Commons, &c. He is yet remembered by some of the old members of that seminary, on account of the ability and industry which even then marked his character. Having completed his course of collegiate studies, and kept his terms at the Temple, he was at length called to the Irish bar, with advantages possessed by few at the outset of life, and these were supported by a high character, and a fortune which, even independent of any increase from the success of forensic labours, secured to him something infinitely beyond a competence. Affluence, however, did not produce in Mr. Fitzgibbon what is too commonly its effect on the youthful mind—an indolent apathy.—His assiduity in professional pursuits was not exceeded by any of his rivals at the bar; and though there was no man who drank more deeply of the cup of pleasure, yet few toiled through more business, or in the discharge of it, displayed more of that accuracy of knowledge which is the result only of attentive industry. It was by the observance of a rule of life which none but strong minds have ever prescribed to themselves, namely, “to suffer no portion of time to pass without filling it either with business or with pleasure,” that Mr. Fitzgibbon was enabled to unite those generally incompatible pursuits. With such application, and with talents certainly above the common level, though, perhaps, far below that at which his friends would place them, he soon rose to eminence. In the House of Commons, of which he became a member for the University, in 1776, shortly after his call to the bar, by the operation of this principle, aided by a kind of eloquence, which, though it was neither very brilliant, nor very persuasive, yet being accompanied by a certain air of confident superiority, a considerable effect was produced; and he was soon esteemed one of the most efficient supporters of the party he espoused. Without affecting popularity at any time, he launched into political life, uninvited, and unbought, the partisan of the court, and the professed contemner of the *profanum vulgus*: in this sentiment he has been wonderfully consistent. From his first entrance he did not, in one single instance, start from the track before him. His conduct was marked by an unvaried and uniform support of the British cabinet, and an avowed, perhaps a revolting contempt for the principles, motives, and objects, of what has been called the popular party. He had not been long in Parliament, before the calamities brought upon Ireland by the continuance of the American contest, rendered it necessary to seek, in an enlargement of her commerce, for some remedy against a general bankrupt-

cy. The Commons, urged by the cries of a famishing people, called for what was then denominated “a free trade,” and Mr. Fitzgibbon, much to his honour, *did not oppose* the application. The defenceless state in which the kingdom had been left, by drawing off the troops to serve on a distant continent, suggested to the community the necessity of arming for self-defence. Mr. Fitzgibbon appeared in the ranks as a private; but it would be unjust to charge him with participating in those high-flown sentiments of national pride, and love of freedom, which soon began to actuate the volunteer army, and which, no doubt, gave *some* strength to the subsequent declaration of legislative independence by the Irish Parliament. He rather seemed to be carried forward by the irresistible impulse of national sentiment, than to have advanced with it toward the goal. Accordingly, when an occasion occurred of retiring without dishonour from a cause so little congenial to his principles, he separated from the vulgar herd. The moment chosen by him was during the discussion of the long agitated question, relative to the simple repeal of the sixth of George III. From that time he continued the firm and zealous advocate for a strong and energetic government, and the powerful opponent of every man who attempted to reform, or innovate on present establishments. When Mr. Yelverton was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, Mr. Fitzgibbon succeeded him as Attorney General. No man was ever better fitted for the office. His firmness, his confidence in his own powers, and the bold tone with which he hurled defiance at his Parliamentary opponents, on every question connected with legal or constitutional knowledge, often appalled the minor members of opposition, and sometimes kept even their chiefs at bay. These qualities, however, did not always constitute a sure defence. The repulse which, on one memorable evening of debate, he experienced on the part of the present Lord, then Mr. O’Neil, of Shane’s Castle, whose manly and honest mind caught fire at the haughty and dictatorial language with which the Attorney General had dared to address him, is remembered by those who were then conversant in the politics of the day, and probably will not soon be forgotten. But though this daring, and as it is often called, overbearing, spirit, did sometimes miscarry, in general it ensured him success. A remarkable instance of its efficacy occurred at a time when the minds of the people were extremely agitated by the rejecting of their petitions for reform, and for protecting duties. At a moment when the ferment seemed to have arisen to a very dangerous height, an aggregate meeting of all the inhabitants of the metropolis was, on a requisition of several respectable persons, convened by the high sheriffs of Dublin. The Attorney-general was then the most unpopular man in the country,

country; and the mob had, for some time, been in the habits of offering personal insult to those whom they suspected of being adverse to their wishes. Unawed, however, by these circumstances, Mr. F. attended only by one or two friends, made his way through the crowd, reached the hustings, interrupted a popular orator in the midst of his harangue, told the sheriffs that they had acted illegally in calling the meeting, commanded them to leave the chair, and threatened them with an information *ex officio*\*, if they presumed to continue in it. He then left the astonished assembly, amidst the hisses of the mob; and the sheriffs instantly dissolved the meeting. Hitherto Mr. F. had acted with an administration which possessed both the power and will to reward his exertions. When the event of the King's illness, in 1789, unhinged the Irish government, he stood in different circumstances. On that occasion, a majority of the parliament, among whom were many of the oldest servants of the crown, declared for the right of Ireland, as an independent country, to choose its own regent. The British cabinet controverted that right, and insisted that the regent chosen by the British parliament should be the regent for both countries. Mr. F. though no longer supported by a majority, remained firm to his English friends, and resisted, with his wonted boldness, not only the voice of the people, but what was of more immediate concern, a vast parliamentary majority. The unexpected recovery of his Majesty, to Mr. F. certainly an happy event; rewarded his superior good fortune, or his greater foresight; for, on Lord Lifford's death, he was created a baron, and appointed chancellor: it is also not a little memorable, that he was the first Irishman who filled that important office! So far as respected justice, the country had no reason to lament his appointment, for his activity and dispatch made chancery-suits almost cease to be an inheritance. He banished chicane and unnecessary delay from his court; and though his decrees may sometimes be blamed as premature, the paucity of appeals seemed to augur, that all complaint on that score was groundless. After his elevation to the bench and the peerage, he had repeated opportunities of displaying his former spirit, and expressing, with even more effect than before, his detestation of popular claims, and particularly that of a reform. He shewed an equal abhorrence of the Catholic pretensions to share in the privileges of the constitution. Of their claim to the representative franchise, it is known that he was the decided enemy; and though, by the paternal regard of his Majesty, and the prudence of the British cabinet, the concession of that privilege was recommended to the Irish legislature, and adopted in consequence

of that recommendation, yet his opinion remained unchanged. With respect to subsequent claims, the British ministry paid more attention to his advice. During the late unhappy troubles in Ireland, Lord Clare exerted himself to intimidate the revolvers by threats, and punish them by coercion. It was lately asserted in the House of Commons, that his Lordship had encouraged the use of torture; but that was loudly denied by one of his friends, who maintained that he had only excused it\*. Be this as it may, no one was a more strenuous or able advocate for the Union; a measure that opened a new and more splendid career to the ambition of the Chancellor. Called to a seat in the Imperial Parliament, he soon acquired the personal confidence of the Sovereign, and, it has been asserted, that the late changes took place in our cabinet, in consequence of his Lordship's aversion to the emancipation of the Catholics. During a recent debate, after some strictures on the character of a large portion of his countrymen, he seconded the "note of preparation" for the coming battle, and appeared ready to engage Mr. Pitt and his adherents, on the grand question relative to the civil franchises of the greater part of the Irish nation. His lordship had been for some time in a declining state of health; but latterly, his disease assumed so alarming an aspect, that his physicians thought proper to recommend a more genial climate; and, in conformity with this recommendation, he had arrived in Dublin from his country seat at Mountshannon, designing to proceed immediately to Bath, or, if his strength permitted, to the south of France. The immediate cause of his death was the loss of a great quantity of blood while at Mountshannon, which was followed by such extreme weakness, that, upon his arrival at Dublin on the 25th, there was reason to fear he could not survive the ensuing day; on Wednesday these alarming appearances increased so much, that, upon a consultation of physicians, he was given over. Even on being made acquainted with this melancholy truth, the firmness of his Lordship's mind did not forsake him. To prevent any impediment to the public business, he directed the new law officers to be called, and from his bed administered to them the necessary oaths. Soon after, his Lordship fell into a lethargic slumber, and continued motionless until Thursday, when he ceased to breathe. On the 31st, his remains were interred in St. Peter's church, Dublin; the gentlemen of the law, to the number of 600; and 74 of the nobility and gentry, making up the procession. The pall was borne by the Marquis of Ely,

\* See the debates. We hope and believe, however, for the honour of human nature, that the whole is a gross mis-statement, and this appears the more evident from a late speech of his Lordship.

\* A prosecution without the intervention of a grand jury, revived by him.

the Earl of Shannon, and the Lords Kilwarden and Tyrawley. He is succeeded by his son, John Lord Fitzgibbon, in the family estates; to his second son, the Honourable Richard Fitzgibbon, and his only daughter, Lady Isabella, he has bequeathed 20,000*l.* sterling each, and 1200*l.* a year to his countess, to whom he has confided the education of his children during their minority.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Rev. Dr. James Chelsum.* His father belonged to the choir of Westminster-abbey, and has a monument erected to his memory in the west cloister. The son was born before the year 1740, and was on Bishop Williams's foundation at Westminster school (the present archbishop of York being then master), wearing a purple gown; an eleemosynary sort of education, but the more honourable to those characters who have arisen from it to moral, political, or literary distinction, in laudable pursuits. He was usher in the school for several years; his retirement is supposed to have been about the year 1765 or 1766; being then usher of the fifth form. He was for many years afterwards resident at Christchurch, Oxford, in the various useful public offices of tutor, censor, and proctor; and in the amiable private occupation of comforting through pecuniary assistance and personal attention, a venerable mother, who placidly closed a respectable life at the age of ninety. Hence he was preferred to the college curacy of Lathbury, near Newport Pagnel; and to the benefice of Badger, in Shropshire, by Isaac Hawkins Brown, esq. His other and chief preferment was the rectory of Droxford in Hants, given him by Bishop North, to whom he was chaplain; where he resided much, and where he buried his excellent mother, to whose memory he dedicated a good mezzotinto print, a strong likeness in her advanced life, and liberally distributed copies among his friends. He had, before her death, had a very unfavorable constitution; his spirits being very unequal, which, after that event, obliged him to be confined to the care of a relation near London, with whom he resided, except during a short interval of unsuccessful, though well-meant, enlargement, till his death, 1801. He is buried at Droxford, where he merits a tribute to his memory. As to his social character, it is true he was not equally welcome in all companies; but allowance should be candidly made for persons of unequal spirits. If he sometimes assumed a slight that might seem too gay for the dignified divine, yet he never discovered any tinge of immorality or ill-nature: if they at other times took a tone that might seem unfociable, they focially allowed the proper gaiety of those, whom, alas! they could not join. During his best flow of spirits, he was in manners instructive, entertaining, polite; in morals pure, charitable, pious. His rich learning is well known to many; the written proofs are in his Remarks on

Gibbon's Infidel Chapters in his Roman History; and in a Reply to a Defence of those Chapters. Being a great amateur of the elegant arts, he made a valuable collection of prints and gems, especially Tassie's Imitations, to whom he was an early and able patron, and who executed a medallion of him in white composition, with a considerable degree of resemblance. He latterly published an ingenious small Essay on the History of Mezzotinto. Dr. Chelsum's travels with Archdeacon Gooch were on a friendly footing, sweetened by that mutual politeness which reconciles different ages, for the Doctor was ten years older. This was about 1773. The Doctor was a true observer of the Sabbath-day, and was a stout enemy to the Slave-trade. He was appointed Boyle Lecturer, but his nerves were unequal to the office.]

[*The late John Cartier, esq. formerly Governor of Bengal, whose death we noticed in page 192 of our last Number,* went to Bengal, as a writer in the service of the East India Company, in 1749 50; and, soon after his arrival, was appointed an Assistant to the factory Dacca; where he resided until the expulsion of the English from Calcutta, and the rest of their factories, by the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, in 1756: he then joined the rest of his countrymen at Fulta; to which place they had retired from all quarters, and remained, until the arrival of Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive from Madras, to revenge the unprovoked aggression of the Nabob, and to re-instate the Company in their factories. At that period of distress to the British interests in India, Mr. Cartier came forward as a volunteer, with many of the civil servants of the Company, and the remaining European inhabitants of Calcutta. He was engaged, under Colonel Clive, at the battle of the Bungalow, and at Hoogly also, which terminated in the defeat of the Nabob's army, and a temporary peace, by which the Company recovered their former factories and possessions. During the interval between this and the year 1767, Mr. Cartier successively and honourably filled the different civil appointments at Dacca, of which he became chief in 1761. With the exception of one visit to Calcutta, in 1763, whither he was summoned to attend a general council, his residence at Dacca was uninterrupted. In 1767 he became second in the council of Calcutta; and in the beginning of 1770, on the departure of Mr. Verelst, took charge of the Bengal government by the previous appointment of the Court of Directors. In that high office he was succeeded by Mr. Hastings, in April, 1772, and returned to England in January following. The eulogium of the late Mr. Burke on Mr. Cartier's conduct, during his superintendence at Bengal, was not the result of personal acquaintance, for never was there any connexion between them; nor from an invidious contrast between him and Mr. Hastings; but proceeded from a sense of his real merits.

merits. In this testimony, all the contemporaries of Mr. Cartier, cordially concurred; for no instance can be produced of any deviation from the strictest integrity. In the autumn of 1774, he married his second wife, Stephen, daughter of Stephen Law, esq. of Broxbourn, Herts formerly Governor of Bombay, and sister of Dr. Lawrence, archdeacon of Rochester. Near the end of the same year, he settled at Bedbury, near Goudhurst, in Kent, which estate he purchased in 1784, where he constantly resided until his death, extending his liberality to many indigent neighbours, and rendering this liberality more impressive by the suavity of his manners, and his condescending behaviour. With opportunities of accumulating immense wealth, he retired from his high office with a fortune moderate in comparison to many of those acquired by persons in inferior stations, though equal to his desires, which were ever regulated by virtue and prudence. With great cheerfulness of disposition, and a quick relish of life, he was a devout Christian and sincere believer. His abilities were far superior to what falls to the ordinary lot of men; and to a highly cultivated understanding was added the soundest judgment. During the course of a long life, in which he was often subjected to arduous trials, a stain never attached to his character; and, as he had a conscience void of offence both towards God and man, so has he in India, as in England, left a character, beloved and respected; and, wheresoever his name was known, his memory will be cherished and revered.]

[The late G. Wallis, M.D. whose death was mentioned in page 171 of our last Number, was a native of York, and originally settled in considerable repute there, but compelled to leave it from the following circumstance. He was much attached to theatrical amusements; and, being a man of wit, wrote a dramatic piece, entitled "The Mercantile Lovers, a Satire," which was performed in the York theatre. In this were contained sketches of satire highly poignant, but either so directly levelled at certain persons of that city, or taken by them to themselves, that he lost all professional practice, and was consequently forced to quit the place. He commenced Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic in the metropolis: and published, 1778, an "Essay on the evil Consequences attending injudicious Bleeding in Pregnancy;" and, since that, "Nosologia Methodica Oculorum," selected from the Latin of Francis Boissier de Sauvages; an oration delivered in 1790, before the Medical Society; a third edition, with considerable additions, of Dr. Motherby's "Medical Dictionary," with considerable additions of Dr. M.'s; "The Art of preventing Diseases and restoring Health," 8vo. of which a second edition was published 1796; and a complete edition of Dr. Sydenham's works, 2 vols. 1788, 8vo.] Three days after him, viz. on Monday, Fe-

bruary 1, died his elder brother, Thomas Wallis, druggist at York, aged 68.

[The late Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, LL.D. F.R.S. Baron Mendip in Somersetshire, and a Trustee of the British Museum, whose death was announced in page 171 of our last Number, was a younger son of the Right Rev. Dr. Ellis, who was Bishop of Meath, in Ireland, at the same time that his brother, an uncle of the deceased lord, who had embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and followed the fortunes of the Pretender, enjoyed an ecclesiastical dignity of similar rank in Italy. Mr. Ellis was educated at Westminster school, and was admitted a King's scholar on the foundation of that ancient seminary, in the year 1728, being then fourteen years of age; from whence he was elected, in 1732, to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford. He resided at the University for some years after his matriculation, and proceeded regularly to his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In a short time after quitting the University, he came into Parliament, and in the year 1749, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Pelham's administration, succeeding to that situation in the room of Mr. George Grenville, the father of the present Marquis of Buckingham, who was promoted to a seat at the Treasury Board. Mr. Ellis continued in this office after Mr. Pelham's death, in 1754, when the Duke of Newcastle succeeded to the first station in the ministry, until December 1755, when he resigned his seat at the Admiralty, and became a Vice-treasurer of Ireland. He enjoyed this situation, notwithstanding the unsettled state of parties during the intermediate time, until December 1762, and, in 1763, was appointed Secretary at War, on Mr. George Grenville's becoming First Lord of the Treasury. On the dissolution of Mr. Grenville's ministry, in 1765, when the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded to the helm of Government, Mr. Ellis resigned the office of Secretary at War, and resumed his former appointment as Vice-treasurer of Ireland, in which he continued until October in the following year, when his resignation made room for the present Colonel Barré. In the August preceding, the Duke of Grafton had superseded Lord Rockingham in the premiership; and, during this administration, Mr. Ellis held no office; but he continued, nevertheless, to give a warm and active support to Government, as appears from the Letters of Junius, in which, on several occasions, Mr. Ellis's name is treated with disrespect. On the accession of Lord North to the first seat at the Treasury Board, in 1770, Mr. Ellis was again appointed a Vice-treasurer of Ireland, which situation he filled until 1797, when he was made Treasurer of the Navy. At the close of Lord North's ministry, in February 1782, when a change was universally foreseen, and many of the members of administration had quitted their stations, either from apprehension, or



the hope of making their court to the triumphant party, Mr. Ellis, at the express desire of a Great Personage, was prevailed on to accept the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His stay in this office was of very short date, Lord Rockingham and the opposition succeeding Lord North and his friends in the following month. This was the last political situation which Mr. Ellis filled. On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, he was one of the few old friends of his Lordship that adhered to him; and though he succeeded to no place in the ministry which followed that arrangement, their measures met with his full support and concurrence. When Mr. Pitt came into power, in December 1783, Mr. Ellis followed the fortune of his friends; and at this period, after an active political life of forty-four years, he saw himself, for the first time, in opposition. He continued steadily to support the measures of this party, until the schism which took place in 1793, on the subject of the French revolution and the late war, when Mr. Ellis, whose principles and disposition equally led him to disapprove of the conduct of the French rulers, joined with the Duke of Portland and Mr. Burke in giving countenance to the system of administration. He was, however, now too far advanced in years to take an active part in the politics of the day; and, on the introduction of the Duke of Portland into the cabinet, he was, with many others of his Grace's friends, created a peer of the realm. From that time this veteran statesman led a life of learned ease and dignified retirement, contenting himself with the society of his private friends, and reaping the fruits of a good education and well-spent life. His lordship was, through life, of an active and diligent turn of mind, a correct and accurate, though not an eloquent speaker in Parliament; and notwithstanding his connection with so many administrations, and his long familiarity of office, of spotless and irreproachable integrity. It was his principle in general to support the measures of Government; but his political opinions were ever consistent, and his political attachments were firm and un-

shaken. His lordship was one of the most complete classical scholars of the age, and on every subject one of the best informed men; and the library which he has left behind, is perhaps the most numerous and valuable private collection in the kingdom. In private life his virtues were not to be exceeded. He was of a domestic disposition, a most affectionate husband and a fatherly friend to every branch of his family. His lordship died in the 89th year of his age. He was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1794, with remainder, in case of failure of male issue, to the Viscount Clifden and his brothers; and, in failure of issue from them, to Charles Lord Somerton, Archbishop of Dublin. On Sunday the 7th, his lordship's remains were carried in great funeral pomp from his house to Westminster Abbey, where they were interred between those of Earls Chatham and Mansfield. The procession was superb, consisting of the hearse, followed by eleven mourning-coaches, each with six horses, and twenty-two out-riders, with other carriages to the number of twenty-two; among which were, Lord Clifden's, now Lord Mendip, Welbore Agar's, esq. the Duke of Portland's, the Bishops of Landaff's and London's, Sir G. Baker's, Mr. Dickinson's, Mr. Sloan's, Mr. Ryder's, &c. He has left annuities to all his servants, from fifty to twenty pounds a year, according to the length of time they had lived with him. The late Lord Mendip is well known to the curious as the possessor of Mr. Pope's villa at Twickenham, in right of his first wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Stanhope, who purchased it on the death of Pope 1744, added two wings, and, by a subterraneous way, annexed an addition to the garden, and was particularly attentive to preserve every memorial of the Poet, whose willow, planted by his own hand, perished last year.]

**ERRATUM.**—In the London Marriages of last month, instead of "E. Warren, of Guildford-street, &c. to Miss L. Smith, daughter of the late Robert Smith, esq." read, "Mr. Cadell, to Miss L. Smith, daughter of R. Smith, esq. of Basinghall-street."

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

### WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\*.\* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The late shew of cattle at Barnard Castle, (on the 24th of February last) exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who had projected it, there being a great number of the best cattle from the Banks of the Tees, both fat and lean, which brought great prices

with a quick sale. The whole extensive square where the cattle are shewn was crowded. The Agricultural Society there, purposes to establish three other shew days, in the course of the year. On the above day, thirty members of the society dined together.

*Married.]*



*Married.*] At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. R. B. Roxby, to Miss Taylor.—Captain J. Manchester, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Ridley, of the Ballast Hills.—Mr. Watkinson, coal-agent, of Law Muir, near Glasgow, to Miss M. Metcalfe, of Team, near Gateshead.—G. Lawton, esq. of Long Hirst Grange, near Morpeth, to Miss Bell, of Barnard Castle.—J. Carr, esq. son of R. Carr, esq. of Dunston, to Miss Ellison, eldest daughter of the late H. Ellison, esq. of Hepburn, Durham.—Mr. Hall, farmer, of Shillon Hall, in Northumberland, to Miss A. Wardle, daughter of Mr. R. Wardle, butcher, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Watkins, linen-draper, of Newcastle, to Miss Kewick, of Morreby.

Mr. J. Smurfit, linen-draper, &c. of Monk Wearmouth-shore, and lieutenant in the Durham City Loyal Volunteers, to Mrs. Kay, daughter of Mr. Snowball, of Hedley, Northumberland.

At Stockton, Captain Barton, of the 11th regt. of light dragoons, to Miss A. Painter.—R. Wilkinfon, esq. alderman of that borough, to Miss Robinson.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Cassin, mill-wright, to Miss M. Hindmarsh.—Mr. R. Nafsey, jun. of Benwell, to Mrs. Tait.—Mr. G. Young, grocer, to Miss Bates.—Mr. J. Clark, grocer, to Miss Chapman.—Mr. R. Young, to Miss A. Cuthbertson.

At Stanhope in Wear Dale, Mr. C. Williams, of Westgate, to Miss A. Trotter, of Hawkwell Head.

At North Shields, Mr. W. Arkley, to Miss M. Robson.—Mr. H. Benney, to Miss Davenport.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in her 70th year, Mrs. A. Thompson, widow of the late Mr. J. Thompson, brewer.—Aged 57, Mr. M. Crawford.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Yeoman.—Mr. J. Watson, master of the Wheat Sheaf public house.—Mr. B. T. Gibson, eldest son of Mr. T. Gibson, draper.—M. Clarke, esq. collector of the excise for the town and district.—Mrs. Coulson, wife of Mr. T. Coulson, painter and glazier.—Mrs. Reay, wife of Mr. J. Reay, ship-owner.

In his 83d year, Mr. W. Gill, many years agent under Lord and Lady Windor, in the management of their collieries, in which office he gave the highest satisfaction, and was much and deservedly esteemed for the probity and honour with which he discharged the duties of it: he was of an open, social, manly, and generous disposition, and marked with peculiar attention, the struggles of honest, industrious poverty, to which he was ever a benevolent patron, by privately assisting the efforts of such persons, wherever he could find them.

Mrs. Thomas, a maiden lady, aunt to Mr. R. Chambers.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Pawson, son of the late Mr. Pawson, wine-merchant.—Aged 54, Mr. J. Butcher, fruit-merchant, of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Raifebeck, woollen-draper, and a common-council-man.

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At Gateshead, Mr. J. Jefferson, taylor.

At Durham, aged 60, Mr. J. Bungay.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Richards.—Suddenly, Miss Wharton, daughter of the late Dr. Wharton.

At Sunderland, Mr. C. Wilton, tallow-chandler, one of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. Coxon, innkeeper.—Mr. Ranson, master mariner, father of Mr. Ranson, brazier, and one of the society of Quakers.

Mr. R. Davison, many years harbour-master of the port; he was following his occupation on the river, on the Thursday, and was found dead in bed on the Friday morning following.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mrs. Were, widow of the late Mr. Were, lieutenant of marines.

At Darlington, in her 94th year, Mrs. M. Ogden.

At North Shields, in the bloom of youth, Miss M. A. Hurry, 3d daughter, of Mr. S. Hurry.—Aged 16, Miss M. Armstrong.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Lowrie.—Mrs. Souter.—Aged 70, Mr. J. Rowland, widow, late of Tynemouth.

At Stockton, the Rev. J. Daniel, many years minister of the Roman Catholic chapel there.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. J. Rowlands, widow.

At Houghton le Spring, Mrs. E. Miller, grocer.

Mrs. Purves, of New Etal, Northumberland.

At Felton, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Ord.

At Oakwood, near Hexham, aged 65, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. T. Gibson, farmer.

At Hexham, Mrs. Kirkcopp, relict of Mr. W. Kirkopp, of Battle Hill.—Mr. W. Hutchinson, master of the Golden Lyon inn.

At Benton Moor, in his 62d year, Mr. W. Boggon.

*Erratum* in the Northumberland marriages for last month.—In the marriage of Mr. Ainsley, of Huntlaw, the lady's name was by mistake (as copied from the Newcastle papers) printed "*Jon*" instead of "*Tone*."

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Williamson, jun. mercer and draper, to Miss Ritson.—Mr. T. Furness, hat-manufacturer, to Miss Rowman.

At Bownas, Mr. R. Dickinson, brazier, of Kendal, to Miss Benion.

At Deane, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss Walker.

Mr. Cragg, of Lowick Green, to Miss Redhead, of Lowick Bridge.

At Kendal, Mr. J. Robinson, shoe-maker, to Miss Winn, mantua-maker.—Mr. J. Bowstead, butcher, in Carlisle, to Miss Bowstead, of Rickerby.

In Carlisle, Mr. G. Elliott, hair-dresser, of Brampton, to Miss M. Thorpe.—Mr. T.

Toppin, hair-dresser, to Miss J. Mc Cloughlin.—Mr. N. Wales, widower, to Mrs. Stalker, widow of Mr. Stalker, taylor.

At Workington, Mr. J. Thompson, mercer and taylor, to Mrs. M. Towers, mantua-maker.

At Maryborough, Mr. Despard, to Miss Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Gardiner, of Bellevue, Southampton.

Mr. E. Rawlandson, of Lambrigg, to Miss Stephenfon, of Firbank.

At Orton, Westmorland, Mr. W. Holme, to Miss M. Garnett.

Mr. Westgarth, of Irton, to Miss M. James, of Whitehaven.

At Penrith, H. Dixon, esq. attorney, to Miss D. Whelpdale, second daughter of the late T. Whelpdale, esq. justice of peace for this county.

*Died.* At Carlisle, aged 85, Mr. J. Bairbrin, sen.

In the prime of life, after a few days illness, Mr. W. M. Johnson, auctioneer, formerly of Wigton. By his death, of a malignant fever, a wife and six helpless children are deprived of their only means of support;—and what considerably aggravates the calamitous event, his widow and eldest child lie so dangerously ill, at present, in the same pestilential disease, that they are, in a manner, insensible of their irreparable loss.

Aged 23, Mr. J. Strong, clerk to Messrs. Ferguson; much noticed and respected by his employers and all who knew him, as a young man of exemplary good conduct, and of an amiable disposition.

Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Mr. J. Armstrong, butcher.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. W. Bailey, print seller.—In the prime life, Miss S. Yeates.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Johnson, formerly of Whitehaven, mother-in-law of the late J. Johnson, esq. of Walton House, in this county.—At the Bush inn, in this city, on his return from Scotland, aged 26, Mr. T. Taylor, mill-wright, of Bolton le Moors.—Aged 84, Mrs. A. Lamonby, widow, late of Newtown, near this city.

At Whitehaven, aged 30, Mr. W. Black, mariner.—In her 37th year, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, tobacconist.—In her 67th year, Mrs. S. Bigland.—Aged 59, Mrs. A. Drape, wife of Mr. J. Drape, mariner.—Aged 78, Mr. D. Brown, for many years an eminent ship-builder, but had retired.—Mrs. Kendal.—Mr. J. Riley, check-manufacturer.—Aged 68, Mrs. Hodgson, widow of the late Captain Hodgson.—Mr. W. Bradford, mariner.—Aged 76, Mrs. Watts, widow of the late Mr. Watts, grocer.

At Kendal, Mr. H. Dickinson; many years employed by the postmaster as a letter-carrier in the town.

At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Chamley, a Quaker.—Aged 92, Mrs. E. Dunn, widow, formerly of Stainton.—Mrs. Penningson,

mother to Mrs. Masterman, late of the King's Arms inn.

At Kefwick, aged 63, Mrs. J. Ladyman.—Aged 42, Mr. W. Lancaster, master of the Hare and Hounds public house.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mrs. D. Scrugham, wife of Mr. J. Scrugham, formerly master of the brig Fanny, of this port.—Mrs. E. Steel, relict of the late Capt. J. Steel.—Aged 32, Mrs. Bonefs.—Aged 53, Mr. J. Tickle, many years master of the Vigilance.—Aged 56, Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. W. Tate, agent to Mr. Curwen's Porter Bank Colliery.

On his passage from London to Newcastle, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Stockdale, of Ravenstonedale, Westmorland, late clerk in the shop of Messrs Lackington, Allen and Co. bookfellers, in London.

Aged about 60, Mr. J. Simpson, paper-maker, of Caldbeck.

At Orton, in Westmorland, the Rev. J. Redman, vicar.

At Scotby, near Carlisle, aged 97, Mrs. M. Young.

At Cleator, aged 63, Mr. M. Jackson, cabinet-maker, late of Whitehaven.

At Penrith, in her 53d year, Mrs. L. Marvel; much regretted by a genteel circle of acquaintance, and, likewise, a most liberal benefactress to the poor.

Aged 84, Mrs. E. Simpson, a maiden lady, aunt to the Hon. T. Wallace, of Carlton Hall, in this county.

At Kettlethide, near Penrith, in an advanced age, Mrs. Moorhouse, widow, and mother of the Rev. J. Moorhouse, rector of Clifton.

At Morland, aged 71, Mr. D. Armstrong, a Quaker.

At Grayrigg, in Westmorland, within one day of completing his 31st year, the Rev. J. Tremble, curate, and school-master, and son of Mr. Tremble, of Byesteads.

At Demerara, in the West Indies, in the month of October last, Mr. R. Fawcett, late clerk to Mr. B. Hunt, liquor-merchant, in Kendal.

At Tallentyre, near Cockermouth, in his 70th year, W. Browne, esq. high sheriff for this county in 1790.

At Seavil, in the parish of Holm Cultrum, aged 31, Mr. J. Grainger, formerly of the Duke's Head inn, at Skinburness.

At Highhouse, in the same parish, in the prime of life, Mrs. Peat.

At Kelton Head, Mrs. Johnson, wife of W. Johnson, esq. of Demerara.

The Rev. Mr. Fell, of Cark, near Cartmell.

The Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Killington, near Kirby Longdale.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The Flixton courting meeting, so long delayed by bad weather, at length, brought a large assembly of noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers

farmers to the ground, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, when the running began, by a clafs of four dogs, to run in two matches, and the winning dogs to run together, afterwards, for the plate. The first clafs was won by Major Topham's black dog, Young Snowball, (late Ambrosio) beating Sir T. Wallace's white dog, Phantasmagoria, (borrowed from Colonel Thornton). The second clafs was won by Sir T. Wallace's brindled bitch, Alicia, (late Dent, borrowed of Colonel Thornton) beating Major Topham's brown and white bitch, Toy. The plate was won by Major Topham's Young Snowball. Perhaps, on no match whatever was more money known to be betted. The race was about two miles and a half, in which the hare was twice thrown up by Snowball, and once by Alicia; and yet was so found at heart, as to run above a mile afterwards before she was killed.—Major Popham's brown and white bitch, Toy, beat Mr. Percival's Raynham. Of the horsemen that appeared on the ground, many were from different and even remote parts of England.

Lately, at a very numerous meeting of the principal inhabitants of Whitby, (Lord Mulgrave in the chair) a subscription was entered into for the purpose of building a life-boat, for the use of that port and its vicinity. It was handsomely begun on the part of his Lordship with twenty guineas, and seconded by Colonel Phipps with ten, and within an hour, near two hundred guineas were placed to the account of the subscription.

A subscription has been lately entered into at Hull, for the humane purpose of establishing there a Lying-in Hospital or Charity, for the relief of poor married lying-in women; and likewise for the purpose of relieving and administering support to women in this condition, at their own houses. Messrs. Young and Hewitt, *accoucheurs*, have, by public advertisement, made a voluntary offer of their gratuitous services to this institution, whenever requested.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Pearson, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Burnell, widow of the late J. Burnell, esq. of Golden-lane, London.

At High Flats, at the Quaker's Meeting-house, Mr. S. Woodhead, clothier, of Foulstone, to Miss J. Firth, daughter of Mr. J. Ferth, maltster, of Lanehead.

Mr. W. Hutchinson, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Webster, of Brotherton.—The Rev. C. Atkinson, of Elland, to Miss E. Wilson, merchant, of Leeds.—Mr. Oldridge, of the Black Bull inn, at Wakefield, to Miss M. Hobson, of Fryson, near Ferry Bridge.—Mr. Luccock, of Leeds, to Miss L. Medley, daughter of the late Rev. S. Medley, of Liverpool.

B. Wright, esq. of Hull, to Miss Evans, of Balam, Surrey.

At Whitby, W. Benson, esq. to Miss Walker.

At Hatfield, the Rev. T. Fox, A. M. to Miss Johnson.

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, J. Wentworth, esq. late Attorney-general of the island of St. John's, to Miss Wentworth, niece to P. Wentworth, esq. of Towlestone Lodge, in this county.

Mr. W. Auckland, of Pomfret, to Miss Fairside, of Ilington, London.—Mr. R. Hotham, merchant, in Sheffield, to Miss Brady, daughter, of Mr. S. Brady, tea-dealer, of the city of London.

J. Fell, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Wilson of Picktree, in Durham

At Scarborough, Mr. Glas, to Miss Cowley.

At Pomfret, Mr. Walton, ironmonger, to Miss A. Leidger.

Mr. W. Chadwick, dyer, of Leeds, to Miss Dey, daughter of Mr. Dey, brandy-merchant, of Doncaster.

Mr. J. Johnson, of All Woodley, near Harewood, to Miss R. Burrows, of Scot Hall Mills, near Leeds.

*Died.*] At York, Mr. G. Russell.

Mr. J. Simpson, formerly of the White Swan inn, Newcastle, and afterwards of the Chapter Coffee-house, in this city. In his time he was esteemed one of the first billiard players in this county, and was well known by a numerous and respectable acquaintance in most parts of the kingdom, all of whom valued his company much: for, to use Hamlet's words, "he was a fellow of infinite jest and of most excellent fancy, (and his) flashes of merriment were frequently wont to set the table on a roar." Major Cooper and Mr. Simpson were most intimate bosom friends;—and by a sort of mutual sympathy, or, at least, a strange co-incidence, both took their journey for another world about the same time, on the very same morning!

In his 39th year, Mr. J. Botterill, a common-council-man for Monk Ward.—At her lodgings, in this city, Mrs. A. Aisely.—Mr. G. Russell, of the Black Bull inn.—In his 44th year, Mr. J. Rayment, of the Bird in hand inn.—Mr. T. Hardisty, joiner.—Mr. Dunn, of the York Theatre.

At Hull, aged 69, Mr. Lambert; he was suddenly taken ill, while attending divine service at Trinity Church, and was obliged to be carried home, where he died in about two hours.

Aged 24, Mr. S. Saunderson, son of Mr. T. Saunderson, woollen-draper, and one of the society of Quakers.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Harrison, wool-stapler.—Mr. J. Ibbertson.—Mr. W. Hayford.

At Doncaster, aged 19, Mr. J. Brooke, eldest son of Mr. Brooke, attorney.—Mr. J. Thorpe, formerly a master-brick-layer.

At Bristol, the lady of A. Maclean, esq. of Coll, in Scotland, and lately a resident for some time past, in Doncaster.

At Warmistworth, near Doncaster, in the

87th year, Mrs. M. Maffey, relict of the late Mr. S. Maffey, fluff-merchant.

At Sheffield, Mr. E. Hewitt, of the Mouse Hole Forge public house.—Mrs. Gregory

Mr. S. See, who had been in the service of Messrs. Nowell and Kippax, upwards of 24 years. He was, likewise, a local preacher, in the society of the late Mr. Kilham.

Aged 68, Mr. J. King, liquor-merchant.

—Aged 63, Mr. D. Jones, mercer.—Aged 78, Mrs. Hancock, widow.—Mr. R. Williamson, collector of excise.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Cordeux, wife of Mr. Cordeux, linen-draper.

At Whitby, Miss M. Skinner, daughter of W. Skinner, esq. junior.

At Rippon, in his 73d year, W. Atkinson, esq. alderman, and brother to Mr. P. Atkinson, of York.

At Scarborough, aged 94, Mr. W. Ruston.

At Darlington, aged 24, Miss Wrightson, daughter of J. Wrightson, esq. of Thirsk; a young lady of a cheerful disposition, and honest heart, and respected as a pleasing associate, by all her acquaintance.

At Promfret, aged 75, Mrs. C. Routh, a maiden lady. Death made his approaches to this excellent person by a malady from which the greatest human fortitude shrinks appalled; otherwise in beholding the steady confidence and pious resignation wherewith she all along contemplated, and at length met the awful hour of dissolution:—even an infidel might be tempted to exclaim, with envy, "May my last end be like her's."

#### LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Alderman Shaw, of Liverpool, has lately made the following benevolent donations to the public charities of that town, viz. to the Infirmary 300l.; to the Blue-coat Hospital 200l.; Dispensary 200l.; School for the Blind 50l.; Marine Society 30l.; and the Indies Charity 20l.

*Married.* C. Ker, esq. of Calder Bank, in this county, to Miss M. Sharp, daughter of F. Sharp, esq. comptroller of the customs at Leith.—Mr. J. Greenwood, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Harrison, at Poulton in the Fosse.

At Ulverston, Mr. J. Butler, to Miss S. Wilkinson.

At Mottram, in Longendale, Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss M. Roberts, of Glossop.

At Warrington, P. Hyams, esq. to Miss Bold.

Mr. A. Cliff, grocer, of Chorley, to Miss E. Eastham, of Leyland-lane.

At Leyland, Mr. J. Livesey, gardener, to Miss E. Bretterton, of Ulnefs Walton.—Mr. G. Heap, the-keeper, of Milnwood, near Todmorden, to Miss N. Ogden, late of Hep-tonstall.—Mr. J. Graham, of Manchester, to Miss M. Brearley, youngest daughter of S. Brearley, esq. of Halifax.

At Preston, Mr. B. Wilson, hat-manufacturer, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. M. New-

by, of Bardsea, to Miss N. Dobson, of Ulverston.

At Droxford, in Hampshire, B. Hardy, esq. of the Royal Lancashire Regiment, to Miss E. C. Woods.

At Lancaster, Mr. Layfield, hairdresser, to Miss Hebblethwaite.—Mr. W. Townley, sail cloth-manufacturer, to Miss M. Shaw.

—J. Dewar, esq. of the 26th regt. to Miss Sheldermjne.

At Manchester, Mr. H. Hughes, merchant, to Miss Jane Morris.—Mr. T. Naylor, of York, to Miss E. Wardrope.—Mr. S. Wild, to Miss Smith.—Mr. S. Clough of Liverpool, to Miss A. Sharrocks.—Mr. J. Nichols, to Miss A. Bottomley.—Mr. J. Rothwell, to Mrs. Royle, widow.—Mr. E. Sager, to Miss M. Mayo.—Mr. G. Ramsay, to Mrs. J. Albiston, late of the city of Chester.—Mr. G. Backhouse, to Miss E. Newton, of Failsworth.

At Liverpool, Mr. Leech, to Mrs. Rook, one of the vocal performers at the Music-hall.—Mr. J. Warring, broker, to Miss Stevenson.—Mr. R. Kenyon, linen-draper, to Miss F. Walpool.—Mr. J. Abbott, to Miss Travers.

*Died* ] At Manchester, aged 76, J. Ridgway, esq. an eminent attorney. During a practice, highly respectable and extensive, for upwards of forty years, he uniformly maintained the character of a sound lawyer and honest man.

Miss Arrowsmith.—Mr. S. Stanley.—Mrs. R. Newton.—Mrs. Lazonby, wife of Mr. Lazonby, ironmonger.—Mr. J. Bancroft.

J. Entwistle, esq. major of the 1st battalion of the Manchester and Salford Volunteers; a gentleman of real worth, and much and deservedly respected for his genuine good humour, sprightly wit, and unaffected good manners; nor was he less eminently conspicuous for strength of understanding, and a general knowledge of the world.

Mr. T. Crossland, manufacturer.

At Salford, Mr. J. Hulme, innkeeper,

At Liverpool, very suddenly, aged 25, Mr. W. Lupton, timber-merchant.—Mr. R. Pedder.

Mr. J. Rea, merchant, of the island of St. Lucia

Mr. T. Baynes.—Mr. J. Bevington.—Mr. J. Murphy; and a few days before, Mrs. Murphy, his wife.

Mr. J. Ashton, master of Hope School, at Liverpool. From a very early period in life, he was employed in the duties of a station which is seldom rewarded either by that emolument, or that honourable rank in the estimation of society which is proportioned to its intrinsic importance. Without either aid of instruction, or the influence of example, but solely by the efforts of a patient, inquisitive, and industrious mind he was enabled, at the age of twenty-two, on the recommendation of some friends, who had discerned his rising merit, to emerge from an obscure village in the

the parish of Stockport, in Cheshire, and to undertake the management of a school adjoining to the chapel, in Toxteth-park: this he conducted for a few years with considerable credit, and all the wished for success, till he was elected to the superintendence of another in the neighbourhood of Rochdale, established by the bounty of the late Mrs. Hardman, of Allerton. In this situation he anxiously improved the hours he could redeem from his necessary avocations, by a judicious application to those branches of science which were most conformable to his taste, and connected with his profession: and here, his diligence, regularity, and intellectual acquirements, secured him a high degree of respect, both as a teacher of youth, a judicious friend, and an agreeable, instructive companion. But, after a few years, encouraged by the prospect of a residence, which his friends considered as better adapted to his talents, his habits, and his favourite pursuits, he was induced to remove to Liverpool, where he built and opened an extensive school, and exercised his profession, with gradually increasing popularity, till the infirmities of a constitution, naturally feeble from his youth, at length, compelled him to retire.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Holywell, to Miss Hughes, of Pentremawr, near Denbigh.—Mr. T. Sudworth, of Stanlow House, to Miss Meacock.—Mr. G. Johns, mate of the ship *Resolution*, of this port, to Miss E. Lewthwaite, daughter of Mr. J. Lewthwaite, anchorsmith.—Mr. Nickson, cabinet-maker, to Miss M. Walley.

At Knutsford, W. Quayle, esq. to Miss M. Morlands.

At Lymm, Mr. R. Warburton, to Miss Holt.

At Frodham, Mr. J. Pickering, to Miss Hayes.

Mr. G. Ramsey, of Manchester, to Mrs. J. Albiston, late of Chester.—Mr. J. Twemlow, cabinet-maker, to Miss C. Lowe, both of Congleton.

Mr. Lomas, of Bollington, to Miss Dyson, of Macclesfield.

Mr. F. E. Barker, attorney, of Chester, to Miss H. Jones, late of Wrexham.—Mr. J. Powell, upholsterer, of Chester, to Miss Dutton, of Saighton.—Mr. Johnson, Engineer, of Castle Northwich, to Mrs. Harrison.

At Bunbury, Mr. J. Adams, of Bachelin, to Miss R. Dutton, of Wardle.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Marcroft, of the Cross Keys public house.—Mrs. Greene.—Mr. T. Shaw, carrier.

Mr. J. Whitelegg, senior; much respected as a moral man, and cheerful companion.

Mrs. Both, housekeeper to O. Kelsall, esq. a situation which she had held with credit and respectability, upwards of 40 years. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, as a very worthy woman.

In her 16th year, Miss Wrench.

Aged 86, Mrs. Leckonby; a woman of exemplary virtue and unaffected piety.

Aged 85, Mrs. Leadbeater, relict of the late Mr. Leadbeater, stone-mason.

At Northwich, Mr. P. Johnson, attorney.

At Nantwich, Mr. C. Coman.—Mr. R. Chidlow, sailor.

At the Parsonage-house, Nether Whitley, aged 55, Mrs. Elizabeth Antrobus, wife of the Rev. Philip Antrobus, minister of the parochial chapel there. The death of one of her sons, in June last, is supposed to have hastened her own dissolution. He was a youth of an amiable disposition, and adorned with every quality which could gain esteem; an esteem, which he possessed, not of his relations alone, but of the whole neighbourhood where he lived, as well as that of all his acquaintance. He was assistant at Flixton School, to Mr. Beeley; and afterwards schoolmaster, at Roe Green, near Worsley, both in Lancashire.—A fever, at that time prevalent, snatched him away. No woman, perhaps, fulfilled the duties of a mother, and a wife, in a more exemplary manner. In the ungrateful province of a step-mother, she was unexampled, nor did she suffer any the least stain to attach to her character.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Youlgrave, Mr. A. Salt, to Miss E. Parker, both of Elton.

At Mayfield, near Ashbourne, Mr. Kearns, clothier, of Newcastle, Staffordshire, to Miss Easter.

W. Hoyle, esq. of Sheffield, to Mrs. Cuthforthay, of Aughton, in Aston parish.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 63, Mr. Blaymire.

Mrs. Clay, of Shirland.

At Alfreton, in her 56th year, Miss Clark.—Mrs. A. Halton, sister to the late J. Halton, esq. of Wingfield Manor.

In the parish of Littleover, near Derby, in her 22d year, Mrs. S. Farnsworth; she expired about an hour after breakfast, sitting in her chair: and in his 83d year, Mr. T. Farnsworth, her husband. They had been married 62 years.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for power to make a new turnpike-road from Derby, through Ripley, to Alfreton; an improvement of the greatest public and local importance to the town of Derby, and the adjacent country. The corporation of Derby have lately given their consent to the plan for effecting the measure.

*Married.*] At Newark, Mr. R. Doubleday, farmer, of Upton, to Miss E. Dunhill, of Raulson.

R. Pocklington, jun. esq. of Winthorpe Hall, in this county, to Miss J. Campbell, daughter of Sir J. Campbell, of Inverneil.

At Thrumpton, Mr. J. Marsh, of Scarrington, to Miss Hemley.

Mr. Ellis, hofier, to Miss Downing, both of Sutton in Ashfield.

At Bunny, Mr. T. Howard, to Mrs. E. Hebb.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. Frost, whitesmith.—In his 71st year, Mr. R. Gould, farmer.—T. Gaunt, esq. alderman.—Mrs. Wheatcroft.

In his 106th year, T. Seals, a peasant; he possessed all his mental faculties to the last day of his existence.

Mrs. Smith.—In her 71st year, Mrs. Stretton, wife of Mr. Stretton, senior.—Mrs. Prest, wife of T. Prest, gent.—Mrs. Stones, wife of Mr. H. Stones, builder.—At Mr. Sutton's, aged 77, Mrs. Marriott.

In his 67th year, Mr. D. Ward, one of the bailiffs for the town and county. After attending the duties of his profession, he went home, complained of being indisposed, and died soon after.

At Newark, Mrs. Bellwood, a widow lady.

At Southwell, aged 68, Mr. T. Cade, formerly a respectable butcher.

At Mansfield, Mr. P. Wood, jun. hofier.—Mrs. Naylor.—Mr. Herdman, who had practised there as a surgeon and apothecary upwards of 30 years.

At Bunny, Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Mr. Lockwood, hofier, at Sion Hill, near Nottingham.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Special Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for better and more effectually draining certain tracts of land called Wildmore Fen, and the East and West Fens, including the Low Lands, in this county, have lately advertised, in the Lincolnshire papers, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be willing to contract for the cutting, embanking, and making the intended drain, between Fishtoft Marsh, and Benington Bridges, being a distance of about seven miles.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Elverfon, farmer, to Miss Crampton, both of Donnington.—Mr. F. Gibbons, officer of excise, at Corby, to Miss Bedford, of Swinestead.—Mr. S. Bates, farmer and grazier, of Sloothby, to Miss A. Lill, of Alford.

Mr. J. Brownley, farmer and grazier, to Miss S. Cliff, both of Habertoft, in the parish of Wloughby, near Alresford.

Mr. W. Hydes, of Leasingham, to Miss E. Goodyear.

Captain B. Broomhead, of the 28th regt. of dragoons, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Broomhead, of the South Lincoln Militia, to Miss C. Hambleton, youngest daughter of the late — Hambleton, esq. formerly of Lincoln.

Mr. Newton, of Sawtry, in Huntingdonshire, to Miss Drake, of Stanford.

At Tatterhall, Mr. W. Booth, of Sleaford, to Miss Smith.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 67, Mrs. Gardiner, a widow lady.

At Boston, after a long and painful illness, aged 21, Miss C. Lane, daughter of Mr. Lane, druggist.—The Rev. E. Browne, prebendary of York, &c. &c. and master of the grammar school at Butterwick, near Boston.—Mr. B. Bott.

At Wainfleet, in her 84th year, Mrs. M. Rice, widow, late of Well, near Alford.

At Stamford, aged 49, Mrs. Baxter, widow.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at Leicester, a fellow who pretended to be deaf and dumb, and who had, in the course of a few days, realised 50l. by what is called fortune-telling, was publicly whipt there as a vagrant. During his trial and previously to his confinement, he conducted himself with consummate art, and the most hypocritical consistency; but when the cat o' nine tails came to tingle on his back, his speech and hearing returned, and he could speak and hear, as well as any of the spectators. It appears that he had been a soldier in the 25th regt. and was discharged in consequence of having been wounded in the island of Grenada, and that on returning to his friends in Yorkshire, he was met on the road by a woman who practised the profession of fortune-telling, and prevailed on him to join her, but on his commitment, she decamped with their joint earnings.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Harrison, grazier, of Great Glenn, to Miss Francis, of Lamport.—Mr. D. Moore, of Wellfoll, in Derbyshire, to Miss S. Moore, 4th daughter of Mr. Moore, of Sytton.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Joyce, surgeon.—Aged 79, Mrs. Simons, widow.—In his 40th year, after a lingering illness, the Rev. J. Gregory, vicar of St. Martin's, and All Saints' parishes, in this town, and brother to Mr. Gregory, printer of the Leicester Journal.

At Loughborough, Mr. Onion, baker.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. F. Tibbs, of Deritend, to Miss Collitt, of Curborough, in this county.

At Alcester, Mr. W. Grafton, tanner, to Miss Williams.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, in his 72d year, Mr. W. Green, Collector of Excise, formerly of Hales Owen. He was deservedly esteemed through life, as a cheerful, worthy man.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. J. Norris.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Beddard.—Mr. J. Neve.—Mr. J. Doody.

The Lady of the Honorable and Reverend G. Talbot, of Brereton.—Mr. Farmer, of Cauldwell, late of Burton-upon-Trent.—Aged 79, Mrs. Busby, of Long-lane, near Stafford.—Mr. J. Bedford, of the Stockings, near Wolverhampton.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Dawes, surgeon, to Miss Webb.—Mr. H. Burgefs, factor,

tor, of Dale-end, to Miss Bedall, late of Exall, near Coventry.—Mr. Smith, surgeon in the army, to Miss Soden, of Rowington. Mr. Gateley, of London, to Miss Rew, of Coventry.—Mr. Boofinere, of the city of Mans, in France, to Mrs. Smith, of Birmingham. Mr. T. Moore, of Birmingham, to Miss Brown, of Bourn Brook.

At Newbold-upon-Avon, Mr. Berridge, farmer and grazier, of Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire, to Miss Walker, daughter of T. Walker, esq.

At Colehill, Mr. R. Hobbey, to Miss E. Rolestone.

*Died.*] At Warwick, suddenly, Mr. G. Dawes, liquor merchant.

At Coventry, Mrs. Carlisle, widow.

At Birmingham, nearly at the close of her 81st year, Mrs. Cooper, of the Crescent—Aged 76, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. J. Ellis, hat maker, of Digbeth.—Mrs. Blair.—Mrs. Richards.—Mr. T. Dainty, plumber and glazier.—Aged 19, Mr. T. Skey. Aged 72, Mr. J. Hands.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Gough. Aged 57, Mrs. H. Hodges.—Mrs. Parten.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Rough, jun. merchant, of New Ross, Ireland, to Miss M. Harley.

Mr. J. Turner, of Bockleton-house, Worcestershire, to Miss Snape, of Sutton, near Newport.—Mr. Sermon, of Ludlow, to Miss Walker, of Cleobury.

At Ludlow, Mr. Goodwin, tanner, to Miss Barker, milliner.—R. Hudson, jun. esq. of Wick, near Pershore, Worcestershire, to Miss Evans, of Shinewood house, near Wenlock, in this county.

At Ellesmere, Mr. J. Rogers, of the Cricket, aged 55, to Miss Robinson, of Oswestry, aged 37.

At West Felton, Mr. Clay, to Miss Jones, of Grampow.—Mr. T. Williams, fadler, of Broseley, to Miss Evans, of Broseley, to Miss Evans, of Barrett-hall.

At High Ercall, Mr. J. Austin, of Long Mill, to Miss Colley.

Near Ludlow, Mr. Marston, of Coston, to Miss Davies, of Clun.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Cooper, gardener.—Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Rev. R. Markham, D.D. a lady of an excellent, virtuous, and truly religious mind.—Mr. H. Pearson.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Williams, of the Unicorn inn.

Major Sandford, of Bath, only brother of F. Sandford, of the isle, in this county.

At Clun, R. James, esq. late of Ludlow.

In the remote Settlements of the State of New York, in November last, Mr. W. Watkins, youngest son of Mr. Watkins, of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Sandland, farmer, of Cotton.

At Batchcott, near Ludlow, the Reverend T. Baines, rector of Richard's-castle, in the Commission of the Peace for this county.—Aged 77, Mr. F. Bill, late of Ruyton, of the Eleven Towns.

At the Sheet, near Ludlow, aged 74, Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Mr. T. Richards, faddler, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Perry, of Wyke.—Aged 88, Mr. Rowland, sen. of Madeley, near Colebrook-dale.

At Chelsterton, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Vickers, mother of V. Vickers, esq. of Cranmere.

At Hales Owen, the Reverend W. A. Lea, chaplain in the Royal Navy.

In London, after a few minutes illness, W. Pigott, esq. of Doddershall, Bucks. He was son of the late Reverend W. Pigott, of Edgmond, in this county.

At Vernon-hall, in his 13th year, Master C. Talbot, eldest son of J. Talbot, esq. only brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Worcester, in her 70th year, Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Doctor Johnstone. This excellent woman, was descended from Mr. R. Serjeant, who in the reign of Charles II. became an assistant minister to Mr. Baxter, at Kidderminster, and was afterwards ejected from the rectory of Stone, for nonconformity. If unaffected and fervent piety—a warm and uncorrupted heart—if innocence of life and activity of benevolence, joined to simplicity and suavity of manners—if a temper so complacent, as not to be ruffled by the crosses, slights, and unkindness of the world—if steady and constant attention to the duties of a large family—and, lastly, if the habitual fear of God, and unremitting love of our neighbours, give a claim to the recompence of just men made perfect, it may be charitably presumed that this incomparable woman is gone to receive her reward. Her death, though in the due course of nature, has left a chasm in the affections of her family and her friends which cannot be easily supplied. She lived without an enemy, and the blessings of all who knew her, have followed her to the tomb.

#### HEREFORD.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. W. Maddy, to Miss Weare.—T. Wright, esq. of Pimlico, London, to Mrs. Roberts, eldest daughter of F. Ravenhill, esq. of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Powles, wife of Mr. Powle, writing master.—In childhood, after being delivered of two fine children, Mrs. Honiatt, wife of the Rev. T. Honiatt.—Mrs. Barry, wife of the Rev. E. Barry, and daughter of the late W. Shepherd, esq. of Dormington.—Mrs. Maddy, relict of Mr. Maddy, faddler.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It may be noticed as a proof that there is a too considerable consolidation and consequently enlargement of farms, whereby a less produce of various articles of provisions takes place, that at this time, a person in the neighbourhood of Winchcombe, in this county, occupies twenty-seven small farms consolidated into one! Another instance may be related, to the same purpose, of a farmer holding what was formerly rented by nine, in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

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*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. B. Wright, to Miss E. Stone, of Chawley, Berks.—Mr. T. Wyatt, builder, to Miss M. Ensworth, third daughter of Mr. T. Emfworth, wine merchant.—Mr. Walker of London, to Miss S. Worcester, of Stoken church.

At Petersfield, Hants, Mr. S. Etty, wine-merchant, of Oxford, to Miss M. Trodd.—Mr. W. Walford, of Banbury, to Miss E. A. Cogan, second daughter of M. Cogan, esq. of Bradstone hill.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 57, Mr. W. butler of Taylor, Exeter college.—Miss E. Hewlett, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Hewlett.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Halfe, widow.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Woburn, Mr. R. Gibbs, an extensive dealer in cows, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Hunter, of Newark upon Trent, to Miss Stables, of Northampton.—Mr. E. Bufwell, of Kettering, to Miss M. Hobson, of Walgrave place.

*Died.*] At Woburn, to the unspeakable affliction of his tenants, to whom he was a friend and father, and to the universal regret of all his contemporaries, Francis, Duke of Bedford, in the 37th year of his age. We forbear to give place to our own feelings on this occasion, because they have been eloquently expressed by the greatest orator of his age, at page 251 of this volume, and because we hope to be able at an early period to obtain full and authentic memoirs.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

All the married clergymen of the diocese of Peterborough, as well as widowers with children, and possessed of a small income only, have been lately invited, by public advertisement to apply to the bishop of that diocese, to obtain relief.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Mawlesbury, a capital farmer of Bugbrook, to Miss C. Griffith, of Gayton.—Mr. T. Wife, grazier, to Miss Line, both of the parish of Barby.

In Buckinghamshire, Mr. F. Nash, to Miss Jones, both of Chesham.—Mr. C. Newman, son of B. Newman, esq. of Ratcliff hall, to Miss Fitch, of Buckingham.—Mr. Wakefield, bookfeller, &c. to Miss King, both of Newport Pagnell.—Mr. S. Pelham, draper, of Wellingborough, to Miss E. Wallis, youngest daughter of Mr. O. Wallis, of Itham.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. Fox, upholsterer. In his 13th year, after only a few days illness, Mr. D. Wilkinfon, 2d. son of Mr. W. Wilkinfon, draper.

At Thrapston, in her 52d year, Mrs. Leete, wife of Mr. Leete, surgeon; a pious, sincere, and humble Christian, and of a conduct highly conspicuous, and exemplary, in the discharge of all the relative duties.

At Chesham, Mrs. Hepburn.

At Market Harborough, Mr. J. Waterfield, many years master of the Hind inn.

## HUNTINGDON.

*Died.*] At Stirtloe House, near Buckden,

in his 54th year, Launcelot Brown, esq. an active and intelligent magistrate, possessed of great probity, liberality and benevolence. To these essential qualities, were added an accurate taste for the fine arts and a mind embellished with all those accomplishments and that classical learning, which adorn the character of the gentleman and the scholar.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The Lord Chancellor determined lately a cause of some interest, on an application from the university of Cambridge, that the London booksellers were not justified in selling Bibles printed in Scotland, by the king's Printers; but that the injunction did not prevent the booksellers from exporting Scottish bibles to foreign countries, though it prevents the sale of them in England. The injunction which has been thus obtained by the university, is not it seems regarding pirated or unauthorized editions, but those printed by the king's printer in Scotland, which have, hitherto been a free uninterrupted article of trade, under the Act of Union, beyond the memory of the oldest bookfeller now living, in the same manner as the same books printed by authority in England, have always had, and still have, a free sale in Scotland.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, at St. Benedict's church, Capel Loft, of Troston, in Bury, Suffolk, esq. to Miss Sarah Watfon Finch, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Finch, merchant, of Cambridge.

At Sutton, Isle of Ely, Mr. W. Faux, to Mrs. R. Cockcroft.

At Newmarket, Mr. W. Frost, an opulent farmer, of Brinkley, and son of Mr. W. Frost, of Camoise Hall in Wood Ditton, to Miss Goodison.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. Ratcliffe, dealer in china, &c.—Aged 68, Mrs. S. Luckombe, daughter of Mrs. James, many years printer of the Cambridge Journal.

At Ely, in the college, Mrs. Atcherley, relict of the late Rev. T. Atcherley.

At Wisbeach, Mr. R. Kent, of the George inn, Fensstanton, and late of the Talbot inn, of this town. In his 36th year, Mr. T. Brown, sader, of Milden hall.

## NORFOLK.

As the sea breaches, in Palling, Winter-ton, and other adjoining towns, have lately increased to an alarming degree, whereby very large tracts of ground are greatly injured, and as by the expected increase of the said breaches, more distant lands may in all probability be materially injured, an application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the present session, to enable commissioners, therein to be named, to stop up the present breaches, and to prevent, if possible, others in future. About 60 parishes or upwards, are interested in the above business, and are about to appoint persons to act, with a view to facilitate the same.

In the exportation of corn the Lynn mer-  
Lynn,



chants nearly equal Hull, and are said to possess a greater share of spirit and speculation than any others in the county, not even London excepted. The quantities shipped from this port during the last two years is immense. They also import annually from Portugal, about 1100 pipes of the “rosy juice divine.”

This ancient burgh was formerly called Bishop's Lynn, a name which it retained till the reign of Henry VIII. when it changed its possession, and was elevated to the more sounding title of Lynn Regis. The public library which was not set on foot till the year 1798, is now established on principles the most judicious and politic, and although but yet in its infancy, is considered as extremely valuable. It consists of about 500 volumes, and contains most of the approved works that have been published for the last few years. The books are chosen by a majority of the members, and Reviews, and other periodical publications are regularly taken in. The number of subscribers to this library is about 70, which however considering the population of the place, and terms of admission, are extremely few. It is highly consolatory to reflect, that since the establishment of this institution, literature seems to be more generally respected, and it has already diffused a happy spirit of inquiry into mixed conversation.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Burton, of Loddon, to Miss King of Norwich.—Mr. E. Camplin, farmer, to Miss Riseboro', both of East Tuddenham.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Rising, to Mrs. F. Booth, of the Castle and Lyon Tavern.—Mr. J. Blackburn, stone-mason, to Miss S. Lown.—Mr. W. Thompson, of the navy, to Mrs. H. Tompson, of Norwich.

At Claxton, W. Batchelder, gent. to Miss Fuller.—Mr. W. Dixon, of Dickleburgh, to Miss A. Cornell, of Thelverton.

*† Died.*] At Norwich, in her 36th year, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. Taylor, uphol-der.

[Further particulars relative to the late Mr. Chapman, for many years a distinguished tradesman in this city. The propitious hand of Providence had crowned his honest exertions in life with success, and enabled him to retire some years since from the active scenes of business, to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his labours, amidst his family and friends. The public charities in Norwich bear ample testimony to his benevolent spirit; during his life they were always remembered, and at his death they have not been forgotten. He has bequeathed to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital 50l. to the Charity Schools, to the Benevolent Association for the Relief of Decayed Tradesmen, and to Bethlehem, 20l. each, also smaller gifts to the poor of St. Margaret's parish, in which he lived, and of St. Andrew's, in which his remains have been interred.]

At the advanced age of 102, Mr. W. Webb—  
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dale; this venerable man, like the famous Nestor of old, had lived in three centuries.

At his father's house in this city, in his 51st year, the Rev. W. Ivory, rector of Waxham, Palling, &c.

At Oby, Mrs. Cooper, wife of C. Cooper, esq. barrister at law. She possessed an excellent heart and understanding; and was a most affectionate wife and mother. She also manifested the goodness of her disposition by her benevolence to the poor.

At Holt, aged 68, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, ironmonger; this person, during the last seven years, from a paralytic affection, had not been able either to feed or to dress herself.

At her lodgings, Beaufort buildings, Chelsea, Mrs. E. Ruffel, formerly of Norwich.—Mrs. Athow, wife of Mr. T. Athow, cooper.

At Swaffham, aged 28, in childbed, Mrs. Rimes, wife of Mr. Rimes, whitesmith.

At Heigham, in her 77th year, Mrs. Meek, mother of Mr. Meek, plumber, of Norwich.—Mr. Tuthill, a considerable farmer and grazier.

At Whitacre Burgh, near Yarmouth, Mr. Turner, of Kerdistone.

At Harnestoke, Mr. J. French, an eminent surgeon; a gentleman highly respected for his convivial as well as professional talents:—Aged 31, Mrs. Kerisom, of Panxworth. In her 29th year, Mrs. M. Leeder, wife of Mr. J. Leeder, farmer, at Barford.

In his 30th year, Mr. J. Bream, only son of Mr. T. Bream, at Beatley.—Mrs. West, wife of Mr. J. G. West, of Albion street, London, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Francis, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Arnold, farmer, at Denton.—Miss E. Wright, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Wright, of Trowse.

At Rockland, aged 22, Mr. R. Stratton, jun. sincerely lamented by his family, his neighbours, and the poor, to whom he was ever kind.

At East Tuddenham, Miss Dewing, daughter of Mr. Dewing, of Boston.—Miss Mann.

In London, aged 58, Mrs. Chittock, formerly of the Castle and Lion Inn.—Aged 75, Mrs. Wace, of Warton.—Mr. R. Bowles, farmer, of Gressenhall.

At East Dereham, aged 85, Mrs. E. Blackbourne, mother of Mr. W. Blackbourne, bricklayer.

#### SUFFOLK.

On the 12th of January last, a small Book Club met to dispose of the publications, which had been circulated through the Society during the preceding year, by a kind of nominal auction among their own members. The room, in which the sale was held, was so situated as to be exposed to the view of some neighbours who lived in the yard, and to their visitors.

The society not considering themselves as doing any thing which was illegal, did not take any precautions to conceal the object of their meeting. A man, however, of the

name of Smith, who was in training for the office of an exciseman, observing out of doors a person in the room disposing of books, in the manner abovementioned, came to the door, and, with more than common assurance, abruptly entered the room. The members in general were surprised to see a stranger come in, but supposing that he had something to communicate to one of the company did not at first openly express their surprise. One of the society however, finding that this Smith, had no business there, went up to the person who was selling the books, and hinted to him, that it would be better to stop the sale for a minute or two. He then went back and told the intruder, that the company was a private one, and that strangers were not to be admitted. Upon this the gentleman bowed, asked pardon, and retired. While he was in the room, no book was sold; but he, when in the yard, having peeped through the window, saw one or more disposed of to the highest bidder, and lodged an information against the person who offered the books to sale, for acting as an auctioneer without being duly licenced.

The merits of the case were stated on Friday the 26th ult. before two of the magistrates of this borough. It was contended, that the sale did not come within the meaning of the act; the books having been sold to such persons as had a previous interest in them; and the money arising from the sale being designed for the purchase of more books, for the use of the society. The magistrates expressed in strong terms their disapprobation of the business, which had been brought before them, not considering the sale as an intention to defraud the public revenue. They, nevertheless, conceiving, that they must be guided by the letter of the law, reluctantly fined the party; mitigating the penalty from fifty pounds, to two guineas, including costs, which amounted to one pound ten shillings and six pence, so that only eleven shillings and six pence remained, half of which went to the informer.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Porter, of Washbrook, near Ipswich, to Miss E. Hicks, of Burfistall.—Mr. R. Traice, calico printer (late of Bury) to Miss M. Ford, of Wandsworth, Surrey.—Mr. R. Jarvis, to Miss Ambrose, both of Cowlings.—Mr. J. King, baker, in Bury, to Mrs. M. Steele, widow, in Westminster.

At Stowupland, Mr. Smith, butcher, to Mrs. Thing, of the Pickeral inn.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of Mr. Brickwood, grocer.

At Ipswich, in the prime of life, Mr. N. Iron, eldest son of Mr. Iron, upholsterer; a young man of a truly excellent character.—Miss Bedwell, only daughter of Mr. Bedwell, cornchandler. The loss of two amiable and promising children, in the course of the last five months, leaves their grieving parents in a state almost inconsolable.

Aged 80, Mrs. Farthing, many years of the Bear's Head public house.

At Woodbridge, aged 82, after a long confinement, Mrs. Gros, relict of Mr. W. Gros, formerly a considerable farmer, at Eyke.

At Sudbury, aged 20, Miss E. Herbert, daughter of Mr. J. Herbert, master of the Wool hall.

At Sternfield, near Saxmundham, Mrs. Bamber; a truly respectable companion for many years to Mrs. Long.—Mrs. Beales, of Cheddington hall, near Halesworth.

At Chelworth, aged 75, Mrs. Thurston, mother of Mr. S. Thurston, merchant, of Ipswich.

In the East Indies, B. Pogson, esq. only brother of J. Pogson, esq. of Bougham place, near Bury.

At Beccles, Mrs. Leggett, a maiden lady.—Mr. J. Crisp, merchant and maltster.—In his 49th year, Mr. S. Reynolds, butcher.

At Brandon, aged 79, Mr. J. Secker, tailor.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Ellington, many years gardener to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cadogan, at Saxton Downham.

At Bungay, in his 73d year, Mr. Wilson, formerly a supervisor.

At Ditchingham, near Bungay, in his 54th year, Mr. R. Pulford, farmer.

At Nayland, Mr. Leah, surgeon.

Aged 57, from a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Dobson, wife of Mr. Dobson, of Lower Rickingham, near Botesdale.

At Stowmarket, suddenly, Mrs. Bethel, wife of Mr. Bethel, watchmaker.

At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. E. Lidgould, formerly mistress of a boarding school, in Ipswich, from which she had retired above 20 years.

Aged 85, Mr. J. Fitch, butcher, of Sible Hedingham.—Mrs. Suckling, wife of Capt. Suckling, of Barham, near Beccles.—Aged 49, Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. R. Mann, farmer, of Covehither.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Griffiths, of the Buckinghamshire militia, to Mrs. Bradley, of the White Lion inn, Chelmsford.—Mr. T. Willett, brazier, of Coggeshall, to Miss M. Richardson, of Feering.

At Colchester, J. Evans, esq. of Norwood, in this county.—Mr. Stiles, surgeon and apothecary of Great Dunmow, to Miss Bradbury.

At Great Baddow, Mr. Thompson, to Mrs. Scurling, both late of Paglesham.—Mr. Jones, of Chelmsford, to Miss Wall, of Moulsham.

At Tolleshbury, Mr. S. Loyell, jun. of Bradwell, to Mrs. Rush, of Bohns Hall.

At Braintree, Mr. T. Mottram, linen draper, &c. to Mrs. S. Bird.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, in her 70th year, Mrs. Cowland, wife of Mr. S. Cowland, shoemaker.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Bails, widow, and sister to the late Mrs. Cowland.—Mr. T. Clarke, wine merchant, and a sergeant in the corps of Loyal Chelmsford Volunteers.

At Colchester, aged 63, W. Mason, esq. attorney, and alderman of the borough, and Captain Commandant of the Loyal Colchester Volunteers.

## KENT.

Some former accounts noticed in the London and Kentish papers, relative to the loss of the *Hoy Margate*, of Margate, being erroneous in several particulars, the following is an accurate statement of that unfortunate business. This vessel, of which Mr. John Goodborn was captain, and Mr. John Sacket, owner, was very deeply laden with corn, for the London market; the crew consisted of four men, and there were 23 passengers; she sailed from the harbour, in moderate weather, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and came to anchor in the roads till near nine in the evening, when they again got under sail; soon after the weather began to be very tempestuous, but they continued working against the wind till they had arrived, about midnight, off Reculver, with the intention of going to anchor under the hook of Margate sand. On making their last tack towards the land, the stop of the founding lead broke, and though the vessel was put about, yet before another lead could be fitted, she struck, it was supposed, on the tail of the Reculver sand; they then let go the anchor, and the water flowing, the vessel swung off, and rode clear; they then got up the anchor, and setting the sails, she was drawing off the land, when the gib tackle broke, which made it impossible to get her head from the wind; the captain then lashed down the tiller, and went forward to get another gib-sail, when by the vessels striking the ground, the tiller was rent in two, and before it could be replaced, the rudder was beat off, and thereby the vessel was rendered totally unmanageable. They then let go their anchor a second time, but the hoy continuing to beat on the ground in a most alarming manner, and apprehending she had sprung a leak, and finding the pumps were choked, they were forced to let slip the cable, and let her drive into shore, on which she was beaten about a mile and a half from the village of Reculver. The scene then became truly horrible, as a most dreadful sea was breaking over the vessel every moment, and the women and children uttering the most lamentable cries. In the midst of this distress, Mr. Bone, passenger, and a local preacher, in connection with the late Rev. John Wesley, with great fortitude, and resignation, exhorted and prayed with his fellow sufferers, and was heard by the survivors to the very last, lifting his voice in supplications and praises. Five of the passengers and four of the crew, having taken to the shrouds, were saved by continuing there till the water was so lowered, that they could get on shore about 5 in the morning. One other passenger, Mr. Jesse Darroway, of Margate, was swept off the deck, but very happily, after some little exertion, was thrown on the beach by the waves and escaped. This passenger supposes that very soon after the cabin was filled with water, and seven passengers who remained therein drowned; and the remaining

14, and the captain, who were on the deck, were then swept away by the merciless waves, as while he lay on the beach, he heard a general scream of distress, and then all was still. The scene which the morning presented to the afflicted spectators, who by 10 o'clock were some hundreds, from Margate and the neighbouring villages, it is impossible to describe, as within the space of a mile and a half on the beach, 16 men and women lay dead on the shore, and very soon after, seven other passengers were taken in the same state from the cabin, making in the whole, 23 persons.

*Married.*] Mr. Riddle, grocer, of London, to Miss Blackmore, of Tenterden.—H. Larke, esq. purser in the navy, to Miss P. Omer, of Downe Hall, near Bromley.—Mr. Coleman, of Godmersham, to Miss Walker, at Hougham, near Dover.—Mr. Kenneker, of Upstreet, to Miss E. Cowtan, of Boughton.

At Preston, J. Cloudfley, esq. of the Government Mills, Feverham, to Miss Chinery.

Lieutenant Montague of the regiment of Royals, to Miss Fowles, third daughter of the Rev. J. Fowles, of Romney.—T. L. Hodges, of Hempstead place, to Miss Twisden, only daughter of the late Sir R. Twisden, of Bradbourne Park.—Mr. T. Collard, of Sextries, near Canterbury, to Miss Mount, of Nackington.—Mr. E. Hughes, of Merham, to Miss Stunt, of Maidstone.

At Feverham, the Rev. T. Tims, of Walmer, to Mrs. Simpson, daughter of Rear Admiral Keeler.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Gowland, wife of Mr. Gowland, millwright.—In her 88th year, Mrs. M. Finch.—H. Dent, esq. collector of the Excise for the Canterbury district.

At Rochester, Mr. Jenkins, coal metre, and formerly a watch maker.—Mr. S. Mansfield, eldest son of Captain Mansfield of the navy; a young gentleman of very promising talents.

At Ashford, in her 18th year, of a decline, Miss S. Norwood, 2d daughter of the Rev. E. Norwood.—Mr. W. Mate, sadler.

At Stockbury, aged 49, Mr. G. Green, a wealthy farmer.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Brighton, the Rev. W. Titt, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Newnham, widow of the late G. L. Newnham, esq. of Newtimber.

*Died.*] At her house in the Cliff, aged 82, Mrs. Tasker, a widow lady.

At Mayfield, Mr. Farmer, attorney; much looked up to during a long course of practice, by people of all descriptions; and though of late years in points of conduct he might have been rather to himself a foe, he had nevertheless in disposition been a friend to all mankind.

Aged 70, Mr. R. Edwards, of Cuckfield.

At Rye, Miss M. N. Meryon.

At BRIGHTHELMSTONE, Mrs. Glover, relict of Mr. Glover, brewer.

Miss

At Uckfield rather suddenly, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late learned and Rev. Mr. Clarke, many years rector of Buxted.—Mr. H. Farncomb, of Bletchington.

At West Grinstead, Mrs. M. Ward, widow.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Sharp, of the Trusty ship of war, to Miss Loveless.—Mr. Lockett, hatter, of Portsmouth, to Miss Mathews, of Wickham.

At Gosport, Mr. J. Tomlin, master in the navy, to Mrs. H. Hunter, of Elm.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Major Young, of the eighth regiment of foot, to Miss J. Sutherland, second daughter of the late Captain Sutherland.

At Havant, Captain Pritzer, of the 21st regiment of dragoons, to Miss Newland, daughter of B. Newland, esq. of Rotherfield-park.—Mr. W. Knight, of Wade-court, near Havant, to Miss Kersee, of Havant.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mr. Pyke, of the White Horse Cellar public-house.—Mr. Walker, perfumer.

At Southampton, Mrs. Shorland, wife of Mr. Shorland, fruiterer.

At Portsmouth, Mr. A. Brown, grower.—Aged 80, T. Palmer, esq.

At Fareham, Mr. Grigg, surgeon.

At Portsea, Mrs. Cox, publican.

At Cowes, Mr. P. Parkman, sen. a pilot.—Mrs. Roach, wife of Mr. Roach, post-master.

On his passage from Jamaica, on board the Ambuscade frigate, Mr. P. Payne, only son of J. Payne, esq. of Stubbington-house, in this county.

In Kensington, in his 55th year, G. Farrant, esq. formerly of Portsmouth.

The Rev. W. Jackson, A.M. vicar of Christ Church; he had spent the preceding evening with a party of friends, and retired to bed apparently in perfect health, but was taken ill about six o'clock in the morning, and expired in a few minutes.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Mr. J. C. Jenner, of Burbage, in this county, in a letter to the printer of the Salisbury Journal, communicates the following recipe for the cure of a cancer:—"I am (says he) the more solicitous for the publication of the recipe, having lately been witness to its happy influence in curing a most inveterate cancer in the lip of a person now living in this neighbourhood, and to whom a personal reference can be given if required. I have also heard of several other instances of its wonderful efficacy from the most respectable authority.—Take one part of red lead, in fine powder, and two parts of hog's lard; mix them well together, and, with the salve thus prepared, spread on lint, dress the cancerous sore twice a day."

*Married.*] G. Beames, esq. of Bowden-house, near Chippenham, to Miss Cole, of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. C.

Wapshaw, of Salisbury, to Miss Dyneley, of Bloomsbury-square, London.

At Newton Toney, F. Petherick, esq. to Miss Hayter.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Walker, a weaver; his death is by some attributed to his having, about seven weeks ago, eat some soup, which had been set by three days in a brais pan, and which had accumulated veridigrease.

At Wilton, aged 80, Mr. W. Lampard.—Mr. R. Rowden, of Uphaven.

At North Wraxall, Mrs. Mabbett, wife of J. Mabbett, esq. of Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire.

At Headington, near Devizes, aged 103, Isaac Eley, an honest and industrious labourer, who retained the use of his faculties to the last.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the Rev. E. Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard.—Mr. T. Knowlson, farmer, at Baverstock, near Salisbury.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Reading, Mr. Staples, poulterer, to Miss A. March.—Mr. Shepherd, corndealer, to Miss Wentworth.

Mr. T. Crouch, of Lambourn, to Miss Hickman, of Henley.

*Died.*] At Speenhill, near Newbury, Mrs. Blake, relict of J. Blake, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.—In her 32d year, Mrs. Heath, wife of Mr. Heath, brewer, of Faringdon.—Mrs. M. Wickens, of Maidenhead.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The number of patients to whom assistance was afforded last year, in the establishment called the Bath City Dispensary and Asylum, amounted to 1973.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Winter, horn-worker, of Bristol, to Miss Williams, of Kingdown.

At Bath, Mr. Washbourne, of the Darby and Joan public-house, to Mrs. Wood.—Mr. English, jun. upholsterer, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. Evans, brandy-merchant.—Major Alcock, to the Hon. Caroline St. Ledger, sister of Viscount Doneraile, of Ireland.—Mr. W. Hulbert, to Miss Every.—Mr. Wicks, to Miss Bullock.—Mr. J. Price, bookbinder and stationer, to Miss Wood, of Union-passage.

The Rev. R. Bedford, of Bristol, to Miss Mills, of Kingdown.

At Clifton, Mr. J. Fowler, of London, to Miss Ormerod, of Bath.

Mr. Spry, surgeon, of Clifton, son of Mr. Spry, apothecary, of Bath, to Miss Pierce.

*Died.*] At Bath, aged 34, Mrs. Wiggett, wife of the Rev. J. Wiggett, and daughter of S. Lyde, esq. sincerely regretted as a lady of uncommon virtues and merits.

Mrs. Sale.—Mr. Sedgley, formerly a merchant of Bristol.—Mrs. Athill.—Major Sandford.—In her 73d year, Mrs. S. Gordon.—The lady of Dr. Mapleton.—Mrs. Bryant, widow.—Mrs. Brown, widow.—Mrs. E. Ramsay, mother-in-law of F. Partis, esq. and mother

ther of W. Ramsay, secretary of the East India Company.

At Stockhouse, in her 48th year, the lady of J. Berkeley Burland, esq. daughter and heiress of the late J. Farr, esq.

At Portsmouth, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Thomas, formerly Mrs. Simpson, for many years a favourite actress at the Bath Theatre.

At Frome, Mr. R. Bailey, tanner.

At Henbury, near Bristol, Mrs. Cook.

At Clifton, Mrs. O'Bryan, wife of Captain O'Bryan, of the Emerald ship of war.

At Keyford, near Frome, Mr. R. Bailey, farmer.—Mr. J. Jones, grazier.—H. Davis, esq. of White Hall, near Bristol.

At Taunton, Mr. J. Waters, sen.—Mr. W. Coles, of Marston Bigot.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] In his 79th year, B. Lester, esq. an alderman, and formerly M.P. for the town and county of Poole. He conducted, through a long and honourable career, his very extensive concerns in the Newfoundland Trade in a manner no less beneficial to the nation than creditable and advantageous to himself, by giving at once employment and bread to thousands. He was, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, what was formerly called, in this county, a real merchant. The numerous ships which have traversed the Mediterranean and Atlantic Oceans, freighted with his goods, were his own, built by his own workmen, on his own plantations, fitted and victualled from his own stores. That indefatigable perseverance which subdues all obstacles and leads to fortune, was his peculiar characteristic; nor were the calls of humanity overlooked in the duties of his counting-house. His disposition and his well-merited wealth enabled him to relieve the necessities of those who stood in need of his assistance, nor was he less munificent to his native town than liberal and charitable to its poor. His mind, no less persevering than it was strong, retained its vigour to the last, and in the distribution of his immense wealth, his liberal donations to his relations, and generous benefactions to the poor, will be long and gratefully remembered.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

It is noted as a proof of the increasing population of the town of Plymouth, and the suburbs called the Dock, and the progressive influx of strangers, that the tolls of the bridge at Stone House, between Plymouth and the Dock Town, the property of Earl Mount Edgcumbe, and Sir John St. Aubyn, which, at the building of the bridge, in the year 1772, let for 500l. per annum, was lately let at the rate of 2,500l. per annum.

*Married.*] At Woodbury, Mr. G. Jackson, of Budleigh Salterton, to Miss Lee, of Ebbford Barton.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Ham, to Miss M. Holman, daughter of Mr. J. Holman, druggist.

At Ugborough, J. Hele, of Well, near Ashburton, to Miss Frenick.

At Plymouth, D. Eyre, esq. to Miss P. Bethineer.—Mr. Braddon, jun. of Trenegloss, Cornwall, to Miss Kingdon, daughter of the Rev. J. Kingdon, of Bridgerule, in this county.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. Beale, master of the Globe Tavern.—Mr. J. Sercombe.—Mr. Trewman, sen. a respectable printer and bookseller, for near 40 years past; and printer of the Exeter Flying Post; a truly good, humane, generous, and valuable man.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Seward, rope-maker.

At Plymouth, Mr. Crupp, brewer.—Mrs. Slade, wife of Mr. Slade, merchant.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, schoolmaster.

At Oakhampton, Mrs. Luxmore, widow, and mother to the present Dean of Gloucester.

At Bishop's Lydiard, Mrs. F. Hamilton.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] N. Phillips, esq. banker, of Haverfordwest, to Miss R. Davies, of Llwynagoras, Pembrokeshire.

At Cardigan, Mr. James, surgeon, to Miss Jones, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

*Died.*] At Haverfordwest, suddenly, in the Town-hall, Mr. D. Paynter, attorney.

At Ytrod, Cardiganshire, prematurely cut off in the prime of life, H. J. Lloyd Davies, esq. of Lloyd Jack, justice of peace for that county; this gentleman, who had been married but a short time before to a very amiable lady, was an upright and active magistrate, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and greatly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance in private life.

At Neston, Pembrokeshire, B. B. Jordan, esq.

At Harmeiston, Pembrokeshire, — Hughes, esq.

At Caerleon, Monmouthshire, Mr. R. Rogers.

At Laugharne, R. Le Davids, esq. of Pibor, near Carmarthen, justice of peace for the county.

In Swansea, in his 65th year D. Thomas, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

At Drumgesslavie, near Pitmain, in his 77th year, Baillie Donald McPherson. He was an ensign under the late Pretender, and was present at the battles of Preston, Penrith, and Falkirk. He afterwards escorted that prince through Arisaig, and saw him on the borders of Sky. He officiated as Baron Baillie first in Lochaber, and afterwards in Badenoch, since 1768. He was also one of the justices of peace for the county of Inverness; and, at an advanced period of life, was appointed by his Majesty an ensign in the Balville volunteers.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Lisnagar, Lieutenant-col. Baird, of the 1st battalion of the 62d regiment, to the Hon. E. C. Tonnson, eldest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Riversdale.

*Died.*] In her 70th year, Mrs. Arabin, widow of the late J. Arabin, esq. of Maglane, in the county of Meath; a lady universally respected and beloved during a long and exemplary life.

At the house of his nephew, in Jervis-street, Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Lentaigne, cidevant curé of St. Sauveur, Caen, Normandy; a man of exemplary piety, virtue, and goodness; the whole tenor of whose life was a proof how near to perfection human nature may approximate. Of this truly excellent character it may be said, he was "*Humani generis decus*." While justice renders this tribute to the dead, the same principle energetically urges to publicity the merit of the living. Never did the relative connexion of Nepotism evince itself in more amiable delineations of the feelings of the heart, than in Dr. Benjamin Lentaigne, M.D. who, with affection surpassing filial, rendered an asylum to an uncle expatriated for conscience sake, and bid the sorrows and infirmities of the "yellow leaf" be forgotten in the solace of

his and his lady's attentions and tender affluities.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

In France, citizen Gabriel Bory, member of the National Institute, and Commodore and Governor of the Windward Islands, under the antient régime. He published, in 1790, *Memoirs on the Administration of the Marine and of the Colonies*.

In Spain, the celebrated Count Rice, who many years ago, killed Count Barry, in a duel, near Bath. He was found dead in his bed; his death was occasioned, as is supposed, by suffocation.

At Bednapore, in the East Indies, on the 1st of February last, P. Begbie, jun. esq. of Castle-hill, and Lieutenant in the service of the East India Company.

On the 11th of December last, at Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, Mr. A. Webster, only son of Major Webster, of Ayr.

At Paris, aged 64, Madame Allard, the mother of young Vestris, formerly a celebrated dancer at the Opera-house there.

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#### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**T**HE delay of the definitive treaty of peace, which has long been anxiously looked for, has been attended with much inconvenience to merchants and manufacturers, particularly to the former; many ships bound to the conquered settlements, and other parts, have been sometime detained in port in expectation of this event, and on those which have recently sailed, the insurance has been considerably advanced, as a precaution against the possibility of the negotiation terminating unfavourably. The commercial intercourse with France, however, continues to increase, and still more so with Holland; very considerable quantities of sugars, coffee, indigo, and other articles, having been shipped during the last month for Dort, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. The export to Hamburgh has likewise been considerable, but it must naturally be expected the trade with this port, which had risen to such great consequence during the war, will decline, when more direct means of communication with great part of the Continent are fully established.

The duties payable on the importation of *cinnamon*, *castia lignea*, and the duty granted last session on *box wood* have been repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof, viz. On every pound weight avoirdupois of cinnamon imported by the East-India Company, one shilling and sixpence; on every pound weight avoirdupois of castia lignea, of all sorts, imported into Great Britain, one shilling; on every ton weight of box wood imported into Great Britain from any part of Europe in a British built ship, an additional duty of 19s. 6d. and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, with 6d. more if imported in a foreign ship.

The custom-duty payable on the importation into Great Britain, in British built ships, of bull, ox, or cow hides, hides of horses, mares, or geldings, Indian hides, or buffalo hides, calf skin, dog skins, seal skins, and elk skins, in the hair and undressed, has been wholly repealed. It is certainly highly proper to adopt every measure which may tend to promote so important a source of individual and national profit as the *leather manufactory*, which we have no doubt may be carried to a still greater extent, from its increasing reputation in foreign markets. Great improvements have been making for some years past in tanning and dressing hides and skins of all descriptions, particularly by the recent introduction of Mr. Desmond's process, by which, leather of a quality equal if not superior to the best hitherto known, is manufactured in about as many days as it generally requires months to tan it in the usual way. *Black Spanish*, an article now brought to such perfection, and in general use for women's shoes and other purposes, was scarcely known in this country fifteen or twenty years ago; and English *Moroccas* have within a few years so far surpassed the foreign in and colour, in most other respects, that they cannot fail of obtaining a decided preference in every part of the world where they are admitted on equal terms.

Some alterations will probably be made in the existing laws for the regulation of the *linen manufactory* of Ireland.

The present very high prices of all kinds of *raw* and *thrown silk*, are likely soon to experience a reduction, as it will now be imported directly from the countries of its growth, instead of being subject to the heavy expences of land carriage to Hamburgh. A considerable quantity has been already shipped at Genoa, Leghorn, and Venice, and more will soon

soon follow. The silk consumed in Ireland, though not very considerable, will now be obtained from Italy, instead of being procured through the medium of this country.

An Act has been passed for continuing to the 25th Dec. 1804, the bounties granted for the encouragement of the *Greenland Whale Fisheries*, and the regulations respecting the same.

The *Hull Dock Company* have proposed to make, for the accommodation of the increasing trade of that port, an additional dock, capable of containing 70 sail of ships, with an entrance into the Humber, sufficient to admit a fifty-gun ship, on being reimbursed one-half of the expence by the corporation and inhabitants; this proposal has been acceded to, and the work will be undertaken as soon as the company have obtained the requisite authority.

Considerable progress has been made in the projected improvements of the port of LONDON. The *West-India Docks* in the Isle of Dogs, are in great forwardness; and a powerful steam engine having been erected for carrying off the water that naturally rises or settles in a marshy soil, the excavation will soon be completed; in the mean time, the building of the warehouses, which are of a very substantial construction, proceeds rapidly; a carriage-way, to be called the Commercial Road, is about to be made from the docks to Church Street, Whitechapel, and every department of the undertaking appears to proceed with judgment and activity. The *Canal* undertaken by the corporation is likewise in a forward state, and has a large steam engine for draining the water. The whole sum of 72,000*l.* originally granted for this purpose, has been already expended, and it is now estimated that at least 50,000*l.* more will be wanted, part of which will however be reimbursed, by the sale of land which it is necessary to purchase, though only a portion of it is wanting for the purpose. The spot designed for the *London Docks* at Wapping has been nearly cleared of the houses and buildings which stood upon it, part of the wall is built, and the excavation begun, which as the season advances will proceed more effectually; from the proximity of this spot to the present seat of trade the mercantile interest must feel impatient for the completion of the plan, which, from the abilities under which it is executed, cannot fail of being perfectly adapted to its intended purpose.

We hope the intention of establishing an open coal market, under proper regulations, will not be abandoned, being fully convinced that the many illicit practices and combinations at present so easily carried on in the coal trade, contribute greatly to raise this important article to an improper price.

The *New Stock Exchange* in Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, was opened on the 1st day of March; it is a spacious building, well adapted for the purpose.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE uncommon fineness of the whole of the present month has been highly favourable for the purposes of ploughing and getting in the oat and barley, as well as the bean and pea crops in many of the more southern districts.

The business of hedging and repairing fences, has also been very conveniently performed.

In the hay districts, the grass and meadow-lands have been well prepared, manure being more easily put upon them than is usual at this period of the season, on account of their dryness.

The young wheat crops where the land was made sufficiently fine, and they were put into the ground early, look promising in most places; but the later sown crops, and those where the ground had not undergone a complete preparation, are far from looking so well.

In North Britain, vegetation is uncommonly backward for the season, having been cut off by the intense frosts about the beginning of the month, and kept in check by the fury of the air, ever since; cold, tempestuous winds being the prevailing weather during the two last weeks. The sort of weather here described, is not, however, inimical to the cultivation of the soil; so far as the seed time has advanced, it is one of the most favourable in the recollection of our Correspondent. The soil is very mellow and easily pulverised; and the dryness of the weather admits of every operation being performed most correctly, the sowing of grass-seeds excepted, which the raging winds have sometimes rendered extremely difficult. Pease and beans may be said to be all put in. Three-fourth parts of the oats are also committed to the soil.

Fat and lean stock are both extremely high priced. Beef, from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per stone, of 16*lbs.* of 17½*ozs.* each.

Horses of value, for both saddle and draught, have advanced in price 25 to 30 per cent. within these two months.

The prices of grain, especially barley and oats, in the London markets, are rather looking up, probably from there being a considerable demand for seed. Average price of corn for England and Wales, to the week ending March 13—Wheat, 72*s.* 11*d.*; rye, 47*s.* 2*d.*; barley, 39*s.* 1*d.*; oats, 29*s.* 4*d.*; beans, 38*s.* 5*d.*; pease, 4*s.* 1*d.*

Cattle,

Cattle, both of the fat and lean kind, keep up. Lean sheep are also higher than usual at this period. Hogs have likewise been sold high. At Smithfield Market, March 22, beef sold from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; mutton, 6s. to 7s.; veal, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef sold from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; pork, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.

Hay. At St. James's Market, March 20, hay sold from 2l. 17s. to 5l. 10s.; straw, 2l. 0s. 6d. to 2l. 12s. 6d. At Whitechapel; hay, 4l. to 5l. 14s.; clover, 5l. 10s. to 6s. 12s.; straw, 1l. 18s. to 2l. 8s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February to the 24th of March, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

#### Barometer.

Highest 30.2. March 17, Wind W.

Lowest 29.15. Feb. 25, Wind N. E.

Greatest } 75 hun-  
variation in } dreds of an  
24 hours. } incl.

On the morn-  
ing of the 25th  
ult. the mercury  
was as low as  
29.15, at the same  
time next day it  
stood at 29.90.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 63° March 24, Wind S. W.

Lowest 26° March 5, Wind N. E.

Greatest } 10°.  
variation in }  
24 hours. }

March 4, in the  
morning, the thermo-  
meter was at 36°, on  
the next morning it  
was down at 26°.

Quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to .692 inches of depth.

We seldom recollect to have had, at this season of the year, a more pleasant month than that which is just finished. Thirteen days have been distinguished for their brilliancy, besides several others in which there has been neither rain nor snow. The temperature has been moderate, the average heat for the whole month being 40½ nearly. Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances vegetation is uncommonly backward, which is probably occasioned by a few severe frosty nights between the 4th and 10th, and again between the 14th and 17th, of the present month.

The density of the atmosphere has been greater than usual; the mean height of the barometer having been 29.89; and, with the exception of the instance above referred to, the variations have been but trifling.

The wind has been chiefly in the westerly points. It appears from Citizen Lalande's History of Astronomy, printed in another part of this Number, and from a paper in the *Journal de Physique*, that great attention is now paid to the subject of meteorology, in France, and some other parts of the Continent. Toaldo, in Italy, the two Duhamels, and Citizen Cotte have lately published several series of observations, together with rules and methods for making them with accuracy. Many philosophers, physicians, chemists, and persons devoted to agriculture, are spreading, by their example, a taste for this kind of study. This may, perhaps, be the means of extending a science which, at present, has not been sufficiently attended to.

Since the system of nature is uniform in all its operations, and the changes to which it is subject must, in every department, depend on fixed and permanent causes, nothing seems more desirable than that we should be able to trace the immediate principles which conduce to the varieties observable in the state of the atmosphere. Accurate knowledge, in this respect, independently of its utility in practical agriculture, might be rendered highly advantageous to the health of the human species.

\* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.



# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 86.

MAY 1, 1802.

[No. 4, of Vol. 13.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS written during an EXCURSION  
through FRANCE to GENEVA.

(Continued from page 202 of No. 85.)

THERE are now, my friend, but two remaining topics in your letter, on which you require information:—the state of the peasantry in France, and the regard which is paid to the duties of religion. We have a long way to travel in the interior of the country, and shall probably, for the sake of seeing as much as we can, proceed to Geneva by one road, and return from it by another. As this journey will afford us an opportunity of acquiring more knowledge on both these subjects than our own observation can possibly have given us at present, I shall defer the notice of them for some future letter, and in the mean time give you an account of the fine sights we have been seeing at Paris.

*Musée National des Monumens Français.* This was the first public building to which our *Lacquois-de-Place*, who by-the-by is very young and unpractised in his profession, conducted us: it is situated in the *rue des Petits-Augustins*, and was formerly the convent of the Augustins. During the phrenzy of the revolution, many churches were reduced to ruins; the monuments they contained were most of them mutilated, many of them destroyed; the tombs of St. Denis even were torn up by the unhallowed hands of ignorant barbarian despoilers! The convent of the Augustins is the sanctuary in which were deposited those curious relics of ancient art, which accidentally escaped, or were by contrivance rescued from the fatal implements of indiscriminate destruction. It was appropriated, I understand, to the reception of ancient monuments originally by the Constituent Assembly, who, when they had confiscated to the nation the estates of the clergy, appointed a committee of learned men and artists, to search the ecclesiastical domains for whatever was curious in monumental architecture, and to deposit their collection in these cloisters, which obviously presented themselves as the place of most probable security for whatever could be saved from the Vandal fury which at one period of the

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Revolution threatened to demolish every thing which might bear testimony to the civilization of the country.

You and I have often viewed together the monuments of Westminster Abbey, and dwelt with pleasure on the admirable execution by which many of them are distinguished; they are scattered, however, in to immethodical a manner, ancient and modern cheek-by-jowl, that one's attention is distracted: the eye glances from one century to another in a single twinkling: fixed for an instant on some mouldering dust-covered antique, it is caught the next perhaps by the Parian polish of some modern statue in the adjoining niche. I confess that from some cause or other, which perhaps one cannot very readily detect, I was more deeply impressed with feelings of congenial melancholy, at the solemnity and conclusion of the dim-lighted apartments, and the sepulchral relics they contain, then I have ever been among the tombs in Westminster Abbey, heightened, as probably their effect is, by the architectural pomp and sublimity of the building.

*Le Musée des Monumens Français* is under the guardianship of Citizen Lenoir, an antiquarian of celebrity, to whose taste the French are indebted for this judicious arrangement of their ancient monuments: the building which contains them, reminds one of a cathedral-cloister; it includes within its four square walls, a garden, whose funeral decorations are appropriate to the situation.

The monuments, as I have already said, are distributed in different *apartments*; Citizen Lenoir has by his arrangement of them contrived to exhibit the state of statuary in France from the earliest periods to the present time. He has arranged the monuments according to their respective antiquity, each containing specimens of a single century, (which is numbered at the entrance) and receiving light through windows of painted glass executed during the same period.

I should have enumerated for your amusement several of the most remarkable monuments, or more properly speaking, several monuments of the most remarkable characters whose ashes lie en-

S I                      tombed

tomed in this sacred cemetery, but that Miss Williams, in her "Sketches of the State of Manners in the French Republic," has devoted a complete chapter to this subject: I refer you to her for whatever further information you are desirous of, contenting myself with once more repeating, that the effect produced by perambulating these chambers of the dead, where kings are mingled with the dust they sprang from, is strikingly solemn, and brings to one's remembrance those beautiful lines of Horace—

Pallida Mors æquo pede pulsat pauperum tabernas

Regumque turres, &c. ;

Here, with the broken insignia of ancient and departed royalty around us, one is disposed, in the language of unhappy Richard,

————— To sit upon the ground  
And tell sad stories of the death of kings :

How some have been deposed, some slain in war,

Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed ;

Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping killed,

All murdered !—

*Le Pantheon* :—This unfinished edifice is also designed for the reception of honourable ashes, and bears on its entrance this inscription, significant of its appropriation :—*Aux Grands Hommes La Patrie Reconnoissante*. Will you believe, that one of the "great men" whose bones were deposited in the vaults of this proud temple by his "grateful country" was he whose name is not to be mentioned, without a mingled emotion of horror, detestation, and contempt—the bloody Marat ! France would now gladly blot from its remembrance this infamous apothecis : it is to be hoped that the disgrace of it will produce for the future more scrutiny and discrimination in the choice of objects for its public gratitude. The only atonement that could be made, was made : the sarcophagus was broken open, and the bones of this merciless man were removed to a churchyard and destroyed by quick-lime.

Voltaire is admitted to the honors of the Pantheon : his remains are inclosed in a monument over-run with inscriptions. This is all very well : but that the ashes of Rousseau—*L'Homme de la Nature, de la Vérité*—as he is well denominated on his tomb, should have been transported from the isle of Poplars, in the gardens

of Ermonville, whither he had retired to end his last melancholy days, and under whose turf, in a sequestered spot, he had expressly desired that his remains might rest in peace—that his ashes should, by a sacrilegious *fiat*, have been transported to this temple, made with hands, to the centre of a populous city, where the busy hum of men unceasingly agitates the troubled air ! how is his offended shade to be appeased ?

The Pantheon is an edifice of very magnificent structure, well situated at the top of *la rue St. Jacques* ; it was intended for a church, dedicated to St. Geneviève, but its original destination was, during the first years of the revolution, changed for that which it is now fulfilling : I will collect from my little Manual—which I shall occasionally consult, poor and insufficient as it is—such particulars of the architecture of this building as may give you some idea of its majesty and extent. It has a very noble peristyle, composed of twenty-two Corinthian columns, of which 18 are fifty-eight feet three inches high. The dome presents to view a sort of circular temple, formed of fifty-two pillars, each fifty-four feet high, supported by a circular stylobate, resting on an octagon base ; a terrace surrounds it, bordered with an iron balustrade. On the top of the cupola, which is encompassed by a salient colonnade, is a pedestal, on which is to be placed a colossal figure of Fame, twenty-eight feet high, appropriate to the purpose of the building, cast in bronze. The pedestal is surrounded by a second gallery, at the height of a hundred and sixty-six feet above the level of the ground : it contains an apartment which serves as an observatory.

The interior of this noble building consists of four naves, in the centre of which is the dome ; they are decorated with a hundred and thirty fluted columns of the Corinthian order, twenty-seven feet eight inches high : they support an entablature which serves as a base for the lofty stalls or pulpits (*tribunes*) bordered by stone balustrades. The interior of the dome presents sixteen columns (with windows in the intercolumniations) supporting a spherical roof, in the centre of which rises a second and more elevated vault.

A library belongs to this Temple of Fame, which contains about twenty-four thousand printed volumes, and two thousand manuscripts : it is open every day, from ten till two, except on the decade. This library contains a celebrated model  
of

of Rome, executed by Grimani in the year 1776.

Paris abounds with public libraries, of which you shall have a list by-and-by: there are no fewer than seventeen of them: but the most celebrated is *La Bibliothèque Nationale, rue de Richelieu*, which it is now in contemplation to remove, *honoris causâ*, into its ancient habitation, within the walls of the Louvre.

This Library traces its origin to a very remote æra: Charles V. added about nine hundred volumes to the little bookery—if I may coin such a word for your edification—of his father John, which consisted of about half a dozen volumes of history or science, and three or four of devotion. This collection was placed in a tower of the Louvre, which was called *la Tour de la Librairie*, and which was lighted every night by thirty little chandeliers, and a silver lamp; so that the learned students were accommodated here at every hour. The library was afterwards dispersed; for when, in the year 1429, Paris was in the hands of the English, under the command of the Duke of Bedford, that nobleman bought the hundred and fifty volumes, of which it then consisted, for 1200 livres. Louis XI. collected the scattered remnants of this library, and profited by the resources with which the invention of printing presented him. Charles VIII. added to it what the conquest of Italy allowed him to collect; Louis XII. added the library of Petrarch: Francis I. enriched it with Greek MSS. and Henry II. augmented it, in consequence of the decree of 1556, which enjoined booksellers to furnish the royal libraries with a copy, on vellum, of every book published by the king's licence!

This immense library, the pride of Paris, is reputed to contain more than three hundred thousand volumes: the printed books alone occupy the first floors of three sides of the present building, which is a large quadrangle including a court. The Gallery of Manuscripts, called *La Galerie Mazarine*, contains thirty thousand on the History of France, chiefly relating to events since the reign of Louis XI. of which number twenty-five thousand are either in learned, or in foreign languages. Five large rooms on the second story, contain titles and genealogies, and include five thousand cases or port-folios.

The Cabinet of Medals is decorated with various paintings, &c.; in the Cabinet of Antiques, are busts, vases, inscriptions, instruments of sacrifice, &c.

The Cabinet of Engravings consists of five thousand volumes, divided into twelve classes:—the first comprehends, sculptors, architectural engineers and engravers, (*architectes ingénieurs et graveurs*) divided according to their respective schools:—the second, prints, emblems, and devices of piety:—the third, fables and antiquities, Greek and Roman:—the fourth, medals, coins, and heraldry:—the fifth, public festivals, cavalcades, and tournaments:—the sixth, arts and mathematics:—the seventh, engravings from romances and gestic:—the eighth, natural history:—the ninth, geography:—the tenth, plans and elevations of ancient and modern edifices:—the eleventh, portraits of every description to the number of fifty thousand:—the twelfth division of this Cabinet is the celebrated port-folio of Gaignières, exhibiting a collection of fashions and costumes from almost every country in the world. It contains the most extensive collection existing of engravings illustrative of French dresses, from the time of Clovis to the present day; the greater part are coloured, some are on vellum, copied from painted glass, tapestries, and tombs; the portrait of King John, one of the first specimens of painting in France, is in this collection, and in tolerable preservation.

A pair of immense globes are deposited in this library, constructed in the year 1683 by the Jesuit Coronelli, for the Cardinal d' Estrées: what the diameter of these globes is, I know not; but you may form some idea of it, by learning that they occupy two rooms, part of them being let through the ceiling of the lower one, which thus serves as a sort of horizon.

The "*Conservateurs de la Bibliothèque Nationale*" are men of celebrity in the Republic of Letters: some preside over the manuscripts, some over the printed books, and others over the engravings: the collection of the former, numerous and valuable as it was, has been greatly increased both in number and in value, by the spoils of Venice, Florence, and of Rome; five hundred Greek and Latin MSS. were selected from the Vatican, and three hundred from the Library of St. Marc, at Venice, seventy of which latter, however, were exchanged for the beautiful gem of Jupiter Aigischus.

This Library is open to the public from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, on the third, sixth, and ninth day of the decade: students who take notes have free admission between the same hours on every day. A school is annexed to this

library for the living Oriental languages. On entering these spacious rooms the imagination reposes with pleasure on the accommodation which is prepared for persons of every description, who are desirous of profiting by the rich literary treasury which surrounds him. A range of tables forms a central line along the apartments, on which are scattered pens, ink, and paper. The many random chairs which stand about them sufficiently indicate that they have not long been left. The librarians seem to be attentive: a considerable number of students were employed, some in reading, others in taking notes, when we perambulated these rooms: though perfect strangers, we had the curiosity, or assurance, to request that two or three port folios of engravings might be taken down for our inspection:—the request was instantly complied with.

The English have to learn a lesson of liberality from the French: in England every place of public inspection is beset with a horde of hungry fee-beggars; in Paris the doors of every national museum are thrown open, and none of those pick-pockets are licenced or suffered to molest you. A man who would see the Annual Exhibition at Somerset-house, of our English Artists, must pay a paltry and disgraceful shilling for admission: he may walk over the lofty halls at the Louvre, examine the Apollo Belvidere, the Laocöon, and the Capitoline Venus—the works of Raphael, of Guido, and of Titian, as often as he pleases, without being solicited for a single sous. This part of the republican system is noble, and well worthy the imitation of royalty.

I have given you so particular an account of the National Library, that you must be satisfied if I merely enumerate, *currente calamo*, the many others which remain to be noticed. *La Bibliothèque de la Ville* is rich in herbals and drawings of plants, &c.: one of the Central Schools is held here under the direction of nine Professors, who deliver, some daily, others on every other day, a lecture, each in his own department of science; the following is the order of the course:—*Cit. Le Blanc*, the Ancient Languages—*Valmont de Bomare*, Natural History—*Regnault*, Design—*Ossiaz*, Mathematics—*Libes*, Physics and Chemistry—*Thiebault*, the Principles of General Grammar—*Millin*, History—*St. Aubin*, the Science of Legislation—*St. Ange*, the Belles-Lettres. This library is open to the public every other day, except on the Decade, from nine o'clock till three.

*Bibliothèque de St. Victor*.—This library contains a great many very curious manuscripts, and among them is a collection of the proceedings against the unfortunate Maid of Orleans: here are also some waxen tablets, on which are recorded the expences of Philippe-le-Bel.

*Bibliothèque, St. Germain-des-Prés*.—In the year 1794 this library was destroyed by fire; it is said that about 900 MSS. were saved, and added to those of the *Bibliothèque ci devant Royale*: a curious Psalter is preserved here, written with silver letters, on a purple vellum. Also a small folio, written in the seventh century, on Egyptian papyrus, containing letters of St. Augustin.

*Bibliothèque Mazarine, ou des Quatres Nations*, contains about sixty thousand volumes: a Central School belongs to it, in which courses of lectures are delivered, precisely similar to those which are read in the *Bibliothèque de la Ville*.

*Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*.—This immense library, containing about 75,000 printed books, and 6000 manuscripts, formerly belonged to the Count d'Artois; it now forms a part of the Library of the Conservative Senate, at the Luxembourg, and contains many MSS. beautifully illuminated on vellum. On the porch of this arsenal, built in the year 1584, were placed the following two lines, appropriate to the edifice, written by Nicolas Bourbon:—

*Ætna hic Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat,  
Tela gigantes debellatura furores.*

*Bibliothèque de l'Institut National*.—To a sitting of this celebrated Society I have not made the slightest attempt to gain admission. "What a strange unaccountable want of curiosity!" I hear you exclaim, in one of your grave fits of philosophy. If the Institute were to send a deputation of its members to invite me, I might, perhaps, do them the honour to accept the invitation. The honest truth of the matter is, my good Friend—and a very mortifying truth it is, at the same time—that if I went I should not understand one half that was said, and I do not feel disposed to stand there the mere symbol of wide-staring wonder: now is there any thing so very strange and unaccountable in this?

The proceedings of this Society, freely curtailed indeed, have been related in many English publications: if you are not satisfied with them, you may have the whole of their Memoirs, by sending to Paris for them. You know that the plan

of the Institute is very comprehensive; embracing all the arts and sciences which were formerly distinctly cultivated by different academies. It is composed of 144 Members resident in Paris, and of an equal number spread over the departments, together with learned foreigners who associate, to the number of twenty-four. It is divided into three Classes:—I. Physical and Mathematical Sciences—II. Moral and Political Sciences—III. Literature and the Fine Arts. Each of these is subdivided into Sections: each Class meets twice in the decade, and public meetings are held four times in the year. Prize-questions are proposed, learned and philosophical papers read, inventions examined, discoveries recorded, &c. &c. and in short, every thing which tends to bring the arts and sciences to perfection it is the object of this society to promote. The Library of the National Institute contains about 16,000 volumes, including the transactions of most of the former French academies, and of many foreign literary societies: it possesses also a valuable collection of machines and models.

With the following naked list of the remaining Libraries I shall close my present letter:—*Bibliothèque du Tribunal—Du Sénat Conservateur—Du Prytanée Français—Du Conservatoire de Musique—Du Tribunal de Cassation—Du Conseil de l'Ecole des Mines—de l'Ecole Polytechnique—De l'Ecole de Santé*—and lastly, *la Bibliothèque d'Histoire Naturelle*, in which are to be seen, among other herbals, those of Tournefort and Vaillant.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A LETTER concerning the recent IMPROVEMENT and present STATE of the SAVAGE of AVEYRON, from CITIZEN ITARD, PHYSICIAN to the INSTITUTION of the DEAF and DUMB at PARIS, to DR. REID, PHYSICIAN to the FINSBURY DISPENSARY, LONDON.

Paris, 5th Germinal, Year 10.

SIR,

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, and likewise the engraving which it enclosed. Accept my acknowledgements for these two agreeable presents, but more especially for the translation which you have given to the public of my little work.

It is unfortunate for Victor\* that the

lively and rational interest which he has inspired among the English, is not felt in a similar degree by the Parisians, who are unable to comprehend why this child does not reason, at his age, quite as well as other children. I published my work with the hope of explaining the evident and palpable cause of this circumstance. They have not understood me, or rather they have pretended not to understand me. One of the greatest crimes of this unfortunate being consists in having, by his original want of education, contradicted the opinions of a great number of our philosophers, who adopt the creed of the misanthropic citizen of Geneva, which inculcates that man in the pure state of nature is in his highest state of perfection. Another of his faults is, having deceived, by the early developments of his mind, the too precipitate judgment of some men, who, though deservedly celebrated, ought not to be looked up to as infallible. Never will Victor be able to wash away these irreparable crimes, and I presume, that it is merely by way of punishing him for them, that they are continually proposing to confine him in a mad-house.

Hitherto he has been under my management, and the recent success which I have experienced has encouraged me to persevere in my attention to his education. He begins to describe tolerably well all the letters of the alphabet, and to copy various geometrical figures, which I draw upon a board in his presence. I may be allowed to predict, from the progress which he has already made in the faculty of imitation, that he will, at least, become a good copyist. A circumstance highly favourable is, that he has already become extremely curious; one can do nothing in his room without his observing it with the most marked attention. This faculty, as well as that of judgment and comparison, exercised on visible objects, have been wonderfully improved. He has in his chamber six or seven little boxes, containing glass beads of different colours, and about the size of a pin's head: by way of giving him a lesson of attention and discernment, I every day empty these little boxes, mix together all the beads, and then make him separate them into as many different heaps as there are different colours, and replace them in their respective boxes. I have derived very great advantage from this exercise.

Since the publication of my work I have considerably added to our modes of mutual communication, by the means of manual signs. By this means I can make him

\* The name given to the young savage.

him bring me; in succession, every article of furniture in his room, and even ascertain the external qualities of things as well as their number.

You see, Sir, that we are not altogether confined within the sphere of abstractions. His faculty of speech has made no progress during the last six months. This, I confess, has been my fault, and has been owing entirely to my having adopted a bad method. I have, since that, taken a different step, and I hope to obtain, in consequence of it, the object of my wishes. My object is to exercise his ear in comparisons similar to those in which I have already exercised his eyes. In the same manner as I contrived, at the commencement of his education, that the sense of light should be exerted in distinguishing the difference of figures, the most simple and the most dissimilar, so now I exercise his ear in distinguishing the difference of two sounds, which are not at all analogous to each other. In this kind of exercise I fasten a bandage over his eyes; at distant intervals, I sometimes strike on a bell, and sometimes on a tambourine, and become satisfied that he distinguishes these two different sounds, when he gives me the signs which were previously agreed on. These signs consist in raising the right hand when the tambourine is struck, and the left when it is the bell. I intend, after these more palpable comparisons, to advance to others more delicate and varied, and at length to the different tones and combinations of the human voice. I am almost sure that when he has reached this point, the power of articulate utterance will speedily follow.

I have still, Sir, many interesting things to inform you of, but they would induce the necessity of entering into details, for which there is no room within the scanty limits of a letter. Indeed I think it right at present to pass over in silence a particular account of those means which I have made use of in order to arrive at these last results, although they would not have been unworthy of your attention. I will do myself the honour of making you acquainted with them on some future day, when I mean to publish the result of my new and, perhaps, last experiments.

I will content myself with informing you, in the mean time, that the active powers of Victor have acquired a considerable degree of expansion. The friendship he has imbibed for me is genuine and ardent, and I make him an ample return. I have at least given repeated and un-

questionable assurances, that the lot of this interesting orphan shall be for ever the object of my care.

Health and profound esteem,  
ITARD.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the Booksellers have not thought proper to notice it, I could wish you to inform THE PUBLIC, that in the new edition of POPE's ODYSSEY, published with the ILIAD in five volumes large 8vo. by Verner and Hood, &c. there are additional Notes by me, from the beginning of the xvth Book to the end of the Odyssey.

CAPEL LOFFT.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WHILE I was perusing the beautiful edition of Horace and Virgil lately published at St. Andrew's, with Notes by Professor Hunter; the last two Numbers of your valuable Miscellany fell into my hands, in which that excellent scholar Mr. Cogan proposes a conjectural emendation of *Æneid. v. 373, et seq.* and supports it by the authority of Heyne. Mr. Cogan is requested to consult the St. Andrew's Virgil *ad locum*, where he will find a pretty interpretation deduced from a new punctuation different from that which he suggests. This is not the only instance in which the ingenious editor, Dr. Hunter, has elucidated, with much acuteness and success, some of the most obscure passages of the above-mentioned Classics. In the preface to Virgil, and notes to Horace, the Critic will find ample information of the truth of this remark.

I am, Sir,  
Your's,  
SCIOPPIUS.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is not to be doubted that the biographical article in your Miscellany for March, relative to the late Rev. Joseph Robertson, will be entertaining and interesting to your literary readers. This will recommend to them any information, supplemental to the detail of that learned gentleman's publications, which Mr. Damiani has given. There is a Tract now before me, without the author's name, which, I have, on good authority, been told, came from Mr. Robertson's pen, with which, I presume, his

his biographer was not acquainted. To the biblical student, and to all who wish to form just ideas of the government and providence of God, and, as the author expresses it in the title, "To separate the Word of God from the *Doctrines and Traditions of Mén*," it must appear a valuable piece. It was printed for W. Goldsmith, No. 24, Paternoster-row, 1772, and is entitled "An Inquiry into the Scripture Meaning of the word SATAN, and its synonymous Terms, the DEVIL, or the ADVERSARY and the WICKED-ONE." The Introductory Remarks run to forty pages, and the Tract itself to seventy-seven. In this Tract the author printed only part of his work, and "the remainder was to follow in due time, if the public should seem disposed to receive it with candour." The writer of this conceives, that he must express the sentiments of all friends to candid enquiry and scriptural disquisitions, if he adds his fervent wish that the remainder, which the author promised, may be found among his papers, be prepared for the press, and be, in an early season, laid before the public.

I am,

Taunton, Your constant Reader,  
March 6, 1802. J. TOULMIN.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, to know, that a great part of the curious account of the elephant by Brunetto Latini, in p. 238, in your last Number, was collected by him from a work written by some Monkish Pliny, about the 12th or 13th century, and intitled *Bestiarium*. I may at some future time present you with a further account of this singular treatise on animals, but shall confine myself, for the present, to the following extract from it, in order to prove the above assertion.

"Est animal quod dicitur elephas, in quo non est concupiscentia coitus. Elephantem Greci a magnitudine corporis vocant; putant quod formam montis perferat. Græcè autem mons elipho dicitur. Apud Indos a voce barro vocatur, unde est et vox ejus barritus et dentes ejus ebur. Rostrum autem promuscula dicitur; quoniam illo pabula oriadmoveret, et est anguis similis, vallo munitus eburneo. Nullum animal grandius videtur. In eis enim Pese et Indi laribus ligneis collocatis tanquam de muro jaculis dimicant. Intellectu et memoria multa vigent; gregatim incedunt. Fugiant murem. Averſi coeunt. Biennio

autem parturiunt, nec amplius quam semel gignunt, non plures sed tantum unum. Vivunt autem annos tres centos. Si autem voluerit facere filios, vadit ad Orientem prope Paradisum, et est ibi arbor quæ vocatur Mandragora, et vadit cum femina sua, que accipit prius de arbore et dat masculo suo, et seducit eum donec manducet, statinque in utero concipit. Cum vero tempus pariendi venerit, exit in stagnum, et aqua venit usque ad ubera matris. Elephas autem custodit eam parturientem; quia draco est inimicus elephantum. Si autem invenerit serpentem, occidit eum, quem conculcat donec moriatur. Est autem formidabilis tauris elephas, tantum murem timet. Est hec natura ejus; si ceciderit non potest resurgere. Cedit autem cum se inclinât ad arborem ut dormiat. Non autem habet juncturas geniculorum. Venator autem incidit arborem modicum ut elephas cum se inclinaverit similiter cum arbore cadat. Cadens autem clamat fortiter, et statim magnus elephas exit, et non potest eum levare. Tunc clamant ambo, et veniunt xii. elephantum, et non possunt eum levare qui cecidit. Deinde clamant omnes, et statim venit pusillus elephas, et mittit os suum cum promuscula subtus magnam elephantem et elevat eam." The author then moralizes the whole, assimilating the male and female elephants to Adam and Eve; the mandragora to the tree of life; the dragon to the serpent; the great elephant to the law; the twelve to the prophets; and the little one to Christ. The circumstance of the elephant's fear of the mouse is probably borrowed from Pliny.

But it should seem that the elephant described by Brunetto was not the only one that had till then been seen in England. Henry III. had already received a similar present from the King of France, as we learn from Mathew Paris, *sub anno* 1254, edit. Watf. p. 903. It was regarded as a donation of very high value, and the people flocked in crowds to see it. Of one of these animals a contemporary drawing is preserved on the back of a leaf in a MS. in the Cotton Library, Nero D. I. a miscellany relating to the Abbey of St. Alban.

April 9, 1802.

D.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

TAKE the opportunity, through the medium of your Magazine, which has such a general circulation both in this country and on the Continent, to request some

some one of your intelligent Correspondents to favour the world with an account of the town or village of Closterhayn, in Germany. This place, I am informed, is situated in the midst of a wood, about two and a half German miles from Frankenburg, in the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, and may be called the Bedlam of that part of Germany. So many very strange and interesting circumstances are connected with it, and with its Governor, the Herr von Stamford, that if an accurate description could be obtained, it would be a great gratification to those of your readers possessed of minds and hearts.

A gentleman now resident in Norfolk, who visited Closterhayn the latter end of the year 1800, could, were he so disposed, give a minute account of it; and his valuable notes on this subject, if submitted to the world, would, I am certain, from a specimen which I have seen, be highly entertaining and instructive. Probably he may be induced to gratify the curiosity of your readers, and by so doing he will at the same time confer an obligation on me.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Hackney,  
April 15, 1802.

ROB. STEVENS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NEARLY eight hundred years have elapsed since a monument, under the appellation of Sweno's Stone, was erected near Ferros, in Scotland, by King Malcolm. Its inscription consisted of only two lines, but as each letter was an initial only of a Latin word, antiquarians have long been puzzled as to the explication of the true history of this stone. A gentleman, however, well versed in ancient inscriptions, is supposed to have lately developed it, finding the initials to signify as follow:—

Lege Obelisci Hujus Hieroglyphicis  
In nostro regno extinctionem Swenone invasionis.

Thus translated—"Understand that the hieroglyphics of this obelisk represent the extinction of the invasion under Sweno."

The letters L. O. H. H. compose the first line, and are all Roman Capitals, except the O. The letters of the second line, viz. i. n. r. e. s. i. are common letters, but of the same size with the capitals in the first line. The obelisk has four faces, two of which measure its

breadth, and the other two its thickness, and the inscription is about four feet higher than the pavement. The monument stands on the above-mentioned spot, because the Danes had attempted to form their settlement in this quarter, where, indeed, they gave battle to and defeated the Scots, previously to their ultimate expulsion from the country. I should be glad of the opinion of some of your learned Correspondents on this curious subject.

F. S. A.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN common, I doubt not, with many of your readers, I have frequently read with much pleasure the communications of Dr. Pike, and in relating the following fact I am very far from wishing to counteract the benevolent purpose of his letter in your last; but will merely state a circumstance to prove that *rooks are not entirely carnivorous*. Adjoining to some land which I have sowed with barley, and which is just coming up, I have other land which we were ploughing in order to sow with oats; as usual, a number of rooks followed the ploughs, but they occasionally, as we passed them, left the newly ploughed land, and settled on that where the barley was coming up, and I observed they were not idle there. On going to the spot I could find many grains of barley stocked up, and the shoot gone: that I might be certain of the fact, I shot one of the rooks, and in the pouch I found a great quantity of the young shoots of barley.

I imagine that rooks in general prefer worms, grubs, &c. and that it is only from necessity that they resort to vegetable food, as I think may be inferred from this instance; for now is the time when the young are about to be hatched, and it is well known that the male bird feeds the female during the time of incubation: but, owing to the continued dry weather, I suppose they could not get a supply of their usual food, and were obliged to have recourse to the young corn. I have also remarked in harvest, that the rooks and jackdaws have done much damage amongst the ripe corn, perhaps because there is but little ploughing going on during that season.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Bedford,  
April 9, 1802.

G. ALKIN.



ORIGINAL LETTERS *between the late*  
 THOMAS MERCER, ESQ. of DUBLIN,  
*and the* RT. HON. EDMUND BURKE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
 SIR, *Dublin, March 20, 1802.*

HAVING in a Memoir on the character of the late Mr. Thomas Mercer of this city (published in your Magazine for December) encouraged a hope, that I might give to the public a correspondence which took place between him and the late Mr. Edmund Burke, on the subject of the French Revolution, at its first commencement, I take an early opportunity of transmitting it for insertion in your valuable Miscellany. M.

*To the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.*

DEAR SIR,

My veneration for your character was great before I had the honour of your personal acquaintance, and it was not diminished when I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with you. I had long considered you the determined enemy of tyranny and oppression of every kind—the friend of man—and of every thing which might promote his felicity.

It was therefore with extreme surprize that I read, in my English newspaper of last post, the imputation to you of sentiments exceedingly inimical to what is thought by many a most glorious revolution in France.

The newspaper represents you as complaining, that the National Assembly had totally subverted their ancient form of government, and that they had also subverted their church.

To complain of the subversion of a government implies a belief of its having been a good one. But I cannot persuade myself to think that such was your opinion of the defunct government of France. Every body has read, more or less, of the late French Government; but every one has not been in France, as I have been, to see how it operated to the distress and vexation of the people. I saw so much of this, that the word *government* never had a place in my mind when I considered the condition of the French people. In a word, I saw nothing but the most despotic tyranny, the subversion of which would, as I thought, give the greatest pleasure to every sincere lover of civil liberty, of whatever nation he might be.

With respect to the subversion of the church, it does not appear that any change in its doctrine has been attempted. In its discipline there may be some altera-

tion, as it is probable the National Assembly will enlarge those exemptions from the jurisdiction of the Court of Rome which it formerly enjoyed, and which were called the privileges of the Gallican Church. For the rest—if to take from pampered and luxurious prelates a part of those sumptuous livings which were accumulated in the times of ignorance and superstition, and to provide for the more comfortable subsistence of parish-priests, be the subversion of a church, millions of good men and good Christians will heartily wish (for the honour of true religion, distinct from pageantry and hypocrisy) that all such may in this manner be speedily subverted.

Suffer a plain independent man to make some further observations.

Power over our fellow-men, by whatever means it has been acquired—whether by fraud or force, or thoughtless acquiescence—seems to be considered by its possessor as his dearest birthright. He would lose his right hand, or even his life, rather than part with a jot or tittle of it. He extends it from object to object until the yoke becomes too heavy and too galling to be longer borne. And by what means are the aggrieved to get rid of it? Not by the most reasonable and eloquent representations—not by the most humble and abject intercessions; for both would be equally scouted and laughed to scorn—not by an appeal to the laws of the country, for the laws were made under the influence of the power complained of, and with a view to its perpetuation. There is, therefore, no remedy to be found but in what is called a Revolution; the intention of which being either to curtail, or annul, or place in other hands, the powers which be, it cannot be effected without some convulsion; nor is it possible so to order the matter, but in some cases many individuals may suffer injury and outrage; and this, as far as it goes, is to be lamented. But, if it ends in freedom, in the deliverance of a nation from the despotism of one man, no price can be thought too dear to pay for it.

I flatter myself, my dear Sir, that you do not differ essentially from the sentiments expressed in this letter. I am persuaded you feel, and will always acknowledge, that there cannot be a government fit for rational beings to live under and submit to, but where the legislative part of it is chiefly composed of the representatives of the bulk of the people, freely and unbiassedly elected. The new French Government promises to be such a one;

and, notwithstanding what newspapers report to the contrary, I will not take to myself the mortification of supposing that my judgment of points of high and essential importance to the happiness of mankind differs exceedingly from the opinions of a man celebrated for the clearness of his head and the philanthropy of his heart.

Perhaps you will cheer me with an assurance that we do not differ widely; than which nothing would be a more exhilarating cordial to one, who has the honour to be, with every possible respect,

Your most faithful and

*Arno's Vale,* Humble servant,  
near Newry, Ireland, THOMAS MERCER.  
19th Feb. 1990.

*Mr. Burke's Answer to Thomas Mercer,*  
*Esq.*

DEAR SIR,

The speedy answer I return to your letter, I hope, will convince you of the high value I set upon the regard you are so good to express for me, and the obliging trouble which you take to inform my judgment upon matters in which we are all very deeply concerned. I think perfectly well of your heart and your principles, and of the strength of your natural understanding, which, according to your opportunities, you have not been wanting in pains to improve. If you are mistaken, it is perhaps owing to the impression almost inevitably made by the various careless conversations which we are engaged in through life; conversations in which those who propagate their doctrines have not been called upon for much reflection concerning their end and tendency; and in which those, who imperceptibly imbibe the doctrines taught, are not required, by a particular duty, very closely to examine them, or to act from the impressions they receive. I am obliged to act, and am therefore bound to call my principles and sentiments to a strict account. As far as my share of a public trust goes, I am in *trust* religiously to maintain the rights and properties of all descriptions of people in the *possession* which legally they hold; and in the *rule* by which alone they can be secure in any possession. I do not find myself at liberty, either as a man, or as a trustee for men, to take a *vested* property from one man, and to give it to another, because I think that the portion of one is too great, and that of another too small. From my first juvenile rudiments of speculative study to the grey hairs of my present experience,

I have never learned any thing else. I can never be taught any thing else by *reason*; and when *force* comes, I shall consider whether I am to submit to it, or how I am to resist it. This I am sure of, that an early guard against the manifest tendency of a contrary doctrine is the only way by which those who love order can be prepared to resist such force.

The calling men by the names of "pampered and luxurious prelates," &c. is in you no more than a mark of your dislike to intemperance and idle expence; but in others it is used for other purposes. It is often used to extinguish the sense of justice in our minds, and the natural feelings of humanity in our bosoms. Such language does not mitigate the cruel effects of reducing men of opulent condition, and their innumerable dependents, to the last distress. If I were to adopt the plan of a spoliatory reformation, I should probably employ such language; but it would aggravate instead of extenuating my guilt in overturning the sacred principles of property.

Sir, I say that church and state, and human society too, for which church and state are made, are subverted by such doctrines, joined to such practices, as leave no foundation for property in *long possessions*. My dear Captain Mercer, it is not my calling the use you make of your plate in your house, either of dwelling or of prayer, "pageantry and hypocrisy," that can justify me in taking from you your own property, and your own liberty to use your own property according to your own ideas of ornament. When you find me attempting to break into your house to take your plate, under any pretence whatsoever, but most of all under pretence of purity of religion and Christian charity, shoot me for a robber and an hypocrite, as in that case I shall certainly be. The "true Christian Religion" never taught me any such practices, nor did the religion of my nature, nor any religion, nor any law.

Let those who never abstained from a full meal, and as much wine as they could swallow, for a single day of their whole lives, satirize "luxurious and pampered prelates", if they will. Let them abuse such prelates, and such lords, and such squires, provided it be only to correct their vices. I care not much about the language of this moral satire, if they go no further than satire. But there are occasions when the language of Falstaff, reproaching the Londoners, whom he robbed in their way to Canterbury, with  
their

their gorbellies and their city luxury, is not to becoming.

It is not calling the landed estates, possessed by old *prescriptive rights*, the "accumulations of ignorance and superstition," that can support me in shaking that grand title, which supercedes all other title, and which all my studies of general jurisprudence have taught me to consider as one principal cause of the formation of states; I mean the ascertaining and securing *prescription*. But these are donations made in "ages of ignorance and superstition." Be it so. It proves that these donations were made long ago; and this is *prescription*; and this gives right and title. It is possible that many estates about you were originally obtained by arms, that is, by violence, a thing almost as bad as superstition, and not much short of ignorance: but it is *old violence*; and that which might be wrong in the beginning, is consecrated by time, and becomes lawful. This may be superstition in me, and ignorance; but I had rather remain in ignorance and superstition than be enlightened and purified out of the first principles of law and natural justice. I never will suffer you, if I can help it, to be deprived of the well-earned fruits of your industry, because others may want your fortune more than you do, and may have laboured, and do now labour, in vain, to acquire even a subsistence. Nor on the contrary, if success had less smiled on your endeavours, and you had come home insolvent, would I take from any "pampered and luxurious lord" in your neighbourhood one acre of his land, or one spoon from his sideboard, to compensate your losses, though incurred (as they would have been incurred) in the course of a well-spent, virtuous, and industrious life. God is the distributor of his own blessings. I will not impiously attempt to usurp his throne, but will keep according to the subordinate place and trust in which he has stationed me, to secure the order of property which I find established in my country. No guiltless man has ever been, nor ever will, I trust, be able to say with truth, that he has been obliged to retrench a dish at his table for any reformatory of mine.

You pay me the compliment to suppose me a foe to tyranny and oppression, and you are therefore surprized at the sentiments I have lately delivered in Parliament. I am that determined foe to tyranny, or I greatly deceive myself in my character: and I am sure I am an idiot in my conduct. It is because I am, and

mean to continue so, that I abominate the example of France for this country. I know that tyranny seldom attacks the poor, never in the first instance. They are not its proper prey. It falls on the wealthy and the great, whom by rendering objects of envy, and otherwise obnoxious to the multitude, they may more easily destroy; and, when they are destroyed, that multitude which was led to that ill work by the arts of bad men, is itself undone for ever.

I hate tyranny, at least I think so; but I hate it most of all where most are concerned in it. The tyranny of a multitude is a multiplied tyranny. If, as society is constituted in these large countries of France and England, full of unequal property, I must make my choice (which God avert!) between the despotism of a single person, or of the many, my election is made. As much injustice and tyranny has been practised in a few months by a French democracy, as in all the arbitrary monarchies in Europe in the forty years of my observation. I speak of public glaring acts of tyranny; I say nothing of the common effects of old abusive governments, because I do not know that as bad may not be found in the new. This democracy begins very ill; and I feel no security, that what has been rapacious and bloody in its commencement, will be mild and protecting in its final settlement. They cannot, indeed, in future, rob so much, because they have left little that can be taken. I go to the full length of my principle. I should think the government of the deposed King of France, or of the late King of Prussia, or the present Emperor, or the present Czarina, none of them, perhaps, perfectly good people, to be far better than the government of twenty-four millions of men, *all as good as you*; and I do not know any body better; supposing that those twenty-four millions would be subject, as infallibly they would, to the same unrestrained, though virtuous, impulses; because it is plain, that their majority would think every thing justified by their warm good intentions—they would heat one another by their common zeal—counsel and advice would be lost on them—they would not listen to temperate individuals, and they would be less capable, infinitely, of moderation, than the most heady of those princes.

What have I to do with France, but as the common interest of humanity, and its example to this country, engages me? I know France, by observation and en-

quity, pretty tolerably for a stranger: and I am not a man to fall in love with the faults or follies of the old or new government. You reason as if I were running a parallel between its former abusive government and the present tyranny. What had all this to do with the opinions I delivered in Parliament, which ran a parallel between the liberty they might have had, and this frantic delusion. This is the way by which you blind and deceive yourself, and beat the air in your argument with me. Why do you instruct me on a state of the case which has no existence? You know how to reason very well. What most of the newspapers make me say, I know not, nor do I much care. I don't think, however, they have thus stated me. There is a very fair *abstract* of my speech printed in a little pamphlet, which I would send you if it were worth putting you to the expence.

To discuss the affairs of France and its Revolution would require a volume, perhaps many volumes. Your general reflections about revolutions may be right or wrong: they conclude nothing. I don't find myself disposed to controvert them, for I do not think they apply to the present affairs; nay, I am sure they do not. I conceive you have got very imperfect accounts of these transactions. I believe I am much more exactly informed of them.

I am sorry, indeed, to find that our opinions do differ essentially, fundamentally, and are at the utmost possible distance from each other, if I understand you or myself clearly on this subject. Your freedom is far from displeasing to me; I love it; for I always wish to know the full of what is in the mind of the friend I converse with. I give you mine as freely; and I hope I shall offend you as little as you do me. I shall have no objection to your shewing my letter to as many as you please. I have no secrets with regard to the public. I have never shrunk from obloquy; and I have never courted popular applause. If I have met with any share of it, "*non recepi sed rapui*." No difference of opinion, however, shall hinder me from cultivating your friendship, while you permit me to do so. I have not written this to discuss these matters in a prolonged controversy (I wish we may never say more about them), but to comply with your commands, which ever shall have due weight with me.

I am most respectfully, and

London, most affectionately your's,  
February 26, 1790. EDMUND BURKE.

*Mr. Mercer's Rejoinder.*

*To the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.*

DEAR SIR,

When I took the liberty of addressing a letter to you on the subject of the French Revolution, as disapproved and censured by you in the English House of Commons, I was in no sort certain that you would favour me with any reply whatsoever, and much less did I expect you would honour me with so full and copious an answer as that you have indulged me with.

For this favour I reckon myself extremely indebted to you, and I return you my most sincere thanks for furnishing me with an occasion, and, as it were, forcing me to re-examine those opinions (I dare not call them principles, for in truth I think as modestly, or even as meanly, of my own judgment and attainments as can be desired) of civil and religious liberty, which I early imbibed, and which have been confirmed, and, I trust, improved by the strength and reflection of my riper years, aided by a little reading of such authors as are supposed to have written the best in our language on both sides of the question.

The result of this re-examination I shall in this letter freely and candidly impart to you, not with a view to controversy, nor in the hope of effecting any change in your sentiments, but merely to shew (for this is my only motive) that you were addressed on topics of great importance by a person who was not a total stranger to the subject.

In the letter you favoured me with, you speak of sentiments received from various careless conversations, and of doctrines adopted without reflection as to *their end and tendency*, to which you oppose your own deep researches, ripened by experience and observation. And certainly no man has a better right than you have to expect that his opinions should be received with respect, and weighed with candour.

How far I may be entitled to be ranked with careless hearers and inattentive observers, will appear in the following lines: for I intend therein to lay open my whole sentiments, without the reservation or concealment of any thing which may appear to me to be connected with the subject of our correspondence.

I was educated (if that term may be used where a profound erudition is wanting) among those people, whose fast attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty has been at all times most distinguished, and a pretty extensive intercourse

tercourse with mankind in the business of life has confirmed me in these principles. Their *tendency and end* is the happiness of mankind on the most enlarged scale; and as this ought to be considered as the end of all government and of all society, so is it happy that all the necessary knowledge respecting it is not of difficult acquisition. To the bulk of mankind the stores of profound study and profound speculative science are inaccessible; but a moderate portion of common sense is an excellent guide in common life: and if it be true, as I have read in very good authors, that those things which are of most essential importance lie almost on the surface; they are attainable by almost every understanding, not warped by the prejudices of systems, or an adherence to a wrong cast of early opinions. But this, it is confessed, may be very difficult to those who have been taught to believe, that the simple and unadorned scheme of Christianity, contained in the sacred Scriptures, has been improved and embellished by rites and ceremonies, and creeds, invented by high-titled dignitaries, who, though claiming descent from the inspired apostles, do, notwithstanding, think themselves better acquainted with what regards the beauty of holiness than were their masters, and therefore have added, and claim authority still to add (and to enforce the observance of) what they presumptuously suppose their masters had negligently omitted.

A great part of your letter, Sir, is employed on the state of the Gallican Church, and the alterations made in its property; and you are displeased with me for using certain illiberal terms towards its prelates, whom I called "pampered and luxurious." To this charge I plead guilty, and I was sorry for having used the words, even before you received my letter. But this intemperate effusion in no manner affects my argument, that the *labourer is worthy of his hire*; and certainly the parish-priest is the principal labourer in the church; and I believe it may be made clear, that there would be no injustice in taking something from the overseer (if in truth the prelate may be so called, by his really taking upon himself the trouble of an overseer) and giving it to the actual labourer, provided the state, to whom this matter indubitably belongs, should so please to order.

In treating this subject I shall no doubt discover opinions considerably different from your's; but I have pledged myself to be frank and open, and I will perform

the engagement. And first, I humbly apprehend that your ideas of vested property and legal possession will not apply in the present instance, as they would do to private property, whether hereditary or acquired; for an ecclesiastical establishment is the creature of civil power. It depends on the civil power for its existence, its privileges, and its patrimony: and to be modelled in its discipline and its support by its maker is the fundamental law of its nature. Every circumstance respecting it may be ordered in subordination to the welfare of the State, whose right and duty it is to take care, that all the ministers of its own establishment (I am writing of dominant modes of worship, not of genuine vital religion, which is quite another subject) shall be maintained with decency; that those who have too much, however acquired and sanctioned by time, may be reduced to moderation; and that the surplus, if there be any, after the actual labourers are comfortably provided for, may be applied as the State may think fit—for such is the nature, as I take it, of all human ecclesiastical establishments, that the whole income or property of them proceeds from, and belongs to, the State, such being the ground on which they stand from the first principles and necessary condition of their existence.\*

Whatever may be the final issue of the attempt made by the French nation to obtain a rational constitution of Government, I cannot say; but when I wrote to you on this subject, it appeared to me that they had no idea in France of reducing the higher clergy to *the last distress*. They seemed to leave them enough, considering that they are bound to a life of celibacy; and if they rightly understood their situation as Christian Ministers, they would not complain. And a much less right would their successors have to complain, who, having *no hereditary right*, would have no claim, either to the office or the emoluments, but what might arise from the appointment of the State. And, if the National Assembly are finally successful in their attempt to equalize, in a certain degree, the support of the clergy, and to render the office of the superior orders

\* Did the present Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Watson, entertain an idea that he was about to violate the vested property and legal possession of the Church of England, when he some years ago recommended a more equal distribution of its revenues among the labouring clergy than takes place at present?

elective by the inferior, or rather by the clergy and people conjunctively, they will approach nearer to the model of the primitive Christian Church than ever has been done since its union with the civil powers, which (I beg you will bear with my great freedom) has been little else than an alliance (or, to speak more properly, a combination) between superstition and tyranny.

Now, Sir, if the National Assembly should abolish their entire ecclesiastical establishment, give the present clergy a comfortable support for life, leave their successors to be *chosen and paid* by the people, and appropriate the entire revenues of the church to the use of the state, I believe it would be difficult for the ablest jurist to prove, that the principles of reason, or justice, or equity, were thereby infringed. And if the representatives of the people, that is, if the people, fully and properly represented (not as in this country, nor in the country you dwell in) should approve of such measures, still would the *sacred principles of property* remain as unshaken as the foundations of the earth.

This is carrying my principle to its full length, but not one jot further, as I think, than men will go, whose turn of mind inclines them to examine early impressions, and who have sufficient strength of mind, and sufficient disinterestedness to reject those early impressions, if found to be fallacious.

Having thus, in a free and unreserved manner, delivered my sentiments on church matters, I shall beg permission to say what I may be able on civil matters, with the same openness and freedom. And on this head I profess to believe most firmly, that the tyranny of a Monarch is no more *sacred by prescription*, than the property of the church. And I cannot help noticing in this place, that the principle on which you seem to condemn the French Revolution would prevent every attempt of the kind in *every situation*—that subjects, however weighed down and oppressed by such a government, as is much more a curse than a blessing, should tamely acquiesce in it for ever; and that they should never begin, because they cannot tell what precise measures they may be obliged to adopt in their progress, or what exact scheme of reformation they may be able to accomplish.

In my former letter I regretted the acts of riot and cruelty which have been committed. But in the present imperfect state, where much apparent evil seems to

be blended with much positive good, perhaps such kind of disorders are inevitably attached to the intervals which must necessarily exist between the demolition of tyranny and the full establishment of a good government. Be this as it may, I cannot see the necessity of comparing them with the public glaring acts of the old system in 40 years, or any other given time, and for this reason, that the former are momentary, and will soon cease, not to return, whereas the latter were permanent, and flowed from an unavailing source of tyranny. And let me here observe, that you omitted to speak of the common and ordinary effects of the old government, which, I think, it behoved you to shew were promotive of general happiness, or, if it was difficult to do that, you might have endeavoured to shew that they were not so destructive of it as the warm friends of reformation and liberty pretend to believe and prove. But there is nothing of this sort in your letter. I have been in France, and my sojourning there was not confined to a sea-port town, for I have been in all the provinces between the frontiers of Spain and Flanders, which takes in a great part of the kingdom; and I was very fond of conversing with people of all ranks, and had many opportunities of gratifying myself in this way (the upper nobility only excepted), and I was as attentive and penetrating an observer as any man of my scope could be; and every passing day gave me occasions to mark the constantly operating influence of a tyrannic system, which, as the dullest man might discern, was consuming both the peace and patience of the people, though at that time they dare not complain, so great was their dread of those terrible instruments of an extremely stretched prerogative, which they have lately seen demolished. And we may measure the people's sense of their sufferings by the boundless rage with which they broke forth against the principal mansion and instrument of oppression in the metropolis, and against all such persons as they thought to be unfriendly to their emancipation from arbitrary power. But we ought not to confound the acts of an enraged multitude with the acts of the National Assembly, or with the settled effects of what I still hope will be a noble constitution of government—which is not to be a government of twenty four millions, but will proceed (it is hoped) from the wisdom of their representatives, from whom have already proceeded many excellent things towards the gradual and

matured formation of a new government, as effectually protective, as any man can desire, of every right that is dear to his heart. And I cannot help expressing great concern at hearing such a man as you speak, as you do, of a government of twenty-four millions. A government of twenty-four millions, otherwise than by their representatives, is no doubt, and most obviously, an impracticable thing; but, Sir, can any scheme of government be so rational, so noble, so worthy of being submitted to, as that in which the laws, for the general weal, proceed from the unbiassed and unbribed representatives of the people, *properly chosen*? And is it criminal to aim at the establishment of such a government? Is the bulk of mankind in the civilized parts of Europe so brutish and ignorant as to be incapable of discerning the things which conduce to their peace and safety? No! I feel at this moment the highest satisfaction and pleasure in the persuasion, that it is not the case at present, that it will be less and less so in future, and that a clear and true discernment of what is fit and proper, morally and politically, is to be found in others as well as in those of a superior polish. Let us not, therefore, be told of a government of twenty-four millions, with a view to depreciate the only mode of government fit for rational beings to submit to. After this there is nothing to be said of the Russian and Prussian methods of governing (which you prefer to a government of twenty-four millions, each individual of said twenty-four millions being as good and honest as I am) except to shew that I am not ignorant of their great flagitiousness. But it may be proper, previously to remark, that the dignified and ever to be respected word *Government* ought not to be applied to such diabolical conspiracies against the improvement, protection, and happiness of mankind; for as good government is the greatest of all earthly blessings, and bad government the greatest curse, it is an abuse of words to vindicate each by the same common term, and therefore the Russian and Prussian schemes of domination should be called what they really are—*Tyrannies*—though they are tyrannies projected on different scales. In Russia the tyrannic power is permitted to be exercised by a great number of individuals, even by all the proprietors of land in that vast country; and they do not leave it unexercised, for each land-proprietor considers his fellow-men, who happen to be born on his estate, precisely as he does his cattle; and he makes the

same use of both according to their different capacities of serving him, employing his horses in one way, his bullocks in another, and his men, whom he impiously considers as his two-footed animals, in a third way; and when a Russian Lord has been unsuccessful at the gaming-table, or is in want of roubles from any other cause, he sells either his men or his oxen, according as each may be in better or worse demand in the market. This is not a caricature—it is a real picture of the condition of men in Russia. And among many other things I might add, that striking off an arm or a leg of an unhappy peasant is no uncommon sacrifice to the cruelty or caprice of a tyrannic master.

I believe the Prussian Monarch does not in this manner impart his power to the upper classes of his subjects; but he is the undoubted master of the liberty, limbs, and lives of all ranks and degrees, and may dispose of them as he thinks proper. The whole body of the people are his slaves; and he marks their children in their infancy for soldiers, as the oak trees are marked in England for the use of the royal navy. And shall such tyrannies be mentioned—and not in the way of comparison, but actually of preference. I am astonished! and can only say for myself, that I have the firmest trust, and the best-grounded hope, that all such systems of oppression will soon be deracinated from all civilized nations, and that in due time they will not find a place in any nation upon the earth.

Such hopes and such wishes I did suppose to be fondly cherished in your breast, till I read in the newspapers that you condemned the efforts of the French nation to exchange a bad Government for a good one. I then took the liberty of asking you if that was really the case. But, when I did so, be assured, Sir, there was not in my mind the faintest idea, or the slightest tincture of the arrogance of *insurrection*; though I no doubt felt that pleasure, which I always do feel, in giving testimony to those great truths, which are now rearing their heads from the chaos of ignorance and error, which long overwhelmed them in most of the nations of Europe, and which by a speedy and wide diffusion must soon deliver the world from those oppressions, both civil and ecclesiastical, under which it has groaned.

But to return to the principal subject: the parallel you draw between the liberty the French might have had, and the frantic delusions of some on the commence-

ment of the business, I need not stop to consider, as the main question seems to lie between the liberty they might have had without tumult, and what they are now likely to obtain. The former is, at best, very problematical, both as to its quality and extent; but the latter, I still hope, will be worthy of a great and enlightened nation; for as to any voluntary concessions, which the King would have made, they would have been as slender as possible. He would probably have parted with something, because the radically bad principles of his Government, joined to their very bad administration, had brought the kingdom into a state, which must of necessity be mended. But there is no probability, that his Government would have assumed any form in this way, that ought to have satisfied the nation. The nation therefore did not attempt to repair what was constitutionally and radically bad, where all were slaves to those above, and tyrants to those below, them; but they attempted an entirely new form of government; and I most sincerely wish they will be able to perfect a model constitution for all nations. By doing this, *they cannot hold out an example of a bad tendency to others*; for there is not (as I am told, my own reading not being extensive) an instance in the history of mankind of any people rising up as one body, and demanding their just rights, until pressed by the most extreme necessity. When such necessity urges, the sooner they do it, the better—the less of tumult the better—but as freedom is the best boon of Heaven (I am writing of worldly concerns only), it cannot be valued at too high a rate.

It is not my desire to trouble you with more on this subject, which I have endeavoured to discuss with temper, and at the same time with the freedom which it requires, and which is natural to me.

Objections may be made to the consequences which may be said to flow from some of my principles, pushed to the extent to which I have carried them; but I trust they will vanish, when due attention is paid to the distinction which ought to be made between the nature of religion, and the nature of civil government.

Those objections I will not now state in order to refute them, for they might carry me into a wider field than I wish to explore, and in which I might not be able to acquit myself even to my own satisfaction. But were I to be pressed by the objections which I foresee, I have much less doubt of the goodness of my ma-

terials for defence, than of my abilities to manage them to the best advantage. There I might fail in a very great degree; but truth would still prevail, nor would it be injured by my weakness. I believe myself to be one of her sincerest votaries, though I am not able to exhibit her strength and her perfections with the splendor she deserves.

The genuine love of truth is always accompanied by moderation; and moderation is perfectly compatible with firmness and that spirit of veracity, which steadily holds fast the dear object in opposition to the authority of books, the authority of characters, or the sanctions of time and prescription. Moderation is also of near kindred to charity and benevolence, and delights in imputing the best motives to the various opinions of men. Actuated by these sentiments, I can think in the most cordial manner of those who differ from me; I can admit their sincerity to be as pure as my own; and therefore I can say, from the bottom of my heart, that difference of opinion on the present occasion has not diminished in the smallest degree the very great respect which I have long cherished for you.

I am always, dear Sir,

Your very affectionate and faithful

Humble servant,

Arno's Vale, near Newry, THOS. MERCER.  
August, 1790.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from MR. TOULMIN, of KENTUCKY, containing a DESCRIPTION of that COUNTRY.—No. X.

I AM now happy to embrace an opportunity of forwarding a line by a party setting off this week for Philadelphia.

The first and most painful topic on which — dwells, is that of my being fixed in Kentucky. But — should recollect, that I had been seven months in America before I determined that no other situation so eligible offered—that I knew nothing of Mr. —'s plan at the time—and that Kentucky appeared to me to be the most advantageous situation for those whom I expected to follow me, (which is, by the bye, still my opinion). The circumstance of its distance from England appeared to me to be of more weight in idea merely, than in any practical consequences which would attend it. I must likewise assure you, that your ideas of Kentucky are by no means accurate. It differs, to be sure, very much from



from England, as does almost all America, in its general appearance: but the people are just as much civilized here, as any where else on the Continent. They have not, to be sure, all the conveniences in travelling, or all the domestic conveniences, that you have: but I do not know, that they are rendered more savage through the want of them. The most unfavourable feature in their character is indolence in some and too eager a desire for growing rich in others, accompanied with no great delicacy as to the means of doing so. N—— does not like the idea of a removal, and has done away one objection, that we had no beer; for —— has just made some very good.

You wish for some particulars respecting our college. It is true, it is a public institution established and endowed by the Virginia Assembly. But the term *college* misleads an Englishman, particularly a Dissenter; who has been accustomed to give a modest and unflattering name to institutions the most respectable. The Americans, I think, run into the contrary extreme. With them every school established by law, is a *college*. Such is the college at Carlisle, such the college at Lancaster, and such the college at Lexington: the case however is, that the Transylvanian College was originally established under the idea of its being a progressive institution, and provision is made in the Act of the Virginia Assembly (for it was established before the separation from that state) for the appointment of different Professors, according to the custom of other colleges. The endowments will, in time, be very productive, though they are now just sufficient to answer present demands: hitherto nothing scarcely has been attended to beside the Latin, and some little Greek. For my own part, I wish that these were less attended to. None, however, now devote more than half their time to them. One pupil reads the Greek Testament. The rest are no farther advanced than Cæsar. Some read not Latin at all. The afternoons are devoted to composition, or to Blair's Lectures, or Paley's Philosophy, or geography and astronomy, or optics, or geometry and surveying, or merchant's accounts, according to the pursuits or qualifications of the pupils. We have a library of about 100 historical books, 120 theological, 50 metaphysical and philosophical, and 100 school-books — much such a collection as an old minister would have. Our apparatus consists of a

pair of globes, an air-pump, a prism, a microscope, and two telescopes.

Lexington,

March 24th, 1795.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH of the HISTORY of PURE MATHEMATICS, translated from "*Traité Elementaire de Mathematiques Pures, par LEMOINE, Professeur de Mathematiques et de Physique, &c.*"

(Continued from Page 112, of No. 84.)

#### ALGEBRA.

40. **DIOPHANTUS**,\* of Alexandria, is accounted the inventor of Algebra. He is at least the first writer of antiquity, in whose writings we find any traces of that most ingenious invention. The Arabians unfolded it, and *Leonard of Pisa* received from them the knowledge of it, which he imparted to his countrymen, on his return from his long travels. Leonard even wrote a treatise on Algebra; but it was never published. *Lucas de Burgo*† was the first whose pre-

\* Diophantus flourished at Alexandria about the 365th year of our æra. The only work of his which remains in his arithmetical questions, of which there were thirteen books, on which the learned Hypatia wrote a Commentary; but the first six are all which now remain. The epitaph of Diophantus, which was composed by a Greek poet, is an arithmetical problem. The following is a translation of it, by *Bachet de Méziriac*, who, in 1721, published an edition of Diophantus, with a Commentary.

Hic Diophantus habet tumulum, qui tempora vitæ

Illius mira denotat arte tibi.

Egit sextantem juvenis, lanugine malas

Vestire hinc cepit parte duodecima.

Septante uxori post hæc fociatur, et anno

Formosus quinto nascitur inde puer.

Semissem ætatis postquam attigit ille paternæ,

Infelix subita morte peremptus obit.

Quatuor ætates, genitor lugere superbes

Cogitur; hinc annos illius obsequere.

† *Lucas Paccioli*, surnamed *De Burgo*, because he was from the town of St. Sepulchre, in Italy, explained the principles of algebra in his *Summa Arithmetica et Geometrica*, first printed in 1494, and again in 1523. He composed the most part of what he calls *Arte Maggiore*, from whence came the name of *Artis Magna* (The Great Art) which some have given to Algebra. *Lucas de Burgo* composed a treatise on the division of a line, in extreme and mean proportion, which he intitled *De Proportione Divina*. The properties

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ties

cepts on that science issued from the prefs.

41. Algebra, when transplanted into Italy, was soon augmented with new discoveries. Lucas de Burgo had gone no farther than equations of the second dimension, or quadratics; but the Italian analysts enriched the science with the resolution of equations of the third and fourth dimensions, or cubics and biquadratics.

42. A mathematician of Bologna, of the name of *Scipio Ferreo*, having solved a particular case of cubic equations, carefully concealed this secret, or at least imparted it to no one but his scholar *Florido*. The latter, with a view to humble *Tartalea*,\* proposed to him some problems, which he thought it impossible for him to solve, on account of his ignorance of equations of the third dimension. *Tartalea*, stung with the reproachful boasting of *Florido*, set himself in earnest to the resolution of cubic equations. Having succeeded in his research, he accepted *Florido's* challenge, solved all his problems in a few hours, and covered him with confusion, which was the more deeply felt, as he could solve none of the problems proposed by his antagonist.

43. *Tartalea*, wishing to keep his discovery to himself, refused to communicate it to *Cardan*,† till the latter swore not to

impart it to any other person. But this engagement did not hinder *Cardan* from publishing the invention in his *Algebra*, which was printed in the year 1545. *Tartalea*, finding himself made a jest of, complained bitterly of this treatment. But *Cardan* coolly replied, that the additions which he had made to the method, and the demonstrations of it which he had discovered, gave him the right of using it as his own invention. The death of *Tartalea* terminated the dispute. The irritation with which it agitated him, appeared to have broken his heart.

44. The resolution of equations of the fourth dimension, or biquadratics, soon followed that of the third, or of cubics. This was the work of *Lewis Ferrari*, of Bologna, a young man of a pregnant genius, and the scholar of *Cardan*.

45. *Raphael Bombelli*, of Bologna, whose *Algebra* was printed in 1579, unfolded, in a more perspicuous manner what *Cardan* had delivered on equations of the third and fourth dimensions. He demonstrated, that the parts of the formula, which represent a root, in the irreducible case, form, by their assemblage, a real result.

46. While these Italian masters were carrying the art of solving the higher equations, to a degree beyond which it is not yet much extended, other geometricians were rendering important services to the mathematics.

47. *Commandini*,\* in his numerous translations, gave proofs of his profound knowledge of geometry.

48. *Maurolico*,† who was conversant in

ties of that proportion appeared to him so wonderful, that he gave it the appellation of Divine, in order to exalt, by a pompous name, a thing which partakes of nothing wonderful. The word *Algebra*, according to him, comes from the words *Aljabar w' Al-mucalala*, which, in the Arabic, signify Opposition and Restitution.

\* *Nicolo Tartalea*, or *Tartaglia*, was born at Brescia, of a very poor family, and was in that town when the French plundered it, on their return from Naples. He received many wounds, several of them on the head, which caused him to stutter. No one knows how *Tartalea* learned to read; but, in order to acquire writing, he was obliged to steal from a teacher a set of the letters of the alphabet. Hence it is easy to imagine, what difficulties he must have surmounted in acquiring his knowledge. One of the ingenious inventions of *Tartalea* is his method of measuring the area of a triangle, having its three sides given, without investigating the perpendicular. That mathematician was born in 1479, and died in 1557. He was accused of being very vain.

† *Jerome Cardan*, born at Pavia, in 1501, received from nature an acute genius, but a singular character. After having made him-

self conspicuous for his knowledge of the mathematics and medicine at Padua, Milan, and Bologna, he got himself thrown into prison in this last city. As soon as he recovered his liberty he went to Rome, obtained a pension from the Pope, and allowed himself to die of hunger in 1576, in order to fulfil his horoscope; for, having been infected with judicial astrology, he had predicted that he would not live above 75 years, and he was resolved to keep his word. In his History of his own Life, *Cardan* describes his bad qualities as frankly as his good ones.

\* *Frederic Commandini*, a mathematician and Doctor in Medicine, was born at Urbino, in 1509, and died in 1575. He may be looked upon as a model to commentators, and he performed the duties of an editor in so superior a manner, that his notes are not much short of good originals.

† *Francis Maurolico*, Abbot of St. Mary's, in Sicily, was born at Messina in 1494, and died in 1575. He taught the mathematics with

all parts of the mathematics, applied himself particularly to the summation of several series, such as those of the natural numbers, triangular numbers, &c.

49. At the same time Geometry was cultivated in France, but with less success than in Italy, and the French mathematicians of that period are scarcely known, except by particular anecdotes.

50. *Le Pelletier*, of Mans, acquired some degree of celebrity by his controversy with *Father Clavius*, the Jesuit, concerning the angle of contact, that is, the angle intercepted between a right line and a curve which it touches.

51. *Oronce Finée*\* published some elementary books, and *Peter Ramus*† signified himself by his zeal for the mathematics.

52. In the Low Countries, *Peter Metius* discovered, that the diameter of the circle is to the circumference, nearly as 113 to 355.

53. His cotemporary, *Ludolph-Van-Ceulen*,‡ was more successful; for he

with reputation in his native country, having possessed the happy art of rendering the most abstract questions plain, by his clearness and perspicuity of expression.

\* *Oronce Finée*, born at Briangon, in 1494, was chosen by Francis I. as Professor of the Mathematics in the Royal College. He ridiculously pretended to have found out the quadrature of the circle, and to have solved the problem of two mean proportionals, and that of the trisection of an angle. He was vigorously refused by *Father Buteon*, one of his own pupils, a circumstance very humiliating to *Finée*.

† *Peter Ramus* was born, about 1502, at the village of Vermandois; but came to Paris in his eighth year. Having been endued with a sound judgment, he perceived that the philosophy then taught in the universities, was nothing but a vain collection of words. It was his wish to discard those unprofitable speculations, and to introduce the study of the mathematics into the University of Paris. Some works which he published excited against him an host of enemies. His dispute with the Peripatetics of the University was decided by Commissioners appointed by the King, and who condemned *Ramus*. The sentence in favour of Aristotle was affixed to all the gates of the University, and *Ramus* was exposed to a thousand indignities. As the unfortunate mathematician publicly professed the opinions of the Protestants, he was included in the number of those who perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572.

‡ *Ludolph Van Ceulen*, so called because he was from Cologne, which is called *Ceulen*

shewed that, the diameter of the circle being unity, the circumference will be expressed by 3,14159, &c. which number he carried to thirty-five places of decimals.

54. In Germany, *Werner*,\* a mathematician who deserves to be better known than he is, contributed, by his works on trigonometry and other parts of the mathematics, to diffuse a taste for those sciences.

55. *Rheticus*, whose work was published by *Valentine Otbo*, one of his scholars, introduced the use of the secants into trigonometry; and *Justus Byrgius* invented the sector.†

In Dutch, was long a Professor of the Mathematics in Holland. To transmit to posterity the memory of his invention, he gave orders that the number expressing the proportion of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, should be engraved on his monument. It is said, that his order was executed after his death, in the church of Leyden.

*Note by the Translator.*—The approximation of *Van Ceulen* was an extraordinary mathematical achievement, especially as it was performed by the ancient operose method of bisection; so that the attainment of his 35 places of decimals probably cost him more labour than *Mr. A. Sharp*, of Bradford, Yorkshire, bestowed in carrying the calculation to 72 places, or even than *Mr. Machin* experienced in extending it to 100. For, so much have the methods of fluxions and infinite series facilitated this, among many other abstruse calculations, that *Dr. Halley* assures us, and we have not the least doubt, that in an hour's time he obtained 12 decimal places, which exhibit the proportion of the diameter to the circumference so nearly, as not to err the breadth of a grain of sand in a great circle of the earth—a sufficient degree of exactness in all conscience! See *Gardiner's* edition of *Sherwin's Tables*, p. 53, and *Jones's Synopsis*, p. 243. Hence, if we durst, we would call the *incomprehensibly* accurate, and, at best, frightfully laborious, calculations of *Van Ceulen*, *Sharp*, and *Machin*, *difficiles nugæ*, mere contrivances to waste one's time and spirits.

\* *Werner* was born in 1468 and died in 1528

† *Note by the Translator.*—The first work on the sector, called by the French, Germans, and I believe most other nations, the compass of proportion, was published at Frankfurt on the Maine, in 1603, by *Lewin Hulise*, who candidly says, that it was invented long before by *Justus Byrgius*, an engineer in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse. But that honour was claimed, and even contended for, by *Galileo*, and *Balthasar Capra* of Milan. The former published a Tract on that admi-

56. In Portugal we find the geometrical *Nonius*, or Nunez, striving to make the mathematics flourish in his native country. But he was not the inventor of the ingenious division which bears his name.\*

57. Algebra, though cultivated in Italy, assumed a new form in the hands of the celebrated *Vieta*,† who alone did as much honour to his country, as all the Italian mathematicians together had done to their's. The most celebrated authors, even among the English, have done *Vieta* the justice to remark, that his works have served as a light to all his successors, and that to him they owe the most important discoveries which have been made in the analytic art‡.

able instrument in 1607, and it certainly received improvements from him, as well as from our countrymen Gunter, Foster, and others. See *Wolffii Elementa Mathematicæ Universalæ*, tom. 5, p. 49.—*Saverien Diction. de Math. et de Phys. Art. Compas.*—And Cunn on the Sector, published by Stone, Preface.

\* The division which bears the name of *Nonius* was the invention of Peter Vernier, Governor of the Castle of Ornans, in Franche Comté, who published it at Brussels in 1631, in a little work intitled *La Construction, l'Usage et les Propriétés du Cadran Nouveau*. *Nonius* died in 1577, aged 80 years.

† Francis *Vieta* was born at Fontenai, in Poitou, about the year 1540, and was Master of Requests at Paris. The occupations of his office did not hinder him from finding leisure to devote to the mathematics. Simple and modest, like other men of true merit, his application was such, that he sometimes passed three days successively in his study, and could scarcely be prevailed on to take his meals. During the wars between France and Spain, letters in cypher having been intercepted, on their way from the Court of Madrid to the Viceroy of the Low Countries, *Vieta* was the only man who could be found to decypher them, which he effected, notwithstanding their extreme complication. The Spaniards, whose plans the ability of *Vieta* had been confounding for two years, were so much assured of the impossibility of unravelling their cypher, that when they heard that he had discovered the key to it, they loudly exclaimed, that he had obtained his end by magic. *Vieta* died in Paris in 1603, aged 63 years. He printed small editions of his writings, and gave them away to such of his friends as were capable of understanding them.

‡ Note by the Translator.—The English, as our author intimates, readily acknowledge the merit of *Vieta*, as well, he might have added, as that of his other great countrymen. Dr. Barrow, in his first Lecture in 1686, calls

58. *Vieta* first introduced the letters of the alphabet, to denote, not only unknown, but given quantities. The utility of that practice was easily perceived by persons conversant in algebra. In fact, the method of *Vieta* furnishes us with general solutions, while those of his predecessors were confined to particular ones; and it afforded an easy mode of penetrating into the nature and composition of equations.

59. To *Vieta* we owe almost all the transformations used to throw an equation into a more commodious form. He teaches us how to perform on the roots of equations all the operations of arithmetic, by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing those roots; also how to destroy the second term of an equation, and to clear it of fractions. He then proceeds to the resolution of equations of all dimensions, and, when an exact result cannot be obtained, he gives a method of approximation. He first laid down a general method of applying algebra to geometry, and it is to the mutual aid, which those sciences afford to each other, that we owe the progress of both. *Vieta* gave a shining proof of his genius, when he remarked

*Vieta* a consummate master of the analytic art (*summus artis analyticæ præceptor*). But the ingenious author, in return, might have taken some notice of our Oughtred, by whom, says Dr. Wallis, "The method of *Vieta* was followed and much improved," (or as Dr. Harris has it, "mightily improved") in his *Clavis*, first published in 1631, and other treatises; and he doth therein, in a brief compendious method declare, what had before been the subject of large volumes; and doth, in a few small pieces of his, give us the substance and marrow of all, or most of the ancient geometry. The only copy (if indeed I should not rather call it a paraphrase) of *Vieta* I have seen, was printed at Paris in 1636, and intitled *Algebre de Viète, d'une Methode nouvelle, claire et facile, par laquelle toute l'Obscurité de l'Inventeur est ôtée, et ses Termes, pour la plupart inutiles, changés*. The dedication is in very elegant Latin, and signed *JAC. HUMRUS, Theagrus Scotus*. Does not this title make it very probable, that the editor, Mr. James Hume, also improved upon *Vieta*? Be this as it may, it is not more certain that Oughtred improved *Vieta*'s method, than that Harriot, whose book also appeared in 1631, carried his discoveries far beyond the limits of his great French precursor. I have never seen Harriot's work, any more than *Vieta*'s original; but those who will compare our author's account of *Vieta*'s improvements with Dr. Wallis's 53d chap. will have little doubt that he has ascribed some discoveries to *Vieta* which were made by Harriot.

that

that equations of three dimensions afforded a solution of those famous problems—the duplication of the cube, and the trisection of an angle. In fine, to him we owe the elements of the doctrine of angular sections, the object of which is to find general expressions of the chords or the sines for a series of arcs which are multiples of each other, and reciprocally the expressions of the arcs, when the chords or the sines are known.

60. But, of all the centuries in which the mathematics have been successively advanced, the seventeenth exhibits the most brilliant spectacle. Italy, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Great Britain, produced, at that period, celebrated mathematicians, whose labours have raised the accurate sciences to an elevation which commands respect. Some by pursuing geometry in the manner of the ancients, and others by cultivating the algebraic analysis, prepared the way for those methods of calculation which may be said to have enlarged the limits of the human mind.

62. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, *Lucas Valerius*, Professor of the Mathematics at Rome, extended geometry beyond the state in which the ancients had left it. *Snellius*\* improved, in some respects, one of the discoveries of Archimedes, namely, that of finding the proportion between the diameter and the circumference of the circle. *Kepler*,† in his *Stereometria doliorum* (Cask-gauging) opened new prospects, which seem to have had great influence on the revolution which geometry has experienced. *Gulldinus*‡ invented the centrobaric method, which is founded on a fine theorem, of which Pappus had an idea, and which is

\* Willebrod Snell, the son of Ralph Snell, Professor of the Mathematics at Leyden, was born in that town in 1591, and died in it in 1626. He succeeded his father in the mathematical chair there; and to him we owe an exact method of ascertaining the magnitude of the earth.

† John Kepler was born in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg in 1571, and died at Ratibon in 1631. The name of this celebrated man will endure as long as astronomy shall be cultivated.

‡ Father Gulldinus was born at St. Gall in 1577, entered into the Society of the Jesuits in 1597, after abjuring the Protestant religion, and died in 1643. Having been sent to Rome to improve his talents, he became Professor of philosophy and the mathematics in that city. He also publicly taught the same sciences at Gratz and at Vienna.

this:—"Every plain or solid figure generated by the motion of a line or a surface, is equal to the product of the generating quantity and the line, or way, described by its centre of gravity.

(To be continued.)

#### OBSERVATIONS on the SALT-DUTIES.

[Continued from page 123, of Vol. XIII.]

THE use of salt in the fisheries, and the advantage which would be derived to these from the repeal of the duty on salt, form a second very important object of consideration.

The fisheries constitute another of those abundant sources of wealth which nature has favoured this island with; whether regarded as an excellent nursery for our seamen; or as the means of furnishing a large supply of a useful article of food, either for home consumption, or for exportation. The principal causes which have tended to check the extension of the fisheries have been, the heavy duty on salt; and the regulations to prevent the smuggling of it, which this has occasioned. The salt, it is true, is allowed to be used, "free of duty, for the purpose of curing and preserving fish;" but it is enacted, that "any person intending so to use it shall, before being permitted to receive any such salt, make entry at the next office of excise of the number and situation of his storehouses for storing and keeping salt; which storehouses are to be first deemed secure by the Supervisor of Excise of the district."

It might appear to be no great hardship or inconvenience to be obliged to make entry of a warehouse; and to have that good and secure: but let us only consider the operation of such a restriction. It first has the effect of limiting exceedingly the number of those who engage in this employment. The bold and hardy, if needy, adventurer is debarred this opportunity. None but a person possessing a pretty considerable capital can become a curer of fish, no other being able to provide himself with such "good and secure storehouse," as the Act requires. The framers of the Act were in some measure sensible of this, and there is a clause in it intended to diminish the evil; but it must be evident how partially it is calculated to do this. In this clause it is stated, that "whereas many inhabitants of certain parts of the coast, thinly inhabited, are employed in the taking and salting of herrings, and being unable to provide themselves with proper cellars or warehouses

houses for the keeping of salt, and at the same time depending upon the said fishery for their subsistence," &c. The clause goes on to state "that the Commissioners of Excise shall be authorized to permit salt to be delivered free of duty for the curing and preserving of fish, to any person or persons intending to take and to salt fish, and residing at any place or places, the inhabitants of which have usually been, before the passing of this Act, allowed to receive salt as aforesaid, although such persons be not provided with a storehouse." These clauses in the Act very sufficiently point out the evil: the remedy they provide is very inadequate; the benefit of them being extended only to those places the inhabitants whereof have, *heretofore*, been allowed to receive the salt free of duty. The inhabitants of no other places can engage in this employment, without first providing themselves with such "good and secure storehouse" as the Officer of Excise shall approve of.

The mischief, however, arising from the regulations which the Salt Act imposes, is not confined to limiting the number of those who engage in the taking and curing of fish. They occasion infinite disappointment and inconvenience to those whom the possession of a larger capital, and the hope of increasing it, has led to engage in this employment. Not being allowed to have any salt, except in such good and secure storehouse as the Officer of Excise shall approve of, they are prevented from having it distributed in small quantities, or at various places on the coast; and are consequently obliged, when they go out with their vessels, either to confine themselves within a small distance of the shore, near to the part where their salt-storehouse is situated; or, by venturing out, run the risk of having the produce of their labour spoiled before they can make their own port, if any contrary winds or any accident should occur to prevent their speedy return. They are not allowed to run into any creek or port on the coast, that might be near at hand; and where, did not the duty on salt exist, they might at once meet with a supply of this necessary article: but whatever is the wind or weather, or whatever their distance, must sail for their own storehouse.

The situation of their storehouse, at the time of its erection, might have been well chosen; but, "it is well known that herrings and many other fish are extremely capricious in their visits. Sometimes

they frequent one bay or creek, sometimes another. They have been known to visit one bay or lake for a great number of years; then to desert it for a season, and afterwards return again to it:" so that a storehouse for salt, well situated at one time, is at another very ill adapted to the convenience of the fish-curer. In an excellent paper by Mr. Williams, of Gilmerton, on the improvement of the fisheries, it is stated, that the superiority of the Dutch herrings over those cured here, is probably owing to their "using good salt, and curing immediately after the herrings are caught."—"Our herrings are generally spoiled in the boats, before they are landed and salted: cured they cannot be after they are half rotten."

It is certainly by particular attention to the early curing of the herrings, that those cured by the Dutch are, in general, so much superior to ours. They have their supply of salt at hand: and so anxious are they to retain the character they have acquired for superior excellence in curing fish, that, "if it ever happens that the fishing of the day cannot be all salted up in the casks before sun-setting, the remainder is thrown over-board. To this they bind themselves by an oath, which is literally observed." While the present restrictions imposed by the Salt Act continue, it is not to be expected that we should ever prove rivals to them in the curing of fish.

At the same time, that infinite advantage would be obtained from the opportunity, which the removal of the restrictions relative to the use of salt, would give the fish-curers of curing their fish almost immediately on their being taken; it is, no doubt, of much importance to attend to the goodness of the salt. The goodness of marine-salt is estimated by the size and compactness of the crystal. The larger and firmer this is, and the nearer it approaches to a cubical form, the better. The salt made by a very slow evaporation, and by the manufacturers of it called the large-grained fishery-salt, is of this kind. It is the pure muriate of soda; and it is certainly much superior to the Portuguese or Mediterranean bay-salt for preserving any animal food. It would be well if the use of this were encouraged in the south of Ireland for the curing of beef. If the prejudice in favour of the St. Ube's salt, which is the salt at present chiefly used, could be done away, and the large grained fishery of our own manu-

manufacture substituted for it, there can be no doubt that much advantage would be found from it.

The Act further enacts, that no fish-curers shall be allowed more than a certain quantity of salt for each cwt. or each barrel of fish, as is particularly specified according to the different species of fish: and it goes on say that, "if in taking an account of, and balancing stock of salt, any deficiency shall be found, the fish-curer shall forfeit twelve shillings a bushel." If then the fish-curer shall have thought it advisable to use, or shall have accidentally used, a greater quantity of salt than the Act allows for each barrel, he is to forfeit twelve shillings per bushel; or, in other words, pay somewhat more than the full duty on salt. That he may run no risk of incurring this penalty, he adds even less salt than the Act permits, and which is probably about the medium quantity, if the salt is good, necessary for the proper preservation of the fish. By this, many barrels of fish are spoiled and rendered useless. This was very particularly the case the last fishing season.

We may next consider 2. The advantages which the repeal of the salt-duties would give us, by enabling us more readily to apply its component parts to several of our arts and manufactures.

Common salt, it is well known, is formed by the union of an acid with an alkali. The acid is the muriatic acid, or spirit of salt: the alkali, the mineral alkali, or soda. The muriatic acid is not very extensively employed in any of our manufactures, except in bleaching, when combined with an increased proportion of oxygen.

As there is a drawback of the whole duty on salt used in bleaching, subject to certain regulations; it might be supposed that the Act imposing the duties on salt did not here occasion any great inconvenience to the artist, or loss to the country. If we inquire more minutely, we shall find each of these the case in a high degree. As the Act stands at present, the very numerous body of small manufacturers and dyers is precluded the benefit of the drawback, this being allowed only to such persons as are "actually bleachers of linen or cotton;" and even these, to claim the drawback, must "make entry of every warehouse, workhouse, &c. for bleaching."

But it is by preventing the manufacture, and diminishing the use of the mine-

ral alkali, the other component part of salt, that the Act occasions the greatest evil. What is the precise quantity of soda at present imported into this country, may be known from the Custom-house books. There is reason to believe that it constitutes nearly  $\frac{1}{100}$  of the whole consumption of the country. From the account of Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh, it appears that, from 1764 to 1772, the annual average quantity of kelp made in Scotland, amounted only to 4892 tons. This average has since, no doubt, been increased. But when it is considered that the best Scotch kelp does not contain more than five per cent. of pure soda, and that the remaining ninety-five parts are mere inert earthy matter, it will readily be conceived how inadequate the supply of soda from this source must be to the wants of the country. Excepting the soda manufactured from kelp, in small quantities, in some of the northern counties, and that from common salt, at Long Benton, in Northumberland, we have scarcely any at present made in England. What is used is imported in the form of barilla, chiefly from Spain; and, of late, some has been brought from the East Indies. The best barilla generally contains from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of pure alkali.

Instead of having thus largely to import soda, there can be no doubt but it would be manufactured from common salt, as well for our own consumption, as for exportation, did not the restrictions of the Salt Act prevent this. Excepting in the single instance of Long Benton above-mentioned, no person can now legally manufacture soda from common salt, with the benefit of the drawback, except a glass-maker! Now it is well known that scarcely a single glass-maker in the kingdom avails himself of this privilege; and for this obvious reason, that the process for extracting the alkali from common salt is not generally known, probably not to more than half a dozen people in the kingdom; whose knowledge is rendered useless by the restrictions of the Act. The glass-makers consequently use the imported barilla.

It is, besides, to be considered that glass making is only one of the numerous purposes to which soda is extensively applied. In soap-making it is essential. In many of the Manchester manufactures, particularly in the dying of certain colours, it is essential; and could it be pro-  
cured

cured sufficiently cheap, the bleachers and woollen manufacturers would use it largely in extracting the vegetable gluten and the oil from the cotton, the linen, and the wool. For this purpose they, at present, make use of potash. The price of potash is about fifty-five pounds per ton: that of soda about fifty pounds. Bulk for bulk, the potash acts further, and is therefore preferred; its increasing power of action more than compensating the small difference in price:—but were the manufacture of soda extended, and the liberty of extracting it from common salt made general, it is believed it would be afforded at half its present price; and would entirely supersede the use of potash, thus saving to the country the large sums at present paid for that article.

A further loss the country sustains by the provisions of this Act is this:—The bleacher cannot receive the benefit of the drawback, if any use is made of the liquor left after preparing the oxygepated muriatic acid. This refuse-liquor is a solution of sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salts, and would be infinitely more valuable to the preparer of soda than the common salt itself; since it has already had the addition of the sulphuric acid, an addition essential in some of the processes for the extraction of soda from common salt. Many thousand tons of mineral alkali might be annually made from this refuse-liquor alone, while, at present, it is thrown away and entirely lost to the country. The Act allows the *glass-maker* to procure mineral alkali from *Glauber's salts*, duty free; and there can surely be no doubt but the privilege of extracting it might be made general, without at all injuring the trifling gain to Government (ten shillings per bushel) on Glauber's salts. For the extraction of alkali from salt, it is necessary to convert it into a sulphate of soda; but it is not necessary that this sulphate should have a crystallized form, in which only it is saleable as Glauber's salts. How easy would it be, supposing the present excessive duties not to be removed, to allow the application of common and Glauber's salts to the manufacture of mineral alkali; subjecting the manufacturer to severe penalties, if any saleable Glauber's salts were ever found in the premises allotted to the manufacture. The salt applied to the making of soda might be bonded, as is the salt for exportation.

ACCOUNT of the cruel PUNISHMENT inflicted by ORDER of the late EMPEROR PAUL, on MR. SEIDER, LUTHERAN-MINISTER of RANDEN, in LIVONIA, who was accused of having prohibited BOOKS in his POSSESSION.

“Le Crime fait la honte et non pas l'Echafaut.”—VOLTAIRE.

IN the month of April, 1800, I had lent a gentleman in my neighbourhood some books to read. When I received them back again, I found, that one of them, the first volume of Lafontaine's *Power of Love* (a work much esteemed and generally read) was not in the parcel, which had been delivered to me in a very tattered condition by the postilion. I immediately wrote to my correspondent, begging him to inform me, whether he had retained the book: but he assured me, upon his honour, that he had sent it back well packed up with the other books. Not doubting, then, that the parcel had at one of the post stations been opened by some inquisitive person, and the book taken out of it, and lost; and being loth to have the set broken, I caused a short advertisement to be inserted in the *Dorpat Newspaper*, intimating, that “a parcel, containing such and such books (here I named them all) having been lately sent to me by the post from the Estate A; the first volume of Lafontaine's *Power of Love* had been lost out of it, on the road from the said Estate to the Parsonage of Randen: and as I wished to recover this volume for the sake of the other three, I begged that whoever had found it, would have the goodness to send it to me, and that I should thankfully pay all expences.”

The consequence of this advertisement was, that I soon after recovered my lost book; and likewise, that I became the most wretched of men. For I had already forgotten the circumstance, when one day, (it was the 24th of May, 1800), as I was walking in my garden, and contemplating my trees then in full blossom, M. von Kennenkampf, Assessor of the Tribunal at Dorpat, drove up to my door. Being a friend and acquaintance of my house, and hereditary proprietor of three of my domestics, his unexpected appearance did not cause much surprise: but he soon opened to me the real object of his visit. He shewed me an order from his Excellency the Governor-general of Livonia and Esthonia, addressed to the Tribunal



bunal at Dorpat, to the following effect: "The Book licencers at Riga, having learned from an advertisement in the Dorpat Newspaper, that the Rev. Mr. Seider, Pastor in Randen, had in his possession not only suspicious but even forbidden books and lent them to read, had made a report thereon to his Excellency, requesting him to give orders to the proper officers of justice to proceed to the Parsonage of Randen, and make out a list of, and seal up, *the circulating library* of Pastor Seider, and to transmit the said list to the Board of Licencers at Riga." I started a little on reading this order, but without being confused, and, conducting M. Rennenkampf to my library, desired him to execute his office. The good man asked me, with a look of sympathy, whether I had not any thing to remove out of the way. But I replied, that, as, to the best of my knowledge, I had not any prohibited or noxious book in my possession, I wished him to make out a list of all without exception. He did so, and had finished the list about mid-day. We then sat down to dinner.

In the afternoon M. Rennenkampf wrote an account of the whole procedure, and had just begun to execute the last part of his commission by sealing up the books;—when suddenly M. Tumansky\*, (Councillor of State, and Licencer at Riga) accompanied by the Secretary of the Board of Licencers, and by M. Brümer, Captain of the Circle, entered the apartment. They informed us, that they were come to examine my library.—On hearing this, M. Assessor Rennenkampf said: "That has already been done by me; here is the list of the books; but perhaps you, Gentlemen, have received other orders, &c." No answer was returned; and the Secretary immediately began to write a new list. While he was thus employed, M. Tumansky sat down to a collation which was served up to him, and I walked quite unconcerned and inapprehensive of danger towards the apartment of the curate, who resided at my house. There I found Capt. Brümer; but on my entering he immediately left the room. M. Joungna (that was the curate's name) drew me aside, and, taking me by the hand, said: "My dear friend, I have something to communicate to you from Capt. Brümer: but do

not be alarmed."—"What is it? I am prepared for the worst."—"You must go to Petersburg!" On hearing this I was frightened a little: but soon recovering myself, was proceeding to inquire further of M. Joungna; when M. Brümer himself returned. He now shewed me the order from Petersburg, which M. Tumansky had communicated to him. By command of his Imperial Majesty it was addressed by his Excellency the Attorney General to M. Tumansky, the Licencer at Riga, directing him to proceed to Randen, to make out a list of the library there, seal it up, and send it and the proprietor to Petersburg. It now appeared that, besides the information to the Governor General of Livonia, a report had likewise been sent to Petersburg. I was again greatly shocked; however, conscious of the goodness of my cause, I conceived that I had nothing to fear, and was only anxious, how to communicate the intelligence in the least alarming manner to my wife. I went to her, and told her all. She sunk almost lifeless into my arms: but, as with the tenderest sensibility of heart she likewise possessed great strength of mind, she soon recovered from the shock, went to M. Tumansky, laid hold of his hand to kiss it, and said to him with a look most expressive of the agitation of her mind: "I beg, Sir, you will not make my husband unhappy." M. Tumansky assured her, in the most solemn manner, that she need be under no apprehension on my account; that the whole was done merely for form's sake, and that I would be back again in fourteen days at the farthest. M. Brümer giving her similar assurances, my wife became more tranquil, and went to pack up the necessary cloaths and linen. I myself, I own it, was not apprehensive of any danger: and how could I be so, conscious as I was that I had committed no crime? I sent for the parish-clerk, and gave him the necessary orders relative to the performance of divine service during my absence. In the mean-time the Secretary had finished the list of my books. M. Tumansky, the Licencer, read it through, and declared the following books prohibited and dangerous: viz. "Lafontaine's Power of Love;"—"Spalding on the Destination of Man;"—"On a Perpetual Peace; by Kant and Sonntags" (Upper-pastor in Riga).—To my inquiry, when and where these books had been prohibited, he returned no answer: and when I assured him, that, as far as my abilities enabled me to judge, I had not found any thing

\* A most curious portrait of this wretch is drawn by M. KOTZEBUE, in his late interesting work describing his own exile into Siberia.

thing noxious or dangerous in them, he replied, that I must refrain from all reasoning on the subject.

My books were then packed up in three chests and sent to Dorpat, to be thence forwarded by the post to Petersburg. After supper, the gentlemen all set off for Dorpat. I followed them the following day, accompanied by my wife. As I drove through my fields, I cast a friendly farewell-look at the green undulating crops:—but, alas! little did I then think, that I was taking leave of them for ever! When I arrived at M. Tuman'sky's house, in Dorpat, I found several gentlemen of the law, members of the tribunals, assembled: they unanimously assured me, that I had nothing to fear, and that they hoped soon to see me back again; for it appeared from the list of my books (which several persons in Dorpat had already perused) that, at least as far as it was known to the public, there were no prohibited ones among them, and that almost all of them were read at Dorpat.

I now placed myself in my carriage; and the courier whom the Attorney General had sent for me from Petersburg, and who had waited for me in Dorpat, seated himself at my side. I paid for the post-horses out of my own pocket as far as Petersburg, where we arrived on the third day after our departure from Dorpat. We drove to the house of the Attorney General. His Excellency gave me a very gracious and friendly reception, and told me, that I had nothing to fear; and that I might write to my wife. Another gentleman of distinction (who belonged to the Attorney General's Office) said to me: "Be not afraid; you are in good hands; your books will be examined, and if any prohibited ones be found among them, you will be asked, whether you imported them in a clandestine manner, or bought them at a public shop—whether you purchased them before or after the prohibition: and if you can properly justify yourself, all the punishment you have to apprehend, is, that the book will be confiscated." Such assurances could not fail to render me tranquil.

By order of his Excellency I now wrote a Declaration, in which I said every thing that I thought would tend to prove my innocence. This Declaration was immediately dispatched by a courier to Pawlowski, where the Emperor then resided. His Excellency now returned to me, conversed with me in a most gracious manner, and said to me, that, as I could not re-

main in his house, he would send me to another place, where I would enjoy more convenience and tranquillity;—and that he would there visit me himself. I was now put into a boat, in which I was rowed a considerable way on the Neva; and when I landed, I found myself in the citadel. The courier, who had been sent along with me by the Attorney General, delivered a letter to the officer upon guard, who conducted me to a very clean apartment, the furniture of which consisted of a bed, a table, and a couple of chairs. Here they took from me whatever had the least appearance of being a dangerous instrument: my razors, scissors, combs, knee-buckles, my seal, and my pocket-book, with the money and bills contained in it. They likewise separated my servant from me: but in other respects I was well treated, only very strictly watched.

With the utmost impatience I here waited for the Attorney General. He came to me on the same day, and said to me with a mien full of benignity: "Mr. Seider, be not alarmed, because I ordered you to be brought hither: it is only the word *citadel* that sounds dreadful. As you are, at any rate, a prisoner till your affair can be investigated, it is better for you to be here than in any other part of the city." I inquired, whether I had been brought hither by command of his Imperial Majesty.—His answer in the affirmative, made me tremble excessively. His Excellency, observing this, said: "Be more composed and hope for the best: the affair will undoubtedly take a favourable turn: you are now suspected of having committed a crime, and must with patience submit to a temporary confinement.—To-morrow we may receive a decision from Pawlowsky, and then I shall immediately have the pleasure of announcing to you your liberation." He likewise gave me permission to walk in the garden of the citadel, and to write to my wife; of which last indulgence, however, I declined availing myself until I should have recovered my liberty. After his Excellency had left me, I threw myself on my bed in an agony of grief, and by a flood of tears gave ease to my almost bursting heart.

I passed four anxious days in the citadel; sometimes agitated by fear, and then again cheered by hope, and consoling myself with the consciousness of my innocence and the *Emperor's love of justice*. On the fifth day, the officer on guard entered my apartment, accompanied by a messenger from the Attorney General; and

and ordered me to follow the latter, to whom he, at the same time, delivered all the things that had been taken from me in the citadel. My heart beat impetuously with joy:—God be praised! thought I; thou art now going to hear thy liberty announced to thee, now wilt thou quickly fly into the arms of thy wife, and be for ever re-united with her and thy beloved child.—Ah, how deceitful is hope: alas! the most dreadful hour of my life was approaching. I again went on board the boat, but proceeded only a little way on the Neva. When I landed, I found a kibitka waiting for me. The messenger desired me to place myself in it, and seated himself at my side. In about ten minutes the kibitka stopped before a large building. My companion ordered me to alight. He led me up a flight of stairs. Here a gentleman came out to me from an adjoining apartment, and asked me, with an air of anxiety, whether I had brought my clerical dress with me. I answered: "It is in my trunk." He then said: "Here is a cloak and band; be so good as to put it on." He assisted me, and in doing this he visibly trembled. Here I first began to forebode something dreadful; a cold shudder pervaded all my limbs, and I trembled excessively. The gentleman conducted me into a large apartment, where several persons were seated at desks, and writing. "You are here!" said one of them, and then went into an adjoining apartment, and in a few minutes beckoned to me to follow him. I found several gentlemen sitting at a large table. Two of them, who were at the upper end of the table, were decorated with the *insignia* of the orders of knighthood; and at the lower end sat two clergymen. A herald stepped into the middle of the room, and read a writing, the contents of which were nearly as follows: "Whereas Pastor Seider, of Randen, had been denounced to his Imperial Majesty by the Book licencer of Riga, for having prohibited books in his possession; his Majesty was pleased to order the Attorney General to cause the said Pastor Seider and his library to be brought to Petersburg: and as it appears from the list, that he actually had in his possession prohibited and dangerous books, he is considered as a transgressor of the law, and is, by command of his Majesty, condemned to corporal punishment, namely, to receive twenty strokes with the knute, and afterwards to be banished to Nertschinsk, and there kept to hard labour. But as, according to the

statutes of the church, no clergyman can receive corporal punishment, he shall first be deposed from his office; and the Rev. Mr. Reinbold is hereby ordered to deprive him of his sacerdotal dignity." Mr. Reinbold then rose up, and, turning towards me, said: "By command of his Imperial Majesty, I depose you from your office." I staggered almost senseless towards the wall, exclaiming: "Almighty God! is this justice? I am innocent. Shall I not be allowed to say any thing in my own defence and justification? Which are the prohibited books I had in my possession?" In vain: I received no answer: but the gentleman who had introduced me, said: "It is the will of the Emperor—It is the will of the Emperor!" He then made a sign to one of the attendants, who immediately tore off my cloak and band. I again exclaimed, "I am innocent!" But they pushed me out of the room, and dragged me to the vestibule, where I was seized by two officers of justice, who threw me down upon a bench, behind which was a pillar. To this they bound my hands, bent backwards so tightly with a rope as almost to stop the circulation of the blood. Then they put fetters on both my legs.—"God of Justice (exclaimed I) thou knowest that I am innocent; I have committed no crime! I have transgressed no law! Who can have advised my just and gracious Sovereign to pass so cruel a sentence upon me?" The above-mentioned gentleman again came out, and said—"Do not cry out so: you will now be conducted to the *Military Governor's*, where you will hear the final decision. Perhaps you may still obtain pardon." The officers of justice then untied the rope with which I was bound to the pillar. Of the articles belonging to me, which the gentleman had received from the courier, he returned to me only my pocket-book, and the money contained in it; the accounts, receipts, and other papers were missing. The courier led me down the stairs to the kibitka. Heavens! I was in fetters! How galling to a man conscious of his innocence and integrity! My servant, a good, honest, kind-hearted, Esthonian, was standing at the side of the kibitka. When he saw me coming he wept aloud. They now separated him from me, and I do not know what afterwards became of him. The courier drove with me to a *Military Governor's*, Count von der Pahlen. I hoped to see the Count himself: but an officer, who spoke to me

in French, informed me, that his Excellency was at Pawlowik, and would not return before the expiration of three hours at the least. I burst forth into lamentations and tears, whereupon another officer came up, and ordered me to be taken to a dark apartment, where a soldier stood by me with a drawn sword. After I had been two hours in the Governor-general's house, without knowing why, I was conducted to the Police-master-general. The dragging of my chains through the dirty streets fatigued me exceedingly, and I was on the point of sinking to the ground; but the soldier who accompanied me, was so compassionate as to bind them up with his pocket-handkerchief. I remained an hour in the Police-master-general's house, where they only exchanged some papers. Thence I was conducted to the Police-house: here they asked for the key of my trunk, but brought it back to me in a few minutes. They then took me through the court of the Police-office to a prison, where there were a great number of the most reprobate criminals. On entering, I started back with horror from such a dreadful society: but my conductors pushed me into the midst of them. Wrapped up in my cloak, I threw myself on the cold ground, every moment expecting some worse treatment.

About an hour after I was again dragged forth into daylight. A soldier conducted me across the court to an apartment, where I found an officer, surrounded with a number of serjeants, delivering reports to, and receiving orders from, him. As I entered the room, weeping and wailing, the officer looked at me with an attentive and compassionate mien, as if he understood every word I uttered. This made me conclude that he were a German, and I accordingly addressed him in the German language: he answered me in French. I proceeded to speak in French, and explained to him, with as few words as possible, my misfortunes, and the cause thereof. He would not believe that it was intended to inflict corporal punishment upon me; but, as I persisted in my assertion, and, thinking my speedy death unavoidable, begged to have a clergyman to converse with me—he gave me leave to write to one. I accordingly wrote a few lines to Mr. Pastor Wolf—but he came not.

They now took me away from this place, and conducted me through a long vaulted passage: the clanking of my chains resounded dreadfully along the

walls. Quite at the end of the passage I was put into another apartment: it was indeed damp and dreary; but I was there alone, except that two grenadiers guarded me with their naked sabres. My wandering seemed now to be at an end, for it was almost dark. Quite exhausted, I threw myself down on a wooden bedstead, and gave a free course to my tears: I looked at my chains, and wept more bitterly: the storm raged so vehemently in my soul, that I was not able to arrange my thoughts. "What art thou now?" thought I "The most wretched of men" was the answer. The thought of the morning filled me with inexpressible anguish. I prayed fervently to the Almighty to grant me force to bear the dreadful punishment that awaited me, that I might once more here on earth see, and live with, my beloved wife and child. I then again questioned myself—"Why dost thou suffer so cruelly? What crime hast thou committed?"—and a flood of tears was the answer.

It was already about midnight, when the above-mentioned officer came to inform me, that the Pastor Reimbold was arrived, and desired me to follow him. He conducted me to the apartment of the officers, where that clergyman was waiting for me. He could only pour the balm of religious consolation into my wounded soul. He was himself much affected and agitated. After conversing with me a few minutes, he took his leave. I passed the remainder of the night on my hard couch—I wished for death; for I could not endure the thought of the dreadful condition I found myself reduced to. At length I fell asleep: but the first dawn of the morning awakened me again to a sense of my misery. Strengthened however, as it were, by an invisible power, I suddenly felt my courage revive, and resolved to bear with patience and firmness the sufferings that awaited me. The officer, whom I have already mentioned several times, sent me a dish of tea and some biscuit. This was a most acceptable refreshment to me, as I had not tasted any thing since my removal from the Fort on the preceding day. Soon after he came to me himself, and told me, that an officer from the governor wished to speak to me. Supported by two grenadiers, I raised myself up from my bed. In the middle of the long passage, my chains were taken off. A soft sensation of secret joy vibrated through every nerve: I was, however, far from imagining, that the

unfettering of me was a sign of my pardon and liberation.

I entered the officer's apartment. Here I found several officers, in silent mournful groups. Their eyes were all directed towards me. After a few seconds had elapsed, one of them, who seemed to be of a superior rank, gave a wink, when immediately a grenadier stepped up to me, and ordered me to follow him. He conducted me into the court of the Police-house. Heavens! here a new scene of terror presented itself to my eyes. A party of soldiers form a circle; a word of command resounds, and the circle opens—to receive me. Two fellows, with terrible physiognomies seize me, and lead me into it. One of them had a thick bundle under his arm: on seeing it, I could no longer doubt of the dreadful certainty that they were taking me to the place of execution:—"Ah! (sighed I to myself) they are going to inflict upon thee the most terrible of punishments. The last hour of thy life is now arrived!" The circle of soldiers closed behind me: I looked up! all the galleries and stairs of the court were filled with a great number of people, and a thousand sighs of compassion were wafted towards me through the air. I now went out into the street. A troop of horsemen galloped up, and surrounded the party of infantry that incircled me. The procession then moved slowly through the streets, and I marched with a firm step in the midst of it. My tearful eye looked up towards heaven. God! I prayed not: I only sent up to thee my feelings, which thou understoodst, Omniscient Searcher of Hearts! I had cast my eyes to the ground, when I was interrupted by one of my conductors, who asked me for some money. I had only a few *copets* in copper. There remained, indeed, in my pocket-book a bank-note for five roubles; but to have taken this out, and given it to him, would have attracted too much attention. I therefore pulled out my watch, and slipped it into his hand, saying to him, as well as I could, in the Russian language—"Do not strike hard:—strike so that I may survive."—"Vly, Vly," was his answer. The procession had just passed a bridge, and I was again raising my thoughts towards heaven, when suddenly an officer rode up, and ordered the soldiers to turn back. I began to augur well from this retrograde movement, and ventured to whisper to myself—"Perhaps thou hast received the Emperor's pardon." But soon the pleasing illusion vanished. The same officer gal-

loped up to me, and asked me—"Have you communicated?" But before I could answer that I had not, he again rode off. Ah! thought I, they had forgotten to prepare thee for death! and my agony rose to dreadful height.

A few minutes after, I had again reached the Police-house, the Rev. Mr. Reinhold entered the room. I eagerly asked him—"Is there no reprieve, no pardon?" He replied—"No. Your friends have made application in your behalf, but in vain. I have been sent hither to give you the Lord's supper." He accordingly gave it me, and I received it with sentiments of veneration and devotion. I observed several officers in the room, who were conversing in the German language. I inquired of them whether I should survive the punishment that would be inflicted upon me. Mr. Reinhold answered, that he believed I would. One of the officers likewise replied in the affirmative. Another said—"Something should have been given to the *Knüt-master*." I answered—"I have given him my watch."—"That was unnecessary; you will, without that, be treated with lenity," said an officer.

I was now re-conducted into the circle of soldiers, and we again proceeded through the same streets. When I had passed the bridge, where the procession had before turned back, I was so overpowered by the violence of my feelings, that I was on the point of falling to the ground. I began to walk with slower and tottering steps; but a wild *cmynau* from one of the fellows at my side, accompanied with a rude push, again drove me forwards. At last the procession halted in an open place. Another detachment of soldiers, which were already on the spot, formed a circle three-deep. I was led into it. In the middle stood the dreadful stake; at the sight of it, I started back with horror. No words were capable of expressing the state of my soul at that moment. An officer, whom I supposed to be the commander of the party, and whom I afterwards heard addressed by the name of the *Executor*, called the *Knüt-master* to him, and said to him a few words with a very significant mien, to which the latter answered with a *Xopaino*, and then went to unpack his instruments of torture. In the mean-time, I went a few steps forward, and said, with my eyes and hands lifted up towards heaven—"Omniscient God! thou knowest that I am innocent! Have mercy on my wife and child; bless the Emperor, and forgive those who have borne

borne false witnesses against me!" I then undressed myself, stood a few seconds uncovered, and was led to the fatal stake. My hands and feet were first bound to it; this caused me no pain: but when the executioner threw the thong over my neck to bind down my head, he pulled it with such force, that I cried out aloud. I was now fastened in the machine; and expected death would be the consequence of the first blow of the *knut*. Once more I imagined my wife and my child in my arms, and believed myself already escaped from earth, when I heard the dreadful instrument whizzing in the air. Without touching my body, it, at every blow, glided by the waistband of my breeches. The executioner then untied me, and I put on my cloaths. As I was going out of the circle, an officer asked the *Knut-master*—"Where is the watch?" He immediately put his hand in his bosom, pulled it out, and gave it to the officer, who returned it to me.

I now found myself alone, and I walked forwards with a hasty step. An unarmed soldier followed a few paces behind me. Many people met me, but no one took notice of me. No one, indeed, could suspect what had just happened to me, for I walked along the street like any other free man. I began now to reflect on the manner in which the punishment had been executed, and endeavoured to guess at the cause of the lenity shewn me. Were these harmless blows to be ascribed to the watch I had given to the *Knut-master*, or was I spared in consequence of the words which the *Executor* had said to him when I entered the circle. The former did not seem probable, as it certainly would not have been left so entirely to his discretion. He probably then had orders to use his instrument in the manner he did. Whilst engaged in these cogitations, I had come near the Police-house. I there espied a crowd of people, who had, no doubt, been drawn together from curiosity, to see a clergyman returning from the *knut-stake*. When I approached nearer, I saw a young man, beating his forehead with his hand, and falling almost senseless against the wall. I am now in the midst of the crowd, and discover the young man to be my wife's brother, who is settled in Petersburg as an apothecary. As I was entering the Police house, he called out to me—"Seider! Seider!" with a voice half-choaked with grief; but I lost sight of him among the crowd, for I was obliged to proceed onwards with a quick step. They conducted me to an

apartment, where I was for a short time left alone; but soon some officers and other persons of quality came to see me. They all expressed their astonishment at the conduct they found me in, and I did not hesitate to inform them of the true cause thereof. Here I first met with one of those mortifying insults, to which the unfortunate are so often obliged to submit. A man, with a meagre pale yellow countenance, placed himself at my side, and asked me, with the tone of a misanthrope—"Art thou not the *Seider*, who made the ode on the Empress?" He meant an ode, which, in the year 1793, I had written on the peace concluded by the Empress Catherine with the Turks, and which I had sent to Petersburg. "I am that *Seider*," was my answer. "Is it not a pity (continued he, addressing himself to the bystanders) that a man of such rare talents should have fallen so low!" And then he vomited forth, in one breath, the bitterest contumelies against me, calling me a Jacobin, a villain, a preacher of sedition and treason, and rebellion, a worthless fellow, who deserved once more to suffer the punishment of the *knut*. I heard him with patience, and only begged of him to inform me of his name and condition. He replied—"I am Baron von Ungern Sternberg." And now I with astonishment discovered him to be the person, who seven years before had written me from Petersburg a letter full of the most extravagant and fulsome encomiums on my ode. He was then Aid-de-camp to General Solतिकoff. I had been acquainted with him in Livonia, where he wished to pass for a man of wit and genius, but became known only as a spendthrift and debauchee. I entreated him to desist from loading me with unmerited reproaches, and at length he went away, to my great satisfaction; for my brother-in-law just then entered the room. "Unhappy man! Ah, my poor dear sister!" exclaimed he, the tears fast trickling down his cheeks. I related to him all the particulars of my misfortune. He sat beside me speechless from excess of grief, when my trunk was brought in, and notice given me, that I must depart on the following day. My brother-in-law now left me, promising that he would soon return. In the mean time I wrote a long letter to my wife, in which I said to her every thing that a man in my situation can and should write to a beloved spouse. I had just finished the letter, and was waiting for the return of my brother-in-law, when suddenly I felt a violent pain through the whole of my right side:

at first I did not pay much attention to it, but I soon became weaker and weaker, and a fever-heat attacked me. A physician was sent for. He declared my complaint to be a stroke of the palsy, and sent in a report relative thereto. An order came to remove me to the infirmary of the Police house. My weakness increased so fast, that the attendants were obliged to carry me thither. They laid me on a bed, and a surgeon opened a vein. It was now evening. My brother-in-law stood again at my side. I was only able to speak a few words to him: I however learned from him, that the physician had declared I could not be transported farther without imminent danger. I myself considered my complaint to be an inflammatory nervous fever, which, being accompanied with cramps and painful convulsions, would soon put an end to my life. My brother-in-law could not, on account of my weakness, converse long with me, and therefore soon went away.

It was now night, and an awful silence reigned around me. My misery presented itself to my imagination in all its giant-magnitude:—"What wast thou but a few days ago (said I to myself), and what art thou now? What is the cause of thy dreadful sufferings? Thou hast been condemned and punished as a criminal! In what does thy crime consist? To the greatest malefactor the proofs of his guilt are exhibited, to convince him of the justice of the punishment inflicted upon him. But on thee they have passed sentence, without having given thee a hearing—without having convicted thee of the smallest transgression! How cruel! God! as thou knowest my innocence, how couldst thou permit such an act of injustice!" In such lamentations I passed the night, a prey to despair, tortured with bodily pain, and swimming in tears. "In this wretched condition (thought I) thou wilt lie and suffer without help, till death relieve thee, or till they drag thee away into exile! Every one will flee from thee as an outcast from society, as a wretch branded with infamy!"

But I was mistaken. Early the next morning two young men entered my apartment. Heavens! I discovered them to be two of my former pupils, who six years before had boarded in my house. "O my friends, (said I to them) you see the man, who once guided your steps into the paths of virtue, lying here himself as a criminal and as a felon!" They could only answer with tears, which however

told me more than their most eloquent words could have expressed. They gave me some money, and, sobbing, hastened out of the room. From that time, my apartment was never empty during the whole day. Persons of both sexes and of all ranks visited me, and shewed me, by word and deed, their sincere sympathy with my misfortunes. Many of them had already known me in Livonia. They all assured me, that my hard fate had caused a great sensation in Petersburg, and that powerful intercession had been made in my behalf; and that my friends were still endeavouring to obtain my pardon, and prevent my being sent into exile.

The physician who has the care of the sick in the Police-house, likewise visited me the next morning: he prescribed some medicines for me, and put a blister on me. My brother-in-law soon after came to see me. I requested him to go to Livonia to my wife, and tell her that I had fallen sick in Petersburg, and wished to see her; and that he would bring her with all possible speed to Petersburg, but entirely conceal from her my dreadful fate. I intended that M. Reinbold should prepare her for the worst, and then conduct her to me, that I might converse with her relative to our domestic arrangement, before she became entirely the partner of my misfortunes. My brother-in-law approved of my plan, and set out that same day for Livonia. During his absence, I had frequent visits from persons of every condition. M. Reinbold came sometimes twice a-day. Some Russian clergymen likewise came to see me. My physician, a Russian and very benevolent man, did every thing in his power to remove the evil consequences of my disorder. He conversed with me in the Latin and Italian languages. His name, if I mistake not, is Rebusoff. Every day he sent to the Governor reports of the state of my health, in all of which he intimated that I was yet very weak and sick. Ah! the worthy kind hearted man knew that I was expecting my wife, and endeavoured thus to put off the time of my departure. This, however, arrived sooner than I expected. I had recovered so far, that I could eat and drink with a good appetite, but still was so weak as not to be able to leave my bed. About the middle of the night of the eleventh day, after I had been brought to the infirmary, I heard a noise in my room. I started up, and saw a man with a candle in his hand standing at my bed-side. Staring wildly at him,

I said

I said a few confused words. "Do you not know? (replied he): I am the physician who visited you in the fort, and have been sent hither to examine into the state of your health." He then felt my pulse, looked at my tongue, and then said: "You are still very weak: I shall send you some medicines to-morrow." This man was a German, and his name is Haße.

On the following morning an officer came to my bed-side, with an order, that I should come to the Governor. I told him that from my great weakness I was still incapable of walking. I asked him, however, for what purpose I had been sent for. He answered hastily: "*L'Empereur vous a pardonné.*" I replied: "*Ne trompez pas un malheureux par des vaines paroles: c'est en vain que vous me bercez d'espérances!*" But he assured me, upon his honour, that the Emperor had pardoned me, and immediately left me. He was a Russian, and a man of highly polished manners. About half an hour after, two grenadiers came, lifted me out of my bed, and carried me to another very dirty apartment in the Police-house, whither my trunk was likewise brought. I now no longer doubted that they were preparing for my journey into Siberia. In a few minutes they carried me into the court, and laid me in a wretched cart with one horse, where my trunk had already been placed. The place was crowded with spectators: I saw tears flow, hands lifted towards Heaven, and heard sighs of compassion resound through the air. The cart drove through the gate, and crowds followed me through several streets. I lay wrapped up in a cloak, and wept aloud. We soon passed through the gate of the city; and Petersburg lay behind me. I raised myself up, and, overcome with pain and grief, exclaimed, "Farewell my beloved wife! Farewell my sweet darling child!"—and then again fell back, my heart torn with unspeakable anguish.

When we arrived at the first station, I was so ill that I could not move. The person who had there the charge of the prisoners, was so compassionate as to keep me four days. During this time I recovered from the violent agitation of mind into which I had been thrown by my sudden departure: but my great debility still continued. However, I was obliged to proceed farther; and it is now four months that I have been travelling the road of exile and misery. Every day,

I more and more sensibly feel the greatness of my misfortune. I have lost every thing—my wife, my child, my office, my bread, my honour, my domestic and civil happiness, my friends, my health is destroyed, my life itself hangs by a slender thread.

The above account of Mr. Seider's sufferings is extracted from a letter which he wrote from Siberia to one of his friends.—In another letter he tells his friend, that he had discovered what might have been the cause of the cruel sentence passed upon him. Amongst his papers, which he left behind him in his study, was a Catalogue of the Dorpat Reading Society, among which were several forbidden books. This catalogue, which he had borrowed for a few days, had probably been seized and sent to Petersburg, where it had perhaps been mistaken for the catalogue of Mr. Seider's own library.

Every friend of justice will hear with pleasure, that the present Emperor Alexander has, with the humanity which is characteristic of his mind, not only restored Mr. Seider to his clerical functions, but ordered him to be vested with the first living in Livonia which may become vacant, allowing him out of his privy purse an annual income of seven hundred and fifty roubles (nearly one hundred pounds) until such a vacancy may present itself.

Mr. Seider bears the character of a man of learning. He possesses almost all the modern languages, and has on many occasions distinguished himself by poetical compositions in German not inferior to the best productions of the present day.

The subscription for his benefit which Kotzebue (in *The Most Remarkable Year of his Life*) mentions as having been made for him, to a very large amount, at a dinner, after the late Emperor's death, did not take place.—The inhabitants of Petersburg, particularly the foreigners, raised him several considerable sums, which were partly remitted to him in Siberia, to pay the expences of his journey back, and partly were employed for the support of his wife and family.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR valuable Magazine has lately fallen into my hands, and I lament, in common with all lovers of literature in this part of the world, that, it has not long since been exposed to sale in Jamaica.

The circumstance that a periodical work so obviously popular in Great Britain, should not have been introduced here till now, suggests to me a question connected with the interests of literature, to which

I beg



I beg an answer through the medium of your Magazine.

It has long been a cause of regret in this island, and is, I know, a cause of complaint also throughout the West Indies and in other foreign settlements, that a satisfactory supply of new valuable publications cannot be obtained. It is true we receive a very sufficient quantity by all the regular traders, but the works are such as we have no inducement to purchase; they are, in fact, the dullest, the most worthless, or the most uninteresting of new publications; and it often happens that works of real merit and interest, which excite universal attention in Europe, never make their appearance here, unless procured by an express order at a great expence.

The persons who advertise books from Great Britain, or who import them into this island, certainly do not consult their own interests by this mode of proceeding, since it constantly happens that the trash which is imported sells at ten, twenty, and even thirty per cent. below their regular prices; and although our families and libraries are far from being overstocked with books, yet we have had instances of works being sold at the sales in Kingston for less than the price of their tawdry bindings; not from any want of taste or curiosity, but because the bindings constituted their only recommendation.

There must be some cause for a conduct to exporters of books so opposite to the general practice of commercial men, which in my apprehension is inexplicable, but probably some of your readers may be able to explain it, and point out a means by which the evil may be removed.

I am, Sir, your well-wisher,  
*Spanish Town, Jamaica; R. H\*\*\*\*\*.*  
Dec. 30, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine, excelling every other in variety of useful information, does not disdain, I perceive, to notice the minor objects of the husbandman's care. In your last Number, the public is informed, that Mr. Pratt, a Suffolk gentleman, who has been formerly in Egypt, has lately produced a clutch of sixty-seven chickens, without the eggs being ever sat upon by hens. This is well-known to have been an ancient Egyptian practice, and to have been frequently essayed both in France and England in modern times.

The French, whom it is no longer à la mode to style superficial skip-jacks, or cowards; who examine every thing pro-

foundly; in fine, who perhaps have produced the best treatises on all subjects, have not neglected even the present. A learned Frenchman, for want of better employment, as I should conceive, took it into his head to compose as much as would make a thousand modern pages to instruct the world in the useful art of hatching eggs independently of the incubations of the hen. This book fell into my hands, in the year of our Lord 1783, and filled me with a strong emulation to succeed in these difficult points wherein the learned author had failed. I was then a great amateur and breeder, in course had plenty of eggs, which my author also taught me to preserve perfectly fit for kitchen use five months. So far, at least, I have been permanently obliged to him, and have long since been thence refunded the eight shillings his book cost me. I had not patience to go through the volume before I made my experiment with a number of fresh-laid eggs, which I placed over a fire made with charcoal dust, and which I constantly regulated at a certain degree of heat, during the usual period, not unfrequently attending them by night as well as by day. With many failures, at different times, I had yet a considerable number of chickens hatched in as perfect a state as could possibly have been produced by the natural heat of the mother. They were of a favourite breed, and of very beautiful plumage; and the occasional attendance upon these little nurslings gave me as great a pleasure, I think, as others pretend to feel in worrying and torturing poor harmless animals to death. But my pleasure was of no very long duration; in a few days, the little orphans began to feel the want of the fostering care and tenderness of a mother, and the enlivening warmth and shelter of her wings. A change of weather came: the air from the north-east shrivelled them up, the beauty of their plumage faded, and they dropped off, one after another, like leaves in autumn.

I do not mean, however, that all my artificial chickens were lost; a remnant was saved: but this remnant consisted of so few, that, according to my repeated experience, and that of my French author, without his acknowledgment, it appeared full as profitable, in these northern climates, to suffer this natural affair to proceed in the old right up-and-down way, and let the cackling and longing hen go through-stitch with her own business, as nature plainly intended she should. In a climate where we are unable to bring up young poultry, or even young pigs, during

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the unfavourable season, with the utmost care and attendance both of the mothers and ourselves, it is not probable we shall succeed with poultry, unassisted by the dam, in the most favourable. I am not instigated to write thus by an enmity to novelty and improvement; on the contrary, no man is actuated by a more enthusiastic desire for the enlargement of the bounds of science of every kind to their utmost possible extent. Far enough from wishing to discourage your Suffolk Correspondent, or any of your readers, I declare, I fully intend to make another essay in artificial hatching the ensuing summer.

It is a very natural transition, Sir, from poultry to pigeons, on which you will please to permit me to say a few words. Dove-houses, in former days, used to be a sad and wasteful nuisance to the farmer in this country, although not in that very oppressive degree in which it was experienced in France. It has, in great measure, ceased with us in many parts. Both gentlemen and farmers, now-a-days, find it their interest to attend to a more solid and more profitable kind of stock than the feathered species. Yet, where pigeons are still kept, they do considerable mischief to both the seed and ripe corn, not only by the quantities they devour, but by beating it down. It has always been supposed, that pigeons are immense devourers, of course not worth keeping but as marauders living upon free quarters with the neighbours. Having entertained some doubts of this fact, I have made some years' trial with a few—under a dozen pair; and I find, that, being fed regularly, much less corn suffices them than had been represented to me; and that they are so strongly attached to home and their domestic duties, that it even requires the frequent exertion of force to make them fly abroad sufficiently for their health's sake. Hence I conclude, it would be much more fair for those who keep a dove-cote in the country, to feed and attend them at home; and I am convinced, that the greater number of young obtained by care and attendance on pigeons at home, would greatly overbalance the profit of their being fed in part gratis abroad. Their valuable dung, by this method increased, goes a great way towards the payment of their keep. I think much the same of rabbits, which, in their wild state, in a cultivated country, are a much worse nuisance than the former; and this country would be benefited in various ways, were it supplied only with tame rabbits, which would be a most profitable stock to a small farmer. To return—

being upon an experiment, I determined to do what few people would have taken the trouble of, to keep a stud-book of pigeons! to register their names; the dates of their laying, setting, and hatching, with the length of their intervals, and the quantity and cost of the corn they consumed. The result is, they will more than pay their way in these dear times of corn, and that purchased at worst hand, and the dung given away. I nevertheless speak not of the superior but the middling kind of pigeons. Mine breed throughout the winter season, but the smaller and more delicate kind are reared with much difficulty, and many are lost. It is not so with the larger and hardier. As an example of a very successful pair, take the following:—I matched a white Spanish runt with a remarkably large dragon, and, in the course of last year, they produced me nine pair of young ones. A cat devoured one pair. The remaining eight pair, sold young, were worth a guinea. They are large, of a remarkably fine flavour, and more juicy than pigeons generally are. The year's expence upon the old pair and their young amounted to somewhat under ten shillings and sixpence.

Feb. 18.

Sir, your's, &amp;c.

COLONUS.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Perth, April 8, 1802.

I AM a constant reader of your Magazine, which contains a variety, which will suit different tastes; and I approve much of the accounts given of the different towns in the kingdom, which may help some future geographer in more accurately describing these places.

I shall, therefore, without further preface, give you a few particulars of the former and present state of this town.

Perth is the county-town of the shire of Perth, and ranks the second in the convention of the Royal Burghs in Scotland. It was endowed with great privileges and immunities by the Kings of Scotland, who often resided here, and who were very liberal to the inhabitants, by giving them at different times many lands, and some valuable salmon-fishings in the river Tay, which they yet enjoy, and draw from thence a considerable revenue.

The Scotch Parliaments were constantly held in this place, till the reign of James the Second of Scotland, when they were transferred to Edinburgh, where they were generally held afterwards; but on some occasions they were held in Perth.

That Perth was a considerable town at an early period, is evident from a canal

canal being brought from the river Almond, at the distance of four miles, which filled the trenches of the town (for Perth was then strongly fortified), but at what precise time this canal was first cut, is not quite certain; this we know, from the town's charters, that the canal existed six hundred years ago, and it exists at this moment, and is a fine body of water, nearly as large as the New River at London, and is used in serving several bleach-fields before it comes to the town; and at the town it serves a complete set of mills, which bring in to the Corporation about one thousand pounds sterling a-year of rent.

I mentioned before, that the town was fortified; and, as it commanded the passage over the river Tay, the possession of it was much disputed in the times of Bruce and Baliol, and Edward the First and Edward the Third of England often resided in it, and the walls were pretty entire till about sixty years ago, but now scarcely a vestige of them remains.

The last siege Perth sustained was from Oliver Cromwell. They kept him out a day, but then opened the gates; and to bridle the town, he ordered a citadel to be built on the side of the Tay below the town, which was demolished at the restoration of Charles the Second.

In the times of Popery, Perth had a number of religious houses; some of them, particularly the Charter-house, or *Chartreux*, were very magnificent, and had large revenues. They were all demolished at the Reformation, by John Knox and his mob, and in two or three days not a vestige of them remained: and it is surprising, they spared the present church, which is a very large one, and in which John Knox preached that sermon which enraged the mob so much, that they instantly broke all the images in the church, and then fell upon the monasteries in the town and neighbourhood, and proceeded through the whole kingdom to demolish every thing that had relation to religion; by which means many fine edifices, which were an ornament to the country, were levelled with the ground.

In very ancient times, Perth had a bridge over the Tay, which appears to have received much damage, by floods and ice, at different times, but was often repaired: but in the year 1621 it was totally swept away; and, till the present bridge was built, they crossed the river in ferry-boats.

The trade of Scotland, in old times, was very inconsiderable; but it appears from old writings in the town-archives,

that Perth had a good share of it, and that there was then some linen manufactured, which afterwards came to be the staple of the country.

But it was not till after the Union, or rather till after the year 1745, that the linen-manufacture flourished, which it now does, to a great extent; and, of late years, the manufacturers have got into some branches of the cotton trade; and as we have a good many bleach fields and print-fields belonging to people in the town, a great deal of business is done, and many people employed.

This town is the centre of the salmon-fishing in the Tay: the fish are sent to London in smacks, either fresh or pickled, and it has been a most beneficial trade to those concerned: but what may seem strange is, that it is very difficult for the inhabitants to get a dish of salmon; and when they do, it costs them nearly as dear as in London.

In the year 1766 the foundation of our new bridge was laid, and it was finished in 1771: it is a most substantial and handsome bridge, of nine arches, and is of the greatest advantage to the town and neighbourhood, as well as to the kingdom at large; for it connects the South with the North, and as turnpike-roads are now very general, the improvement of the country has gone on very rapidly.

A subscription for building the bridge was opened, and the noblemen, gentlemen, and others, subscribed liberally, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for laying on a toll; but by the indefatigable exertions of the late Earl of Kinnoull, who took much pains and trouble to forward the work, a considerable sum was obtained from the rents of the forfeited estates in Scotland, which paid off all the debt, and the bridge has been free more than twenty years.

We have had for more than two centuries a noted grammar school; and when learning Latin was more the vogue than it is now, Perth produced some eminent Latin poets, as may be seen in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*: but now few learn Latin, though our masters are still very capable of teaching it.

We have, however, a very useful establishment, which took place about forty years ago—an Academy for fitting young people for active life: they are taught different parts of the mathematics, mensuration, navigation, drawing, and the French language; and it is observable that our young people are now more intelligent than formerly:—and about twenty years ago a library was set on foot, by sub-

scription, which is now in a thriving way, and has diffused the taste for reading among all ranks.

The people of better rank are intelligent, and attentive to their affairs, and live in a sociable manner with one another; and as we have regular assemblies through the winter, as many good-looking well-dressed ladies will be seen there as in any town of the size in the kingdom; and I must not omit, that we have occasionally a set of players, who meet with rather more encouragement than they ought to do.

The common people in general are decent: some of them are rather too much given to exceed in whisky; but, compared with the inhabitants of other towns, they will not suffer by the comparison.

The bulk of the people are of the Presbyterian religion, and used to attend regularly in the parish-churches: but I do not know but they have still some of the old leaven of John Knox, for of late years they are much given to change, and there is an inundation of preachers come among us, of what names and principles it will not be easy to find out; and they all get hearers, so that, instead of two or three meetings of sectaries we had till lately, I am sure we have now a dozen; and new meeting-houses and tabernacles are erecting every year, though there is a handsome new church lately built, though not yet finished. As the churches we have are not half filled, it is incumbent on our clergy to bestir themselves, otherwise they will have to preach to bare walls.

Since the bridge was finished, the town has increased in extent, so that now we have crescents, terraces, and places, and may probably soon have circles and squares; and as the new houses are handsome, and built on a regular plan, this town already makes a genteel appearance, and the beauty of the place is much aided by the village at the other end of the bridge being now laid out, and many neat villas built on the banks of the river. If you think this worth publishing in your Magazine, you are welcome to it.

A. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is now five or six months since I received intimation, from various quarters, of the unprovoked calumny committed against me by Mr. William Belsham, in the fifth volume of his "Memoirs of the Reign of George the Third:"

and it was then the declared opinion of my friends, on all hands, that so base and unauthorized an aspersion of my personal character ought not to be passed over in silence. Their advice, upon this occasion, did not very well accord either with the state of my feelings, or the objects of attention by which my mind was occupied. For five years I had endured—unreluctantly endured—all the injuries that could be inflicted by the resentment of those I had formerly opposed, or by the more selfish desertion of others, whom, from motives of disinterested principle, I had endeavoured to serve. In the gloom of solitude—in the vortex of calamity—I had found it necessary to lull my lacerated mind into a species of insensibility to the virulence with which I was assailed—to shut my ears against the howlings of calumny—to escape into ignorance of the malignity I was too feeble to resist. Conscious of the integrity of my own heart—proudly confident that (whatever *general abuse* might be heaped upon me by persons who disapproved the opinions I had upheld, or *those which had been attributed to me*) the being did not exist, who, in any of the various intercourses of social or of private life, could impeach my moral conduct—sustained also by the unshrinking affection of a virtuous few, whose names will be sufficient testimony (when the circumstances of the times shall no longer render it a point of obligation to conceal them); and exulting in the remembrance of that testimony, from persons of the first respectability, which (upon the most awful occasion of my life) drew forth an emphatic panegyric from the Bench itself—I had trusted with confidence, that time would be my ablest vindicator:—I had persuaded myself that the fury of proscription would abate when it was no longer opposed—and that (divorced as I was from the pursuits that had given birth to animosity) my conduct must ultimately live down the calumnies which political hostility had alone excited. The event had seemed to justify my calculations. The fury of prejudice appeared to be subsiding. The time was evidently approaching when I might be permitted to "claim again my station in society"—when a portion, at least, of mankind would be disposed to take the portraiture of my mind rather from the natural features it might exhibit, than from the distorted caricatures of my enemies. Domestic affliction (which rendered my seclusion no longer supportable) and a sense of duty to my yet surviving family, had urged me to make some ad-

vances

vances to improve these favourable symptoms. I came forth, therefore, from my retreat—but not as a politician:—of popular turmoil, and of popular remuneration, I have had enough. [My integrity indeed I will preserve. I have clung to it in adversity; prosperity shall not woo it from me: but, henceforward, I preserve it in silence. Whether the present calm continue, or the storm should up again, “I have hung my picture in the Temple;” and though, at the domestic fireside, I may recount, without self reproach, the shipwrecks I have already encountered, my resolution is taken—I trust the seas no more.] I came from my retreat, therefore, with an enthusiasm of a very different description—with that literary enthusiasm which had been my *earliest* passion, and the cultivation of which had been the best relief of my long and irksome solitude; and I determined, at least, to make some effort to render that enthusiasm advantageous to the little group for whose destiny in society nature and affection have rendered me responsible. Encouraged by the circulation of nearly 1500 copies of a volume of Poems (prefaced with Memoirs of my Life) through the channels of private subscription; and animated by the return of peace (from which I anticipated an oblivion of past dissensions) I began to meditate the more public undertaking of A Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution: an undertaking first suggested by one of those few literary and scientific friends whom the contagions of the times have not alienated; and the success of which, in defiance of all disadvantages, has already enabled me to look forward with some degree of confidence to the future prospects of my family.

At the precise period when this project was ripe for experiment, the publication of Mr. Belsham's unqualified calumny was, indeed, most critically hostile; and it was easy to foresee the handle that might be made of it by inveterate enemies—or by the still more inveterate timidity of others who seize with avidity upon any excuse for evading the claims of friendship: Yet, situated as I have been, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which general calumny can be repelled, without reviving those political discussions in which I have already expressed my determination to be no more involved. I determined, however, (so indiged) to bestow an hour or two upon the publication in question; and, taking the index for my guide, I perused all the passages in which I was likely to feel any

personal interest. But I found the author so inaccurate in his statements, even of the most notorious facts, that my pen, indignantly, declined the controversy; and, confident as I have always felt myself, that *posterity* would fairly appreciate my character, I determined to leave my calumniator to that oblivion to which he is inevitably predestined, as soon as the gas of party-effervescence shall be exhausted, to which alone such writers can owe their temporary buoyancy.

To this resolution it is probable I might have adhered (at least till I could have found leisure for the publication of a more enlarged edition of my Memoirs) had not the obnoxious passage found its way into a more popular vehicle of transmission; and had not a *positive and ascertainable injury* accrued to myself and family, in consequence of its circulation.

But the case is now essentially altered. It is no longer a question to be left to the remote decision of posterity. That tardy judicature may justify, indeed, my injured fame, but it cannot restore that time, and those opportunities of exertion, which (during what may yet remain of the short span of life) I am anxious to improve for the sustenance and future establishment of my injured little-ones. The question, therefore, *some way or other*, must be decided now; and it is, therefore, in this public manner, that I give Mr. Belsham his choice, in the first instance, of *the mode* in which it shall be decided. Mr. Belsham must know that there is neither room nor occasion for vague and loose assertion in this respect. My origin (though unadorned with the splendours of rank) is not quite so obscure, nor has my conduct been so mysterious, as to defy research. *Where and how* my life has been spent, from my birth to the present day, is sufficiently ascertainable from a variety of public documents. Indeed, conscious that I had nothing to hide, I have myself, at all times, been tolerably free in throwing those documents down, as defiance to calumny and misrepresentation. Let Mr. Belsham, then, avail himself of these, or of any other sources of information his enquiries or his diligence can discover: and if he can bring forward *one individual circumstance* of my life that can impeach *my general character*, be his the triumph, the disgrace be mine. If he can drag forth to notice one single act (those excepted which, resulting from differences of political opinion, will be differently regarded by different parties) that can depreciate me in the estimation of any good

man—one single fact, supported by any *probability* of evidence, that the cheek of morality ought to blush at, or that can fully the white robe of honour; I will admit him to be exonerated from the charge (which else I must prosecute to his shame) of sinister malevolence or wanton misrepresentation. But if, in the whole record of a life so easily ascertained, the finger of his inquisition cannot point out any single fact of this description, let not Mr. Belsam be over dilatory in his apology. Let him come forward and explain the grounds upon which he asserts, that my "*general character* is to the last degree contemptible"—Let him explain by what right he presumes to set his *mere assertion* against the testimony, *upon oath*, of such men as Mr. Cline, the Lecturer on Anatomy, the late Mr. Wilson, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, and other gentlemen, alike respectable in character and in situation—and some of whom had known me, in all my courts and connections, from my cradle upwards. Let him state in what particulars he has detected, as *contemptible*, that character which the Chief Justice Eyre acknowledged, upon the Bench, to be "such a character as had rarely been heard in a court of justice—that it was perfect in all its parts;"—or words to that amount: for at this distance from the metropolis, and surrounded only by books of a very different nature, I have not the documents by me to ascertain the precise expression; but the situation was too interesting for the sentiment ever to be forgotten; and that proud satisfaction I felt in the complete vindication of my *moral character* was a triumph one would have imagined that no one would have grudged, considering the ordeal by which it was attained. But no ordeal is sufficient for the inveterate malignity of party. I was not (while a public man) one of Mr. Belsam's particular confederacy. I was not patronized by his Duke, nor was I a member of his particular sect. I was, in fact, a member of no sect. I attached myself to no particular patron. I was the obedient mouth-piece of no party. I had not the pliancy of soul to be such. It cost all parties, therefore, but little to make me their scape-goat, and to turn me into the wilderness with all their imputed offences on my back. Well, be it so! If the peace-offering has been accepted—if the deprecated animosities have been now appeased, my murmurs at the temporary proscription shall not again revive them. But surely in that wilderness I have run my

destined time:—and, among the brambles that abound there, some lacerations I have met with for which there is no balm—some scars I bear about me that can never be healed. Surely I may now, at length, be permitted to come forth again into the pastures of civilized life, and to endeavour to clothe myself anew: Mr. Belsam, at least, is not precisely one of those persons who, in moral justice, ought to be the foremost to prevent this return. He ought to remember (for he cannot be ignorant) where those questions first *originated*, for *persevering* in which—

But to enter upon this topic would be to assume a character I disdain. To him who has never submitted to any *distation* but that of conscience, it is matter of small importance where *suggestion* first originated.

Away then with this strain of querulousness.—Moral character being the consideration at issue, the loftier notes of ingenuous confidence are more in harmony with the feelings of an asperfed injured man. In these notes, therefore, I repeat my summons to Mr. Belsam, either to state *the grounds of conduct* upon which he has ventured to asperse my *general character* as "to the last degree contemptible," or to make public acknowledgment of the calumny he has fabricated.

York, JOHN THELWALL.  
March 31, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

O Decus Phœbi, et dapibus supremi  
Grata testudo Jovis, O laborum  
Dulce lenimen! HOR. Od. 32, lib. 1.

BY the genius and industry of the Rev. H. J. Todd, a new and much improved edition of the poetical works of Milton has lately issued from the press, illustrated with judicious notes by himself, added to those of former commentators. It is not necessary here to inquire whether the present age really is, as it has been charged with being, deficient in original compositions; if the question were to be decided by the number of new publications, the converse of this proposition would be undoubtedly established. Certain it is, that at no period in the history of literature has more attention been paid to vernacular poets who have gone before, than the present age has witnessed: and next to the praise of possessing merit ourselves, is the acknowledging and approbation of it in others. By the taste and labour of Tyrwhitt, Warton, Steevens, and others, the works of Chaucer, Spenser,

fer, and Shakespeare, are as well understood as at the time in which they were written, whether considered with regard to language and versification, or to remote circumstances to which they allude. As Milton's "strain is of a higher mood," uncontaminated by low conceit, or local allusion, the attention of his commentator is chiefly to be directed to his sentiments and diction. Criticism is always gratified by the discovery of literary coincidence. Every intelligent reader must feel a pleasure in tracing, in such a writer as Milton, an idea, lifeless and unimpressive in the hands of its original, though perhaps more feeble, possessor, when remoulded by his sublime conception, bursting into strains of pure morality, or expanded into glowing animated description. From the indulgence of this propensity my books are filled with marginal references and notes, a few of which, from an interlined copy of Mr. Todd's edition of *Comus*, if I shall not be accused of heaping Pelion upon Ossa, I will transcribe. Still I would not have it concluded, that I consider every passage where Milton resembles another as a proof of imitation. Ideas associated in the mind at an early period, become afterwards so commixed with our own natural thoughts, that memory in vain endeavours to trace them to their original reference. Yet though the impression is changed in the lapse of time, as shadows assume other shapes as the sun revolves; notwithstanding, imagination still retains a latent semblance of its primitive form, which it is an exquisite principle in criticism to discover. The imitations, indeed, of Milton, as his editor has observed, are so generally adorned with new modes of sentiment or phraseology, that they lose the nature of borrowings, and display the skill and originality of a master.

The Spirit opens this beautiful Mask in this impressive manner—

Before the starry threshold of Jove's court  
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes  
Of bright æreal spirits live insph'rd  
In regions mild of calm and serene air,  
Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,  
Which men call earth, and with low-thoughted  
care  
Confin'd and pester'd in this pinfold here,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.

The last line of this extract approaches to one of Shakespeare's happy expressions—

Duncan is in his grave.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

*Macbeth*, Act, 3, sc. 2.

The Spirit proceeds, from the last line above, at verse 9—

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,  
After this mortal change, to her true servants,  
Among the enthron'd Gods on faintest seats.

I am clearly of opinion that Milton here allegorically alludes to the consolation of St. Paul in his 2d Epistle to Timothy, c. iv. ver. 7 & 8—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth *there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness*, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only but unto all them also that love his appearing." The last verse bears a resemblance to a line in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," where Lucio says to Isabella—

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd and sainted*.

*Act 1, sc. 5.*

The Spirit, describing *Comus* as offering his charmed cup "to every weary traveller," adds—

P. 68. Soon as the potion works, their human countenance,

*The express resemblance of the Gods, is chang'd*

Into some brutish form.

The language here also is from St. Paul, Ep. to Hebr. c. i, ver. 3, describing our Saviour: "Who being the brightness of his (God's) glory, and *the express image of his person, &c.*"\* The numerous allusions to Scripture in this Mask, written at the age of twenty-five, evince Milton's early partiality to the Sacred Writings; and to this inclination we are indebted for many beautiful passages in *Comus*, and for the most sublime of all modern Epic Poems, "Paradise Lost."

His commentators have neglected to remark, that the beginning of the song of the *Rout* in *Comus* is taken from the opening of the second act of Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess;" various other passages, particularly of the invitations to pleasure, are owing to the same source, but Milton has elevated and purified the sentiments and the diction.

V. 125. Come let us our *rights* begin, &c.

Fenton altered *rights* to *rites*. He was followed by Newton, and by Warton, in

\* I am of opinion that the Greek *χαράκτις της υποστασεως αυτου*, would be better translated "the form of his essence," as being more analogous to the general tenor of Scripture. But this subject may be, perhaps, resumed in a future letter.

his first edition, but in the second edition the original reading was restored. Fenton was, however, justified in the alteration by the use of the word at verse 535, where the Spirit describes Comus and his rout as

Doing abhorred rites to Hecate.

V. 179. Yet O! where else  
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet.

Hurd observes, that "the expression '*unacquainted feet*,' is a little hard!"—Milton, however, followed Spenser in the *Faerie Queene*:—

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,  
And th' *unacquainted light* began to feare.

P. 66, vol. 1, ed. 1590.

V. 213. O welcome pure-ey'd Faith, white-handed Hope,  
Thou hovering Angel, girt with golden wings,  
And thou, "*unblemish'd*" form of Chastity!

The last line was originally written *unspotted*, but was afterwards altered, perhaps from being too like a line in Drayton's "*Legend of Matilda the Faire*:"—

Whose form *unspotted* Chastity may take.

Works, vol. 2, p. 546, ed. Oldys.\*

V. 334. Disinherit Chaos, that reigns here  
In *double night of darkness and of shades*.

It is not necessary to recur to the *tenebra conduplicantur* of Pacuvius for this expression, which is to be met with in Drayton's *Moon Calf*:—

And on the noonstid bring a *double night*.

Vol. 2, p. 486, ut sup.

Compare also Cartwright:—

That whiles *thick darkness* blots the light  
My thoughts may cast another night;  
In which *double shade*, &c.

Works, p. 223, ed. 1651.

The latter extract may serve to illustrate a passage in *Paradise Regained*:—

—————Now began  
*Night with her fullen wing to double-shade*  
The desert.

B. 1, p. 499.

V. 420. Chastity:

She that has that  
May trace *huge forests*, and unharbour'd heaths,  
*Infamous bills*, and sandy perilous wilds.

Milton had classical authority for this expression in the *Infames Scopulos* of Ho-

race; but it may be traced in the *Piscatory Eclogues* appended to Fletcher's *Purple Island*, printed the year in which Comus was written:—

And now he haunts th' *infamous woods and downs*.  
E. 1, p. 4, 4to. 1633.

V. 662. Fool, do not boast,  
Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind  
With all thy charms, altho' this corporal rind  
Thou hast immanacled.

In Lewis Machin's Comedy of "*The Dumb Knight*," reprinted in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, the Queen replies to the King of Cyprus in the same animated manner, and in language and sentiments equally dignified; and which, as the play was printed, for the second time, the year in which Comus was written, Milton probably remembered:—

Thou may'st be master of my body's tomb,  
But for my soul and mind they are as free  
As their creation, and with Angel's wings  
Can soar beyond thy reach.

*Old Plays*, vol. 4, p. 419, ed. 1780.

V. 749. Coarse complexions,  
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply  
The sampler, and to tease the huf-wife's wool.  
What need a *vermilion-tinctured* lip for that,  
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn?

The beauty of this passage might alone be a sufficient apology for my quoting it, but I have copied it in order to notice an elegant expression, something similar to Milton's "*vermilion-tinctured*," in a forgotten poem by Quarles:—

—————A sweet *vermilion-tincture* stain'd  
The bride's fair cheek.

*Argalus and Parthenia*, p. 118. 4to. 1647.

In the turn of his mind, Quarles resembled Milton; though by some he has been undeservedly despised. Mr. Headley very judiciously observes: "He too often, no doubt, mistook the enthusiasm of devotion for the inspiration of fancy; to mix the waters of Jordan and Helicon in the same cup was reserved for the hand of Milton; and for him, and him only, to find the bays of Mount Olivet equally verdant with those of Parnassus.\*

V. 760. I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments.

\* This is not noticed in the account of Oldys's publications in the new edition of the *Biographical Dictionary*.

\* Select Beauties, vol. 1, p. 61. For this simile Headley is indebted to Fuller. "Quarles



With submission to the opinion of Mr. Todd, I am inclined to prefer the explanation of Dr. Newton, of *bolt*, to shoot, from *βαλῶ*, *jacio*, to Mr. Warton's, from an idea that Milton had in his mind a passage in David's Psalms, a species of poetry congenial to his mind. Mr. Todd will immediately perceive that I allude to the 64th Psalm, verse 4—"They shoot out their arrows; even bitter words:" or as in the Bible Version, "They bend their bows to shoot their arrows, even bitter words." It should be remembered that a *bolt* is properly the arrow of a cross-bow.

V. 829. She, guiltless damsel, flying the mad pursuit

Of her enraged stepdam, Guendolen,  
Commended her fair innocence to the flood,

In Ben Jonson's "Pan's Anniversary," presented before King James in 1625, we meet with precisely the same expression as in the last line above from Milton:—

Commending so to all posterity  
Her innocence.

*Works*, vol. 6, p. 174, Ed. Whalley.

was free from the faults of the first (profane) as if he had drank Jordan instead of Helicon, and slept on mount Olivet for his Parnassus." Worthies in Essex, fol. 334, ed. 1662.

Jonson was one of Milton's favourite poets, and at the same time the most admired mask-writer extant; and, as it is probable he would refer to Jonson while writing on such a subject, he might, however unconscious, retain some of his expressions. The father of Milton has been mentioned as the author of (a very scarce book called) "A Sixe-fold Politician. Together with a Sixe-fold Precept of Policy," 4to. 1609.\* But the internal evidence of the book will, I think, go far to prove that he was not. Milton's father is known to have been particularly distinguished for his musical talents. At page 33 of this little volume (chap. 3,) is a severe invective against poets, not without some harsh epithets applied to the musical tribes: Now it is hardly probable that he would write a satire against himself, nor is it likely that the writer of a Philippick against poets should condescend to become a composer of Madrigals.

March 26,

1802.

O. G. GILCHRIST.

\* An indifferent copy of this book was sold at Mr. Ireland's sale for 3l. 13s. 6d.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR of CARDINAL RUFFO, lately VICEROY and GENERALISSIMO of NAPLES.—Communicated by a BRITISH OFFICER.

FABRICE RUFFO, of the House of Baranello, a Roman Cardinal, was born in Naples in 1744, and was descended from an illustrious family, the greatest perhaps in the south of the kingdom of Naples, and one of the few, among the ancient nobility, whose records have, in some measure, escaped from the injuries of the times. It is beyond all doubt that his ancestors held some of the seven highest offices of the crown, under the domination of the House of Suabia, the most interesting and brilliant period of the Sicilian monarchy; as in the testament of the immortal Emperor and King, Frederic the II. reported by Giannone and other historians, we find the subscriptions—*Petrus Ruffus* and *Fulcus Ruffus de Calabria*—an emphatic and, perhaps, ostentatious signature, tending to evince the renown, the influence, and the wealth which their family had already possessed in that extensive and valuable province of the kingdom of

Naples, even before the thirteenth century, the epoch of the above-mentioned state paper.

The subject of this article, being initiated in the clerical orders, was sent to Rome, for the purpose of running the career of the ecclesiastical benefices; and few clergymen, from the several parts of Europe, ever repaired, with the same view, to that metropolis of the Catholic world, under better auspices than he did! Independent of the splendour attached to his family name, an advantage which he held in common with many other young prelates, his contemporaries, he possessed the signal prerogative of being the great favourite of the then newly elected Pope, Pius VI. It is a fact universally admitted by the historians of this venerable pontiff, that he was indebted for his first step in the Roman dignities to the old Cardinal Ruffo, grand-uncle of Fabrice, whom he had attended, in the capacity of *Uditore*; that the Cardinal was so generous as to bequeath him the enjoyment of his usual salaries of *Uditore* during his life; whilst, on the other hand, he so far revered the memory

of his patron and benefactor, that he thought it proper to receive with gratitude the bequeathed annual sums, even when he was seated on the Papal throne.

It does not appear, however, that Monseigneur Ruffo derived a considerable benefit from these extraordinary circumstances, during the earliest part of his prelature, at Rome; and from the year 1770 to 1781, which constituted the meridian blaze of the Pontificate of Pius the VIth. we did not see him acting any important part in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, nor any particular notice taken of him among the rest of the higher clergy. He occupied, at that period, some places under Government, but so very indifferent in themselves, that they were considered as the common lot of every young prelate endowed with good sense and principles.

It would appear on the contrary that, about the time alluded to, he had no very brilliant prospect of a subsequent fortune at Rome; as, during the years 1781 and 1782, he made several excursions to Naples, with a view of soliciting from his Sicilian Majesty some church-preferments in his dominions. He would, most likely, have been welcome to any episcopal see, perhaps also to some metropolitan church, in the kingdom of Naples, if the ecclesiastical discipline of that unfortunate nation had not, at that time more than usually, fallen a prey to the eternal plots of *Paglietti* and *Pulcinelli*, who had thrown into it the greatest disorder and confusion to which a state establishment can possibly be obnoxious! It is hardly credible that no less than thirty-eight episcopal sees were suffered to remain vacant for many years\*, and their revenues to be devoured by the harpies of the law, under the ridiculous pretext that they were of Royal, not of Papal, nomination—a ridiculous pretext, in the strict propriety of the word; as it was a truth unanimously acknowledged that his Majesty, in virtue of his supremacy in the state, might new-model, as he chose, any part of the ecclesiastical policy, and appropriate to himself, of course, the exclusive nomination to every see; whilst the chief of the church, on the other side, had declared, in several notes presented by his internuncio, that he was ready to admit any right of his Majesty,

on his royal assertion in a noble and diplomatic way.

We are sorry to state, in this place, that Monseigneur Ruffo, during his occasional residence in Naples, was notoriously accused of keeping improper company—improper, at least, when contrasted with his birth, education, and dignity; and happy it was for him that the respectability of his character was not endangered by such a misconduct. He was the constant visitor of two persons in power (we forbear to mention the names) who, notwithstanding the favours of fortune, had been stigmatised with infamy by the sober part of the people; and were accounted the most unprincipled and pernicious individuals that ever disgraced the Neapolitan magistracy. He also degraded himself by conversing with two of the chief emissaries of the same persons, who were, if possible, worse than themselves, and whose names we are not anxious to conceal: the one was an officer of the Secretary of the Royal House, D. Domenico Cosimo, whose dark and mysterious character would set the analytical genius of any La Bruyere, or La Rochefoucault, at defiance; the other was the famous adventurer Gabriel Saccarez, originally a Leghornese Jew, then an errand boy at Marseilles, and a merchant's clerk at Lyons, afterwards a steward and galley-slave in Naples, and lastly promoted to some important and lucrative places, under the weak, pedantic, cabalistical, and rapacious administration of the Marquis of Sambuca.

On his return to Rome, in 1783, M. Ruffo happened to be promoted to a place which was accounted of the highest importance and trust in the ecclesiastical government. He was appointed Treasurer of the Apostolic Chamber, a post, which, being only subject to a mere nominal dependance on the Cardinal *Camerlingo*, has really under it all the financial offices and administrations, as well as the whole management of the public revenue. Pius the VIth. himself had filled this place during more than twelve years, and, upon his promotion to the Cardinalate, had been succeeded by a prelate of the name of *Pallotta*, one of the most virtuous, upright, and exemplary individuals of the court and of the clergy.

No place, however, more dangerous than this could be possibly found for a man's reputation and character! The disorder of the Papal finances had been proverbial during almost the whole of the last century. The uncommon scarcity of specie, and the extensive use of paper-money

\* Those of our readers to whom this scandalous fact may appear exaggerated, are requested to look into the *Royal Almanack* of Naples, for the year 1791, under the article of the vacant sees.

money (*cedole*) in Rome, was a circumstance which escaped the notice of no traveller. Those who felt the curiosity of inquiring after the origin and progress of these inconveniences, were also informed, that they had been gradually and almost unavoidably introduced ever since the reign of the immortal pontiff, Benedict XIV.; that, much about the same time, a national-debt had commenced which was actually grown to an alarming degree; that the contributions of foreign states becoming more insignificant from day to day, the annual revenue of the Roman Government was mostly derived from its territorial possessions; and that these resources, in latter times, amounting to little more than three millions of crowns (about six hundred thousand pounds sterling) were not commensurate to the exigencies of the state establishments which, in proportion, had undergone little or no reform. To this permanent and almost incurable disorder, an additional weight was incidentally given by the very character of the reigning Pope; as it is undeniable that Pius the VIth. notwithstanding those superior abilities and virtues which have rendered him dear to the whole Christian world, was sometimes quick and whimsical in his expenditure, and, what was worse, impatient of contradiction.

It is no compliment to M. Ruffo to say that, in his capacity of Treasurer, he proved equal to his times, and displayed considerable activity and sagacity. — By his strenuous exertions the public credit was maintained, the state expenditure was kept in order, and the Pope felt no deficiencies for any extraordinary disbursement, occasioned by his favourite passion—the embellishment of his metropolis, and the improvement of his state. It was certainly remarked by every intelligent person that, in order to do justice to his employment, the Treasurer must issue some new *cedole*, and consequently increase the national-debt. But it was agreed, on all sides, that he could not help it; nor was it possible to do otherwise.

After being eleven years at the head of the financial department, M. Ruffo, like his predecessors, was to be rewarded by the Roman purple. Accordingly, on the 21st of February, 1794, he was promoted to the eminent dignity. It was remarked, at the time, that it had been an unfavourable circumstance for him to be appointed a Cardinal in the simultaneous preferment of eight other candidates of

no great respectability in the literary or political line; and the circumstance itself did not escape the malignant observation of some Romans. They indulged, therefore, on the occasion, their favourite characteristic passion for pasquinades. A ludicrous drama was written to turn the promotion into ridicule, and to appropriate to each of the several candidates his suitable part. We cannot help smiling, when we recollect that to M. Roverella, noted for mildness and credulity, they gave the character of the *old woman*, and to M. Ruffo, owing to the pliancy of his mind and to the gaiety of his temper, they gave that of *pulcinello*. The Abbé Maury himself, who was one of them, had already disgusted the whole clergy of Rome, by his insolent and dogmatic tone, and by his Gascon and bombastic title—*The defender of the throne and of the altar!*

We are now approaching to that period of the Cardinal's life which is the most remarkable, and which must have occasioned him the deepest mortification. His successor in the Treasury was M. Laporta, a prelate of good sense, of excellent intention, and capable of filling the place with honour, if the circumstances had been less disadvantageous. As, however, the *gangrene* had been long preying in the bosom of the finances, as the whole fabric of the state economy had been gradually sapped and undermined, and as a violent crisis was unavoidably impending, M. Laporta had the undeserved misfortune of beholding this calamitous event, in the very first year of his administration. The paper-money soon was at seven or eight per cent. discount, the necessities of life rose to an intolerable price, and a malignant report was spread of a total national bankruptcy. It was natural for him to exculpate himself with the public, on this unhappy affair, and to shew that the evil was prepared long before, and finally come to an explosion, without any culpability of the persons actually concerned in the treasury. Nothing more was requisite with the generality of the people, to make them direct their animosity against his immediate predecessor, and to expose the Cardinal to the most bitter philippics from the Romans. He was publicly accused of being appointed Treasurer by the intrigues of the family of Braschi—of having devotedly gratified what they called the *vanity* and the *prodigality* of the Pope—of having issued *cedole* manifestly destitute of national mortgage—and of having increased the public debt beyond any possibility of a discharge. In this

last respect, it was particularly reported that, when Pius the Vith. himself was in the treasury, and presented his accounts in 1766, the debt amounted to sixty millions of crowns; that, in 1789, the sixth year of the Cardinal's administration, it had increased to eighty-seven millions; and that, upon the very appointment of M. Laporta, it already exceeded one hundred millions.

His Holiness, however, the Members of Government, and the best-informed persons at Court were far from coinciding with the generality of the people, in their vociferations against the Cardinal; and it rather appears that they actually fought to give him some proofs of esteem and respect. It was plainly seen that the financial transactions, labouring under unprecedented and perhaps singular difficulties, could not be carried on in the usual way: it was thought proper to supersede, for a certain time, the authority of the ordinary fiscal officers; and an extraordinary commission was appointed to repair, if possible, the tottering machine. This commission was invested in a numerous congregation of prelates and cardinals, and M. Ruffo was one of its most conspicuous and important members. Many sittings were held, and many means devised, to no purpose: the evil admitted of no remedy; and the Cardinal, already despairing to recover the good will of the people, left Rome, in a fit of disgust, and repaired to Naples again, to throw himself into the arms of his natural sovereign, whom he seemed to have systematically considered as the *secundam post naufragium tabulam*.

We cannot describe the following part of the Cardinal's life with a complete degree of accuracy: we must depend on some confused and insufficient hints thrown out by the newspapers, and on some mutilated verbal reports, for the truth and correctness of which we cannot pledge ourselves. From these sources we know that M. Ruffo being arrived at Naples, towards the beginning of the year 1796, and having no prospect of preferment in the ecclesiastical line, obtained from his Majesty the place of superintendant of the royal town of Caserta, a post of distinction, generally occupied by veteran officers of the staff, or by ex-ministers of state. It was likewise reported that, as soon as he took possession of the place, he received the warmest admonitions from Pius the Vith. to desist from an employment so notoriously improper for a prince of

the church. We are apt to believe the fact; as it was, indeed, an extraordinary occurrence that a Roman cardinal should fill, under a secular government, a second-rate employment, however great and respectable. M. Ruffo himself was certainly too well informed not to know that his colleagues, in the latter centuries, had never condescended to receive, out of the clerical line, any dignity short of that of viceroys and first ministers of state; and much less could he be unacquainted with the technical expression of the Roman Ritual, compiled in the times of the proudest domination of Papacy, that the cardinals *aquiparantur regibus*.

Whether the Cardinal, yielding to the admonitions of the pontiff, had left his place at Caserta, or whether he had continued in it, we are not informed. This is certain, that, in December 1798, the epoch of the French aggression, he was in Naples, and that he joined the individuals of the faithful nobility who accompanied their amiable monarch to the antient and venerable seat of his royal predecessors. How, being in Sicily, he was appointed by his Majesty Vicar General for his continental dominions, soon after the cowardly ignominious defection of Prince Pignatelli—how he had the uncommon presence of mind to land on the shores of Calabria, attended only by a few of his servants—how he succeeded in procuring, in the first instance, a handful of men, and multiplying it gradually into a powerful army—how he marched victoriously towards the metropolis—and how this place surrendered to him, on the memorable day, June 13th, 1799, are circumstances in every one's recollection, and too much dependent on the general history of the times to be detailed in this Memoir.

It should seem, however, that the Cardinal, in these awful transactions, did not act to the complete satisfaction of his Majesty. For, although, soon after the reconquest of Naples, he was declared Viceroy and Generalissimo of the army, decorated with the newly-instituted order of St. Ferdinand, rewarded by the rich and noble abbey of St. Sophia of Benevento, and gratified with pensions and dignities even for his brothers; we saw him almost as soon subjected to a *junto* of nine counsellors, who were to controul him in the future operations of his government. It likewise seemed as if he was not himself contented with his actual situation; as, in the very next October, taking the opportunity of the death of Pius the Vith.

he willingly resigned the government of the kingdom, for the purpose of attending the conclave, at Venice.

A French newspaper, at the time, gave a hint that, on the accession of the new Pope, the Cardinal was suspended by him in the exercise of the episcopal and sacerdotal functions, and obliged to ask absolution for having taken arms, commanded troops, and authorised executions and bloodshed, against the canons and the spirit of the church. The statement, we presume, is incorrect; as M. Ruffo is a Cardinal-deacon, and it is not in our knowledge that he was ever ordained a priest or consecrated a bishop. If, however, the fact were true, we should admit that it reflects much honour on the heart of Pius the VIIth. and that it is worthy of the apostolic piety of the primitive ages. But it would be, we hope, no mark of disrespect to his Holiness to put a question:—Whether the canon laws, as well as other human institutions are not very often controuled by stern necessity and common sense?

Another public paper lately stated that, when the business of the Pope's election was over, the Cardinal was not anxious to return either to Naples or to Rome, and that he rather chose to repair to Vienna, in the capacity of a Nuncio Extraordinary. In that capital, subjoined the paper, he remained till the last week of January, when he took leave of her Sicilian Majesty, still residing there, and was preparing to return to Italy. This statement also is notoriously erroneous, as the prelate of the same name is another person (*D. Luigi Ruffo*), already an ordinary Nuncio at

Vienna, and appointed a Cardinal by the reigning Pope, in the late general promotion of the twenty-third of February, 1801. The editor of the paper would, in all probability, have avoided the mistake, if he had been aware that, according to the standing etiquette of the Court of Rome, no cardinal is ever sent on mission to foreign potentates with an inferior character to that of plenipotentiary negotiator, or to that of *legato a latere*.

The worthy, active, and well-deserving Prelate, upon whom we have bestowed this biographical article, although he may be guilty of some errors in his public or domestic life, has already inscribed his name in the most interesting page of the history of his times. Had he been allotted to perform his martial exertions in a less calamitous period, his memoirs would be placed by posterity on the same honourable shelf with those of Ximenes, Richelieu, or others of his warlike predecessors. In the narrative of so many rapid, complicate, and awful events which have afflicted Europe, he will, perhaps, be thrown into the back-ground of the historical picture. But, in no case whatever, will he cease to be recorded as having been highly instrumental in exploding disorder, anarchy and irreligion, from his native country.

Cardinal Fabrice Ruffo is fifty-eight years of age, of middle size, rather pale complexion, uncommonly piercing eye, smiling countenance, chearful and lively temper, popular manners, and a politeness and affability bordering upon familiarity.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### *The* DISTRESSED COTTAGERS.

FOR moments departed—ah! will they return?

For past scenes of bliss unavailing we mourn;  
When ourselves and our little-ones, blooming  
with health,

Were objects of envy to indolent wealth;  
When innocent sports, at the close of each  
day,

Could banish our cares and our sorrows away.  
Ah! when will sweet pastime revisit the  
plain,

And joy and content smile around us again?

Since toil can no longer subsistence supply,  
We depend upon aids, which to think of, we  
sigh—

'Tis hard of the bounty of others to eat,  
The bread of our labour, if homely, is  
sweet:

But penury's blast such dread ravages makes,  
What charity offers, necessity takes.

Ah! when will sweet pastime re-visit the  
plain,

And joy and content smile around us again?

But joy and content from our dwellings are  
fled,

And want and disease are our inmates in-  
stead.

With no gleam of hope our dark prospects to  
cheer,

The herds on the waste have a fate less se-  
vere;

They crop the young blade, and the sweetest  
 of flow'rs,  
 But heav'n is their guardian, and mankind is  
 ours!  
 When, when will sweet pastime re-visit the  
 plain,  
 And joy and content smile around us again?  
 B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

AS I approach'd the sacred bed,  
 Where dying Denham lay,  
 A form, in matron charms array'd,  
 Quick glided cross my way.  
 She had his dying pillow smooth'd,  
 And rais'd his drooping head;  
 And unavailing cordials given  
 To snatch him from the dead.  
 "What angel has thy prayer brought down  
 To ease thy dying pain;  
 Or, oh! if Heaven has so decreed,  
 To bring thee back again."  
 "No angel (cry'd th' expiring sage)  
 Is to my prayer given;  
 'Tis but a lovely woman *now*,  
*Anon*, a saint in heaven."

*The TEARS of DERVIN. From the ANCIENT  
 CORNISH.*

MY song is of Dervin, the descendant of  
 Goran. Stately was the youth, as the  
 brown oak on the hills of Tremeer, and  
 boldness, like the lion in his cave, dwelt in  
 his heart.

Mora, the beautiful daughter of Penlerren, caught his eye: long were her tresses, and, like the rose, blush'd her cheek; fragrant and white as the lily in the green vale was her bosom, and softer than the plume on the swan's neck.

At the shrill summons of the lark did they leave their hamlets, and, together on the hills of Tregare, eyed the first beam of the morning; at eventide, by the pale ray of the moon, did they wander through the vale of Penervin, listened to the note of the lonely nightingale, and breathed the sweet love-tale in the twilight groves of Rosmeer.

Daughter of innocence! cried the youth, when wilt thou be mine, and suffer happiness to beam on my soul? When I gaze on thy beauties, quick leaps my alarm'd heart, and passion pants for enjoyment! Ah! soon wilt thou make me blest?

The sweet blush of innocence glow'd on the cheek of the daughter of Penlerren, and consenting silence dwelt on her lips—but never, ah never! were they to join! Sickness clouded the eye of the virgin, and the crimson of the new dawn fainted on her cheek; she hung her head like the flower in the rain, and sunk on the pillow, like the ripe ear of corn before the sickle and the reaper.

Her hand gently clasp'd the hand of her beloved Dervin, her bosom heav'd like the swelling wave, and, while vision perform'd its office, stark stood her eye on the delight of her soul.

She rais'd her languid head to kiss the wet cheek of her lover, when death struck her to the heart; she fell back, her glassy eye clos'd, and her last breath sigh'd the name of Dervin.

Pillar of my existence! exclaimed the frantic Dervin, with his lips on the pale hand of the dead, I will follow thee—stay awhile thy gentle spirit for the accompanying spirit of Dervin.

He wept—the valiant Dervin wept as a child, though brave as a lion that roams through the desert; though he fear'd not the reddening glare of the wolf's eye; though his arm slew the giant Ball'l, and left him to rot like a dead dog on the mountain: the tears cours'd his cheek, like the torrent on the hill's brow; dim shone his large rolling eye, as the hazy moon in the storm; and his heart dissolved like the snow in the sun-beam.

Nor was the youth ashamed to weep, for compassion is the sister of magnanimity.

Mora lies in the tomb, the bleak winds whistle over her, and the worm riots on her beauties.

Her cold ear listens not to the sighs of Dervin, who laments over her green turf; nor perceives her dim eye the wild emotions of the youth, who liv'd but for her.

Dervin weeps over her grave, from the first glimmer of the morning to the deep shades of midnight.

The sheeted spectre that glides near him, casts on him the paly pitying eye, but dread shakes not the heart of Dervin. Despair low'rs on his forehead, and wretchedness stares from his hollow eye.

He falls prostrate on her grave; he complains of the duration of life; he calls on the shade of his departed Mora—he dies.

Dervin sleeps by the side of his beloved.

Through the regions of Cornwall their loves are refounded. The village swains and damsels annually strew flowers on their turf, and learn the lesson of constancy from the pure example of Dervin and Mora.

*The DISCONSOLATE. From the ANCIENT  
 CORNISH.*

WHO is she that pours her soft plaint to the winds? 'Tis the daughter of Melancholy! 'Tis Mirvan! the nymph of Tregomer. 'Tis Mirvan, the delightful theme of the bard's song. 'Tis she that adorns the strains of Therwan, the sweet; Bonan, the strong; and Tregersic, the profound.

'Tis

'Tis Mirvan, sung by the swains from the first glimmer of the morn to the shades of eve.

Dim with sorrow is the lustre of her eye.

He fell, and gave his spirit to the winds.

At that instant, in her chamber, on the eye of the fair Mirvan appear'd the ghost of Morar; burnt were his locks, and blasted his youthful cheek.

Fix'd for a moment was his eye on the charmer, when, with a despairing smile, averted visage, and slowly waving hand, he bade an eternal adieu.

Terror start'd from the eye of the damsel, and, like the branches on the oak's top stood her hair.

The heart's blood grew cold, strength forsook her limbs—he fell; ah! motionless she lay, as the comely tree fell on the hills of Penely.

Soon on her cheek re-kindles the blush of the new day; she weeps; she calls on the delight of her heart.

Soon, ah! soon he appear'd dead in the arms of his lamenting friends! Who can paint the distresses of the daughter of Tregoe? Tregoe, from whose eye for ever glanced the beam of love on Mirvan, the foother of his old years. Around his heart twined the damsel Mirvan, like the clasping ivy round the venerable oak.

Fast down the cheek of Tregoe hopp'd the tears, like hail on the house-top; his old heart sigh'd, and pity melted o'er the cold and languid limbs of the dead.

Peace and joy possess his bosom; peace such as reigns in the sequester'd vale of Lamorner, and joy such as triumphs amidst the tuneful groves of Polharman. But changed is Tregoe; content leaves his heart, like the dove forsaking his nest, and black troublous thoughts become its tenants.

Like the bats and screech-owls, inhabiting the deserted and time-struck pile.

Thought on thought successively swells on his breast, like the restless waves on the shore.

Yet to the nymph he offers comfort; but the daughter of Tregoe shuns relief.

She climbs the brow of the mountain, droops o'er the salt wave, and murmurs to the boisterous ocean, like soft music to the voice of thunder.

She climbs the hill, where the fierce flame blasted the blossom of her hope, and big swells her overpower'd heart with grief.

Let pleasure, she cries, be a stranger to this bosom, and let me be surrounded with scenes of woe; let darkness for ever cloud the eye of the day, and wan horror, like the moping raven on his perch, brood on the gloom, for such suits the soul of the unhappy! Let my touch be confin'd to the writhing snake, and my ear be dead to every sound but the toad's croak! When shall I depart? ah! when shall I sink to rest? Yet not till that eternal rest, O my Morar, shall oblivion blot thee from my heart; for memory shall fix on thee with the eye of the eagle.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BRUNETTO-LATINI.

Letter IV.

[Brunetto-Latini gives an Account of the Diversions of the English Nation—English Dogs—their Excellence—History of the Dog—wonderful Instances of the Sagacity and Fidelity of that Animal.]

THE chief diversions of the English barons and gentry [*Seignors et ch'rs (chevaliers)*] are hawking, hunting, and exercising with arms, as well on horseback as on foot. The lower sort of people [*sergens et bourgeois*] divert themselves on holidays with wrestling, cudgel-playing, football, foot-races, leaping, throwing quoits or huge bars of iron, baiting bulls, bears, and badgers with dogs. To these may be added combats betwixt cocks of the game, hunting ducks and otters with dogs.

Their dogs are very fierce and fight

desperately, never quitting their hold. The English are particularly curious in the breed of this animal; and, indeed, all of that race here, which are designed for the chase, have a wonderful quickness of scent.

I need scarcely tell you that the dog is born blind, and comes to his sight in the regular course of nature—that he has a greater attachment and love for the human race than any other animal—that he discovers a shyness towards those with whom he does not happen to dwell—that he answers to his name and the call of his master—that his tongue has the property of healing wounds and sores—that he eats his own vomit—that if he swims across a stream with flesh or any thing else in his mouth, and discovers the shadow thereof in the water, he will let go the substance in order to catch its resemblance.

All,

All, or the greater part of what I have now written, you may already know: I must further tell you, that the dog accoupling with the wolf produces a breed which is surprisngly fierce; but there is a breed still fiercer produced between the dog and tyger. These are of such swiftness and ferocity that they seem very devils. The domestic races (*le chien de demesche nature*) are here in great variety. There is a small dog very watchful and fit to guard the house. The ladies have dogs with noses that turn upwards, (pug-dogs) which they keep in their chambers, and admit into their beds. Some of these dogs, when their dams and fires are small, are reduced to a size which appears astonishing; and this is effected by giving them little food and confining them in a little vessel. At the same time they are frequently pulled by the ears; which causes their ears to be long and to hang downwards; this being considered as a great perfection.

There is the beagle (*braches*) which has naturally long sweeping ears. This dog is for the purpose of hunting, because he discovers his game by his scent. They who take delight in the chase are very attentive to the breed of their dogs; lest it should be deteriorated or spoiled by injudicious crossing. For this perfection of nose greatly depends upon the right choice of sire and dam. It is, as it were, an inheritance which descends from the parent to the offspring. Hence, the proverbial saying applied to villains, or persons in a state of vassalage, "dogs hunt by nature."

They have likewise the greyhound, which we call *segus*, because it pursues the hare as soon as seen, having no scent.

Dogs are taught whilst very young what particular game they are to follow; whether it be the stag, the hare, the rabbit, or any other wild animal.

The blood-hound (*maffin*) is a dog of great size and courage, and is used to hunt the wild boar, and other wild beasts of great strength. He will even attack a man. I have read in an ancient history, that a king who had been taken prisoner was rescued by means of his dog. It seems this animal assembled together a large troop of dogs, and attacked the king's enemies with so much fury, that they were forced to fly and leave their royal prisoner behind them.

Not long since there was a battle of dogs in *Champagne*, in France, when all the dogs of the province met in a certain plain and fought with so much fury, that

not one of them escaped from the field of battle alive.

I have already observed the great fidelity and strong affection which dogs entertain towards their masters; and I will relate to you some stories I have met with in certain authors relative to the subject. When *Jacelin* was slain his dog from that hour refused his meat altogether, and actually died of grief. King *Lyfsmachus* was condemned for his crimes to be burnt to death, and his dog rushed into the flames after him, and was burnt with his master. Another dog followed his master into prison, and when the master was thrown into the Tyber, which runs through Rome; the dog jumped into the river after him, and brought his master's body to the shore. I could relate from histories other instances of the excellent qualities of dogs; but these may suffice.

[Chien naist sans veue. Mais puis reuevre sa veue selon lordre de sa nature. Et ja soit ce que chien aiment plus home que nule beste dou monde generalement. Il ne conoissent pas estranges gens se ceaus non entor cui il abitent, et fientent son non et reconoist la vois de son maistre. Et cil a plaies il les garist o sa lengue. Et sovent vomist son past. Et puis le remanjue. Et quant il aporte char ou autre chose a la bouche et il passe aucun flum. Maintenant que il voit lombre de ce que il porte. Il laisse ce que il porte, por lautre qui est neiens. Et bien fa chies que quant chien et lou sassemlent. Il naist une maniere de chiens qui mout sont fiers. Mais les tres fiers naissent par assemblement de chien et de tygres qui sont isnel et si aspre que ce est droite deable. Li autre chien de demesche nature sont de maintes manieres. Car il ya petis chiens gosses qui sont bons a garder maissons, et si a autres chien camusez por garder chambres et lis as dames; et si il sont engendres de parrons petis lon les puet norrir en lor juenece de m'lt petite viande ou en petit pot, si que il seront si petis et si brief que merveilles. Et si doit tirer ses oreilles sovent; car lors sont il plus gent quant il sont clinans. Li autre sont braches as oreilles pendans qui conoissent lodor des bestes et des oisiaus, et porce sont il bons a la chace, et lqui en ce se delite, il les doit mout amer et garder les de faus assemblement; car chien nont pas la conoissance dou nes se par lignage non, et por ce li proverbes as vilains dit chiens chasc par nature. Li autre sont levrier, et sont apeles *segus*, porce que il suient la beste jusques a la fin. Dom il en ya de tes que



ce que lon li aprent en sa Juenece. a ce se tient tous jors. Si que li uns chacent fers et li autres bestes champetres. Li autres chasent livoires et bievres et autres bestes, li autre sont loveneis qui sont legier et ihel acorre et aprendre bestes de sa bouche, li autre sont malfin et grans et gros et de m'lt grant force qui chasent ors et sengliers et lous et toutes grans bestes. Neys contre lome se combat il fierement. Et porce trovons nous es anciennes estoires que .j. roi avoit este pris par ses ennemis et si chien fassemblerent agrandisine compaignie dautre chiens, et se combatirent si fort contre ciaux qui le roi detenoient que il le rescorent a fine force. Et si na mie grantment que ea Champaigne assemblerent tuit li chien en un leu ou li sontrecombairrent si asprement que a la fin nen eschapa un soul qui mors nen fust a la place de terre ou il estoient assemble. Et porce que ge devise ci-devant que chien aine home plus que beste qui soit. Je vos en dirai aucune chose de ce que nos maistres resistent en lor livres. Sachies que quant *Facelins*\* fu ocis son chien ne vest on ques puir mangier ne poi ne grant, ains morut a douleur. Et la ou li rois *lisimachus* fu mis ou feu per son pechie que il avoit fait. Ces chiens se geta dedens avec son seignor et se laissa cremer avec lui, et uns autres chiens entra en prison avec son seignor, puis quant lon le geta ou flum dou *torvire* qui cort arome, li chien se geta apres, et porta la charoigne sur leue tant com il post. Ces bontes et maintes autres sont trovees que chiens ont. Mais tant con en a dit puet bien souffire.

*Letters V. VI. and VII.*

The letters which here follow (in original and translation) occur in the manuscript of Brunetto-Latini, who probably drew up the letter to the Count de Provence, by desire of the Government of Rome; and prepared the Count, his friend and protector, with a reply, in case either of *acceptance* or *refusal*.

These letters appear to be curious, if only for the just ideas discoverable in them of the

rights of man and good government. Brunetto-Latini could not possibly have acquired these notions in England at the Court of Henry the Third, for though *Magna Charta* had been long signed, and had been several times confirmed by that Monarch, yet the people of this country remained in a state of the most abject slavery under the feudal system: indeed, Italy seems to have been the only soil, wherein, during the thirteenth century, freedom flourished like a fair flower amongst the loathsome weeds of a despotic hierarchy under the Popes; *Monseigneur Lapostolle de Rome*, as the Pope is elsewhere styled by my author. The Italians of that age appear to have been, in the words of Metastasio, *compagni delle leggi e non segnaei*, the friends, and not the slaves of the laws. [*The Translator.*]

*Letter V.*

*To the High and Mighty Lord, my Lord Charles Count of Anjou and Provence, the Governors and Councillors of Rome send Health and Increase of Honour.*

Whereas man being desirous of liberty, which is the primary gift of nature, is commonly unwilling to wear the yoke of slavery; yet, nevertheless, through the depraved dispositions and proneness to evil to be found amongst too large a part of mankind, there arises a necessity for restraint and punishment, as otherwise the destruction of all human society must inevitably follow: To this end governments have been instituted and governors appointed, that good subjects might be encouraged and rewarded, and bad discountenanced and punished; for it is reasonable that natural rights be regulated by justice, and liberty put under the controul of good order. Now being convinced of the corruptness and difficulty of the times we live in, we are desirous, agreeably to our franchise, to make choice of a fit governor who should protect this our city of Rome from the incroachments of foreigners, and preserve to our citizens their persons and properties; and, as if by divine admonition, have chosen you, Sire, from amongst many wise and brave men as the most proper one for this purpose: we therefore, with the common consent of our fellow-citizens, do appoint you to be Senator and Governor of Rome, for and during the space of one whole year next ensuing the day of All Saints. We well know, and it is generally believed, that you will deliberately judge, and administer justice in mercy, not sparing to use the sword of the law against all misdoers. We then, Sire, being desirous to preserve peace and concord, as well amongst great as small, do beg and en-

\* I am at a loss to know whom Brunetto-Latini alludes to by the name of *Facelins*. As little light am I able to throw upon the stories of the *rescued King*, and the *King Lyfimachus*; or that of the prisoner thrown into the Tyber, and, as I suppose my author tells his correspondent, saved by means of his dog. The readers of the Monthly Magazine would certainly think themselves obliged to any gentleman that should point out the authors, (*nos maistres*, my author styles them), who have related these anecdotes; and no one more than his translator.

treat you to take upon you the government, which we now unanimously offer you at the salary and in consideration of ten thousand livres, money of Provence, agreeable to the conditions and covenants contained in the Charter transmitted with this letter, and according to the constitution of Rome:—And you are to notice, that you are to bring with you ten judges and twelve notaries, being persons properly qualified; and that you are to conduct your retinue hither and back again, and maintain it whilst here at your own charge, and provide for your own and its safety on the way; and you are to be forthcoming and present in Rome on the day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; and being arrived here, you are to go to the capitol of Rome before you enter your own house, and therein take the oath of office on the book of the Constitution, the said book being open and unsealed, and you are to cause all your attendants to do the same, each according to his office. And, lastly, you are to be apprised that you send off an *acceptance* or *refusal* of this government within three days after the receipt of this letter, otherwise this election to be null and void.

*Letter VI.*

(In case of acceptance.)

*To the Governor and Councillors of Rome, Charles Count of Anjou and Provence sends Health.*

It is acknowledged that nature has made all men equal; yet it being nevertheless the case, that rather from evil communication than natural defect, crimes spring up amongst mankind; to check the growth of which it becomes necessary that some man should govern and rule over his fellow-men, not in order to abridge them of their liberties, but to restrain them in their vices: And as, undoubtedly, they alone are worthy of being appointed to such honourable posts as have given proofs of superior talents and virtues; in order that a charge of such importance should not be intrusted to those who are incapable of administering it; inasmuch as the office of Governor, although it be of great dignity, is likewise an office surrounded with difficulty and danger; nevertheless, through the all-sufficiency of Jesus Christ, is man rendered sufficient for such an office: We therefore relying on his protection rather than our own ability, and trusting in the name of our Sovereign Father, do, with the general advice of all our friends, accept the honour of your Government according to the terms of

your letter; with the special reliance that, from the discretion and good sense of the knights and people, and the good faith and loyalty of the citizens, we shall experience that firm support and implicit obedience, which will enable us to fulfil the duties of our office.

*Letter VII.*

(In case of refusal.)

*To the Governor and Councillors of Rome, &c.*

As the dignity of the office of Governor surpasses all other honours, so is it not possible for any state or people to shew a man greater respect than by placing themselves and their interests under his government, nor raise him to a more exalted station than that of being their Governor. It is a mark of the most sincere affection and of the most perfect confidence, and must to all times and amongst all nations establish his name with glory. That honour and this mark of esteem we find you have conferred on us; which is so much the greater as to be Governor of your city is the most honourable station in the whole world; and although our present situation do prevent us from accepting so great an honour, we nevertheless think ourselves bound to return you our most hearty thanks, and shall ever esteem ourselves under the greatest obligation to your city. We are, indeed, under the necessity of refusing the honour you offer us, as we are obliged to attend to certain matters which require our constant presence here; we therefore hope, that you, my good Lords, will excuse our non-acceptance of your Government since we are so circumstanced, and must remain where we are.

*Letter V.*

*Alome de Grant Vaillance et de Grant Renomee Mon Seigneur Charles Cuen's de Anjou et de Provençe, le Gouverneur de Rome et tout lor Conseill. Salus, et Creissance de tous Honors.*

Ja soit ce que toutes humaines gens comunement desirant la franchise que nature lordona premierement et volentiers eschuient le joug de s'vage toutesfois por la fuite de male coveteise et le loisir de males euvres qui nestoient pas chastees tornoit a perill des homes et a destruction de la humaine compaignie esgarda la justise de ceaus et dressa for le peuple gouverneur en divers manieres de seignories por avancier la renomee de bons et por confondre la malice des mauvais et ensli covint il autresi com par necessite que nature fust sous justice et que franchise obeist

obeïst a jugement et de ce avient por les desiriers qui sont ores plus corrompus et por les diverlites qui croissent a nostre tens que nule chose puet estre plus profitable a chascun pueple et a toutes communes qui avoir droit seignorie et sage gouverneur et come nos peniames ensemble de j. home qui nous conduist lan apres qui vient et qui garde le comune et manteigne les estranges prives et sauve les choses et les cors de tous en tel maniere que droit napeüst pas en nostre vile. Il nous avint aussi con par devin demostrement qui entre tous les autres que lon tient ores assages et as vaillans a si haute chose come seignorie de gens vos fustes tries et eleus por le meillor, et por ce Sire nos par le comun assentement de la ville avons establi que vos seies Senator et Gouverneur de Rome de ceste procheine feste de la tous sains jusques a un an. Et nous savons bien et tout le monde le creit que vos saves et voles metre jugement en pais justice a la mesure et ferir despee dou droit a la vengeance des mausfaits. Et por ce Sires que tous se tient apaies grans et petis, si vos prions et requerons de toute foi et de tous nos desiriers que vos prenes et relesves la seignorie que nos vos ofrins plus volentiers que nus plus a *celaire de .x. m. lbs de prov.* et as covennances que vos verres a la chartre des tabellions qui est enclose dedens ses lettres et as chapitres des constitutions de rome. Et sachies que vos devez amener avec vos .x. Juges et .xij. notaires bons et loables et venir et demorer et raler et toute vostre maistrice sur vos despens et sur vostre perill decors et de choses et estre venu dedens Rome le jor de nre dame en septembre et lors maintenant que vos enterres sans aler a lottel vos feres la fairement de vostre office sur les livres de vos constitutions clos et sceles ansois que il soient overs, et le feres aussi faire a vos gens chascun selon son office dedens chapitoile de Rome. Mais une chose sachies que dedens le tiers jor que lon vos baillera les lettres vos devez prendre et refuser la seignorie. Et se vos ce ne feissies ce seroit tout por neent et la election seroit frivole.

#### Letter VI.

(Se vos relesves la seignorie.)

*A Gouverneur de Rome et lor Conseill  
Charles Cucus de Anjou et de Provençe.  
Salus.*

Voirs est que nature fist tous homes yeaus, Mais il est avenu non mie par vice de nature mais por malice des euvres que por refraindre les iniquites la home ait seignorie des homes non pas de lor nature

mais de lor vice. Et sans faille cil soulement est dignes de si tres honorables choses qui sont por des avancier les autres par ses merites et par ses vertus, a celui soulement doit estre baillie li gouvernement qui por sa bonte vaut au luëc et a lonor et qui na pas les epaules foibles a si chargeable fais porter. Car ja soit seignorie de grant the honor. Ne por quant ele a en soi grievete de perils et de charge. Mais porce que la soule souffablete *Fbu Crist* fait home souffable a ces oses Nous por la soule fiance de lui non mie par bonte qui soit en nos el nom de vre Gouvernement selonc devisement de vos lettres. Meysment sur icele fiance que nous cuidons veraïement que le sens et le saveir, de ch'rs et dou peuple et la foi et la leaute de tous les citeens nous aidera a porter partie de nos charges par bone obeissance.

#### Letter VII.

(Et se ceste chose que vos refuses.)

*A Gouverneur de Rome, &c.*

Porce que la dignete des poestes, et lofice des prevostes surmonte toutes honors dou siecle. Ne puet la cite ne le peuple faire greignor reverance a home ne metre le plus en haunt que eslire entre les autres et sous metre foi de bon cuer a sa seignorie. Cest le signe de la tres grant amor et de la seure fiance. Cest la gloire qui avance le non de lui, et les nacions de lui a tous jors. Itel grace et itel honor connoissons nos que vos nos aves faite, et de tant plus haute et plus large come la seignorie de vostre vile est la plus honorable dou monde. Et ja soit ce que nous ne soions pas souffisans a rendre les avenables choses grace toutes seïs vos en mercions nous de tout nostre cuer, et de toute nostre desirier. Si come celui qui est tous jors mais obligies a vos et avoitre commune. Mais porce que nos sommes maintenant en pechie de maintes choses qui requierent nostre presence. Nous vos prions et requerons en non de grace que vos nos pardones beau seignors que nos ne recevons pas vostre gouvernemens. Car le besoigne qui nos detient est si grant que demorer nos covient.

#### A HINT TO MISSIONARIES.

As missions are coming again into vogue, it may be of use to give an example of the mode of working upon the feelings of untutored people. Merolla, a Popish missionary to Congo, relates, that in order to deter the Negro-women from the practice of some superstitious rites of their own religion, he employed the following artifice. On the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, he preached a sermon on the subject to the con-

verts, in which, after expatiating on the criminality of their practices, and particularly on the injury they offered to the immaculate mother of their Saviour, he suddenly drew up a curtain, and exhibited an image of the Virgin, having a dagger stuck to its heart, with blood flowing copiously from the wound. The poor creatures fell into transports of grief at this dismal spectacle, and promised obedience to all the good father's injunctions.

#### A ROYAL PICTURE.

The Portuguese at Macao, when they had received intelligence of the revolt of their countrymen under the Duke of Braganza, from the Spaniards, exhibited, in a public place in the city, a picture repre-

senting the King of Spain hanging upon a gallows, and the King of Portugal officiating as hangman.

#### EFFECTUAL PROTECTION.

On the conquest of China by the Tartars, it was apprehended by the Europeans, at Macao, that they should receive a visit from these ferocious conquerors. A convent of nuns of the first families, greatly alarmed for their honour, petitioned the governor of the city that they might be removed to a place of safety. He told them they might make themselves perfectly easy; for it was his intention, the instant the Tartars should land at Macao, to go to the convent with a couple of barrels of powder, and blow them all up.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

*St. Paul's Cathedral, London. A Section of this magnificent Building, engraved by Rooker.*

*A Ground-plan of the same, engraved by J. Green. Scale of each 11 Feet 9 Inches to 1 Inch.*

IN an accompanying advertisement we are informed that A. P. Moore has lately purchased these plates, and, having thus rescued them from neglected obscurity, begs leave to submit impressions to those gentlemen who have not already furnished their port-folios with these inestimable prints. The section is allowed by the best judges to be an unrivalled specimen of architectural engraving.

This work was originally published by the late ingenious Mr. Gwyn, whose drawings for this purpose were laid down from actual measurements and documents communicated by Christopher Wren, esq. son of the famous architect. The important information which may be derived from the section, relative to the admirable construction of this noble edifice, and the splendid decorations which are introduced, conformable to Sir Christopher's original intention, must render it peculiarly interesting to architects and amateurs. The plan contains numerous general and particular measurements, figured to the respective parts.

An English gentleman being one day at the India House, met with a Dutch merchant who had never before been in London. The Dutchman had occasion to go the west end of the town—the Englishman offered to accompany him, and, wishing to *astonish him*, by an advanta-

geous view of St. Paul's Cathedral, took him through the back streets into Doctors' Commons, and came out at the arched gate; when taking his Dutch friend into the corner by the spotted dog, desired him to look up at what might justly be deemed the eighth wonder of the world, *St. Paul's Cathedral!* "Aha"—said the Dutchman, "is it so? Well, it is fourteen days since I did set my watch in Amsterdam, and look here—it is within half a minute of that church dial!" Thus ended an attempt to *astonish* a Dutchman, by a piece of architecture, and one would almost think it was equally difficult to attract the notice of a native, when it is considered that of this superb building there has no other print of any consequence been engraved.

It is well known that Sir Christopher's original plan was in several respects superior to that which was executed, and the decorations which he intended are here delineated. Could the spirit of this great architect contemplate the scene, when the monuments which are now in hand are erected, it would gratify him to see, that what was denied by the ill-judged parsimony of the day he lived in, is likely to take place at a succeeding period; as part of his plan will now be realized, by the introduction of monuments to the memory of our most distinguished characters. The progress of improvement is in this country rather *slow*, but it is *sure*. There are four monuments now preparing: that to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by Flaxman; three others by Banks, Rossi, and Westmacotte.

*They*

They managed these things differently in Russia. The late Empress began to build the Church dedicated to St. Isaac, in Petersburg, with an intention of making it the most superb of any in the city. It is erected on a basement of granite, the superstructure being formed both within and without, of marble, jasper, and porphyrys. The building of it, which, at the decease of Catherine, had been *upwards of six and twenty years in hand*, was completed to the top of the walls, and a beginning had been made with the dome. Her successor (the late Paul) impatient to see the edifice complete, to the admiration of all who were not acquainted with his imperial taste, caused it to be *finished with bricks!!!*

This very magnificent print, which we recommend to the attention of our readers, is sold at Messrs. Boydell's, Cheap-side; Mr. Taylor's, No. 57, High Holborn; Clay and Scrivens, Ludgate hill; Lawrence's 378, Strand; Mr. Jones's, No. 104, Leadenhall-street; and Mr. A. P. Moore, No. 54, Lombard-street.

*The Sailor's Orphan; or, the Young Ladies' Subscription.* W. R. Bigg pinxit, W. Ward sculp.

This design, like most of those delineated by this very ingenious artist, is an address to the mind by the eye. The figures are marked with nature, and have an air of simplicity and truth, which is not usual in the designs of the present race of English artists, whose ambition attempts little more than to dazzle the eye with meretricious ornament. It is very well engraved.

*Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, K. G. and Master General of the Ordnance.* Sir William Beechey pinxit W. Ward sculp.

Sir William Beechey's taste and talent has done as much as we almost ever see done with Portraits of Peers in their robes, which are inevitably in some degree common place, and like each other.

*George John Earl Spencer.* Hoppner pinxit Sir W. Reynolds sculp.

This little print is designed and engraved in a very good style, and has the merit of bearing a very strong resemblance to the Nobleman represented.

The three following portraits have been recently published in France, and are to be had at Molteno's, Pall Mall.

*Bonaparte à la Bataille l'Arcole, &c.* 47 Brumaire An. 5.

Drawn in a style rather spirited, but with too much of the French flutter, and the engraving is hard.

*Medallion of Bonaparte.* Isabey pinxit, Alex. Tardieu sculp.

This is the most pleasing portrait we have yet seen of the Chief Consul.

*Bonaparte.* Backler pinxit, Dalbe sculp.

This is copied from a portrait in the Bibliotheque National, and spirited, but in a degree ferocious.

*Twelve Prints, in Imitation of Drawings, from Designs after Cosway and Hoppner, in two Drawing-books. No. 1 and 2, six Prints in each Book. Henry, Emma, Affection, Instruction, Education, Devotion, Improvement, Study, Ariadne, Octavia, Sensibility, Archnefs.*

It will readily be supposed, that designs from such subjects as the above, by such artists as Cosway and Hoppner, must be something superior to the common run of drawing-books. In truth they are: Some of them have a spirit, character, and air, which marks the taste and talents of the delineators, and the light chalk style in which they are engraven, and the borders round the prints, give them all the appearance of tinted drawings, and are admirable models for those who are learning to draw; and great attention should be paid to the models put into the hands of learners—if they are faulty, a bad and tasteless manner is contracted, and we have sometimes seen, that those who have been practising for many months under the direction of an injudicious master, have as much to *unlearn* as to learn before they can attain a proper knowledge of this fascinating art.

*The Love-Letter. The Love-Dream—Companion Prints. Designed by Raphael West, engraved by J. Dunmee.*

There is an archness of character in these two little prints that will have many admirers. They are fairly engraved in the chalk manner.

J. T. Smith's admirable copies from the drawings discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, are in a forward state. To this publication (containing the Antiquities of Westminster) written by Mr. Hawkins, will be subjoined two maps of Westminster; one, as it was at the time of Richard II. when the village of Charing intervened between Westminster and Temple Bar; and the other, as it is now. The old plan  
of

of this ancient city is in the possession of Mr. Hawkins, and what will render it particularly curious is, that there has never been any map of Westminster of nearly so ancient a date as this engraved.

It is fortunate that such a plan comes to the lot of Mr. Smith to engrave, as he is particularly accurate in copying. A circumstance happened to him a few years ago, which is much to the honour of the late Duke of Bedford, and his recent death induces us to relate it.

The Duke was told that Mr. Smith was a candidate for the place of drawing-master to Christ-Hospital, and asked to give him his vote. "I am not a subscriber," said the Duke, "but from the very high character which you give Mr. Smith, I will certainly become one, if paying the money now will entitle me to vote for him." He was told that it would, and immediately paid two hundred pounds to the charity, and became a governor.

Mr. Ackermann, No. 101, Strand, has just published his eighth book of *Designs for building Carriages*. In this work, a book of which is published annually, are original designs, comprising numerous variations in the fashion of coaches, chariots, &c. and uniting utility with elegance and magnificence.

Mr. Raphael Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, so well known for his taste and talents in drawing, has given up the business of print-selling, and will for the future devote his whole time to portrait-painting. Some of his portraits, particularly those of Lord Holland and Mr. Charles Fox, which will be in the ensuing Exhibition, are in a style so masterly and spirited, as lead us to regret that he has not long ago given his whole time and attention to an art in which he has evinced such superior ability.

Miss Emma Smith (his daughter) has finished a coloured drawing of the Parting of Hector and Andromache, which in drawing, composition, and character, is entitled to the highest praise; and, considered as the production of so young an artist, gives fair promise of future excellence. We will not anticipate our readers in pointing out any of its beauties, as it will be submitted to the public in the ensuing exhibition, and we purpose to notice it in the next Retrospect; as we also shall several most capital drawings by Westall, and some portraits of distinguished merit, by Sir William Beechey. Among the landscapes to be exhibited are two, by a young artist of the

name of Landon, who has not before exhibited, which display considerable ability.

Dubourg's exhibition of large models of ancient buildings, taken during a residence of nine years, and comprising some of the most superb remains of Roman magnificence, in and near Rome, Naples, Verona, and the South of France, is still open at No. 67, Lower Grosvenor-street. A model of the town of Trivoli, with the great cascade, and surrounding country, is extremely fine; and indeed the amphitheatres, temples, mausoleums, &c. give every appearance of having been brought to their present state by the teeth of time, rather than human art.

Mr. Rogers, the banker, is building a house in St. James's Place, in the Grecian style of architecture, from a model of Mr. Wyatt's. Mr. Flaxman is making models of all the friezes and columns that are to ornament it. His library is to be fitted up with copies in the very first degree of excellence, from the Herculaneum drawings.

Mr. Vincent Figgins, letter-founder, (who cut the new Talek fount, on which several works in the Persian language have lately been printed) has just completed a fount of Telegu types, for a gentleman high in office at Madras, who, we believe, intends to print a Grammar and Dictionary of the Gentoo Tongue.

The Telegu alphabet is divided into four classes of characters, viz. initial vowels—most of these are wrote *over* the radical consonants, which are there denominated symbolized consonants, radical consonants, and combined consonants.—These are always written under the radicals to the extent of one, two, three, and four, and assume a different shape from the radical consonants.

The chief difficulty in casting these types arises from the combined consonants. If a separate type were cast for every initial and connecting vowel, and combined, as they also are, with these short vowels, and with themselves, the number of distinct types would amount to 9700. By simplifying these characters, and reducing them to their elements, they are all easily represented with only 280 types, in which number are included the initial vowels and figures.

To describe this singular and most curious type is impossible; it is most singularly neat, and specimens may be seen at the founder's, No. 17, West-street, West Smithfield.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

*(Continued from our last.)*

THE National Institute has just published the sixth volume of the Notice of the Manuscripts extracted from the national library and from the other great libraries of Paris. The class of literature and fine arts is to draw up an account of them. The greater part of the pieces which compose it, are the fruits of the labour of its members; among the names of whom it affords pleasure to see associated those of some members of the Academy of Belles-lettres, who died before the publication of their notices.

The volumes of notices and extracts of the manuscripts contain works of three different kinds. Sometimes they are simple notices or descriptions of the manuscripts, which describe their state, character, value, the use to be made of them, and sometimes variant readings. Sometimes they are extracts rather than notices, which give publicity, either to entire pieces, when they are not of too great extent, or to important passages, when they are not of a nature to be printed whole. And, lastly, the pieces published in these volumes proceed, sometimes, from the assortment of pure notices, or of that of simple extracts, when the examen of manuscripts gives place to the dissertations on the character which is proper to them, on their authors, on the motives from which they wrote, and on the advantage which may result from their labours. These preliminary dissertations are indispensable, when it is necessary to appreciate the manuscripts preserved in our literary dépôts.

On the above plan is a dissertation found at the head of a notice of numerous manuscripts, which contain the history of the animals of Aristotle, translated into Latin, either from the Arabic or the Hebrew; or in other words, and to generalize the question, it was necessary to enquire into and discuss the advantages which may be expected from translations of Greek authors, made into Syriac, into Arabic, or into Hebrew.

Few are so uninstructed as not to know that the best Greek classics have been translated into Arabic. But we are not sufficiently acquainted with the history of these translations, and the greater or less advantage that may be derived from them, in consulting them. Citizen Camus has made profound researches on these two points; he has collected things which will

appear new to many readers, and even to the learned. He has proved that it would be dangerous to place too implicit a confidence in the Arabian translators, and to take them only for guides; we must aid ourselves with the lights of criticism, when we would follow them without the risque of running into errors. This is the only method of making advantageous use of their writings, to correct defective-texts, or to fill up *lacunes*.

Citizen DU THEIL has inserted in this volume considerable portions of collections of the letters and opuscles of two Greek authors; one named *Theodore the Hyrtacian*; the other *Theodore Prodromus*; the latter flourished in the 12th century, the former in the 13th.

Among the letters of Theodore Prodromus, there is one which may throw some light on the epoch at which the small pox came to afflict mankind. On the subject of a manuscript which contains some letters of Innocent III. our colleague has collected some details on the life of Robert de Couvçon, a celebrated personage in the history of the relations of France with the court of Rome.

Citizen LEVESQUE, member of the class of moral and political sciences, has introduced, as well by a notice, as by the transcription of a number of texts, an unpublished Greek Romance, written in Iambic verses, by Nicetas Eugenianus, under the title of *Amours of Drosila and of Charicles*.

Citizen AMELHON has continued some very curious notices, which he has inserted in the preceding volume, concerning the ancient Greek cœmists, and the factions which troubled the regency of Charles VI.

Citizen LANGLES has been employed in making extracts proper to enlarge our knowledge of that country which now fixes, or lately did fix, the attention of all Europe. He has published from manuscripts, an historical description of the canal of Egypt, by Magryzy, and by other Arabian authors. Their texts are printed in the original language; and the execution of the whole volume does honour to the presses of the printing-office of the republic. But the part of the Arabic text, which fills up a pretty large space, and the Greek texts printed in very great number in this volume, are particularly remarkable for doing honour to French typography; they serve to prove that this typography, so celebrated under the title of the printing-office of

of the *Louvre*, will be always distinguished for its extreme correctness, and for an excellent taste in the composition of the French, and of the learned languages.

The scandalous debates which often divided the popes and the other sovereigns of Europe, were no less fatal to the principles of religion, than opposite to the rules of common sense. We might further remark the notice given by Citizen Camus of many interesting manuscripts which include the collection of false decretals, the basis of all the extravagant pretensions of the popes.

Citizen Camus has completely unmasked the imposture which gave birth to that ridiculous collection, and the ambition which did not blush to profit by it to aggrandize its empire. Our colleague makes a comparison of twelve different manuscripts relative to the same object. It will be always of importance to know well these details, as ambition never dies. At all times we shall require arms to reject it; at all times its pretensions will survive these defeats: it will incessantly flatter itself with hopes of raising some new edifice on the most ruinous foundations. Let us learn to discern its progress better, and to cause it to enter into its limits, when it shall attempt to exceed them.

In turning over the volume, several very well engraved cuts were found. These cuts, relative to two manuscript bibles at the end of the 15th century, give an idea of the state which the art of design and the art of painting were in at that epoch. They perfectly correspond with the original designs and paintings which are to be seen in the two bibles, in the national library. Paintings of different authors have been chosen, to give some knowledge of the different kinds. We will not positively say that all these pieces leave nothing to be desired; but there are some that will astonish the artists and the amateurs.

ST. AUBIN has engraved the cut which represents the design placed at the head of one of these bibles. It is, as well as the design itself, a *chef d'oeuvre* of expression, a model of patience and of finished labour.

*Prizes decreed in the public sitting of the 15th Messidor, year 9 of the Republic.*—In the public sitting of the 15th Nivose, year 8, the class of moral and political sciences had proposed for the subject of the prize, which it was to decree in the public sitting of the 15th Messidor, year 9, the following question:

Is Emulation a good Means of Education?

The class has received sixteen memoirs, the greater part of which appeared to it

worthy of eulogiums. It has decreed the prize to the memoir enregistered under the No. 15, bearing for epigraph, "*La seule véritable education est celle qui forme des citoyens.*" "The only proper education is that which forms good citizens." The author is citizen LOUIS FEUILLET, sub-librarian of the Institute.

The class has decreed that honourable mention should be made of No. 10, which has for epigraph these words of Bacon: *Invaluit tam apud parentes, quam pedagogos et famulos, mos quidem ineptus, amulationes inter fratres ferendi et alendi, durante eorum pueritia, quæ sæpenumero in discordias evadunt, et familias turbant.*

It has likewise distinguished No. 11, the motto of which is: *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.* Also No. 6, which bears for epigraph these words of Cicero: *Duo illa maxime nos morient, similitudo et exemplum.* And No. 1. written in German, the motto of which is: *Illä vittioja amulatio rivalitati similis est.*

No piece sent to the *concours* should bear the name of the author, but only a sentence or motto: the candidate may, if he chuses, fix a billet to it, separate and sealed; which will include, besides the sentence and motto, his own name and address: this billet will not be opened by the Institute, unless the piece should have obtained the prize.

*Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Prize of Mathematics.*—To discover the means how to diminish as much as possible the *deflection* of a ship of war, in oblique courses, by combining together, in a manner most favourable to that effect, the form of the keel, the draught of water, and the position and stability of the sheet cable, (*maitre couple.*)

The Academy of Sciences, in 1793, had proposed this subject for the prize of 1795; it was suppressed before any piece was sent to the *concours*; but the Class of physical and mathematical Sciences, wishing to fulfill the engagement contracted by the Academy, and considering besides, that this prize-subject is very important for our military marine, has judged that it could not do better than propose it afresh.

The class is too well acquainted with the difficulty of this problem, to demand and to expect the solution of it by theory alone; but without prescribing, in that respect, limits to the investigations of geometers, it invites men of nautical skill to treat the question, principally by the way of observations, drawn either from their proper sources, or from the journals in which the commanders of ships give an account



at the end of a voyage or expedition, of the conduct which those machines have held at sea.

*Prize of Physics.*—The class of mathematical and physical sciences of the Institute, charged to propose for the year 9 the subject of a prize of physics, judged that it should attach itself to a question, the solution of which may accelerate the progress of an interesting part of natural history. The science of organized bodies consists particularly in being acquainted with their organization, which has been distinguished into internal and external. The external signs, named characters, the first studied and the first known, are useful to indicate the interior organization from which they are derived, and which must always have some influence on their existence. These two parts of the science intimately blended together, have a tendency to illustrate each other; in like manner as anatomy furnishes to zoology the bases of its grand divisions, it gives it the means of characterizing with precision the different classes and families of animals, and to explain the causes of their manners and habits, and of their manner of feeding.

Vegetable physics should render the same service to botany. Already, by the labours of Grew, of Malpighi, of Lieuenhoeck, Duhamel, Bonnet, Sennebler, and other valuable naturalists, it has been enriched with a great number of isolated observations which may serve to guide in new researches. It has presented to us, in those of citizen Desfontaines, the difference that exists in the disposition of the ligneous and utricular parts of monocotyledon plants. This labour, which has given a great advancement to the science, deserves to be followed up in the subdivisions of those two great classes, and in the plants designed under the name of *acotyledons*, composing the cryptogamy of the system of Linnæus. We must assure ourselves, by the study of internal organization, whether these last should continue to form a third division, or whether they ought to enter into one of the two others. Science has yet a great interest to determine the internal structure of vegetables composing the great families allowed by all the botanists. It must verify whether each of them has a peculiar internal organization, common to all the plants of its order, and different from that of other families. It will endeavour to assure itself whether their affinity, calculated accord-

ing to the exterior characters, is confirmed, in the same degree, by the inspection of the interior organs. It will enquire what cause determines the union or the separation of the sexes, the existence or the non-existence of the corolla, the unity or the plurality of its parts, the number and the respective situation of the sexual organs; in a word, the characters of the first line, which, drawn from the essential organs, are invariable in all the known families. These grand exterior differences are only the consequence of a concealed composition, which it is proper to develop. The first discoveries are an introduction to new ones, and they will be employed successively on the secondary differences, when those of the first order shall have been established.

Agreeably to these considerations, the class, circumscribing its views, reduces its program to the following question:

To establish the general relations which exist between the internal and external organization of vegetables, principally in the great families of plants generally acknowledged by all botanists.

The authors are invited to join to their descriptions, designs, which may accurately represent the organs described, and to concenter themselves in a small number of families, by multiplying examples in each. They should, above all, insist on the relations and the differences of the families distinguished by characters of the first value, and be careful not to reduce their labours to compilations from authors who have written on the same subject.

*Class of moral and political Sciences. Prize of Geography.*—The class of moral and political sciences had proposed for the subject of a prize which was to be decreed the 15th Messidor, year 9, the following question:

To determine what are the great changes that have taken place upon the globe, and which are either indicated or proved by history.

None of the memoirs has been judged worthy of the prize, and the class, observing that the question has been proposed a second time, has decreed that the subject of the prize shall be withdrawn. It now proposes for the prize of geography, the following subject:

To compare the geographical knowledge of Ptolemy in the interior of Africa, with that which later geographers and historians have transmitted to us, excepting Egypt and the coast of Barbary, from Tunis to Morocco.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be inserted free of Expence.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

OUR readers will learn, with much astonishment, that since the publication of our last Number, the discovery of another NEW PLANET has been announced by Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen. His announcement of the discovery being dispatched to England as soon as it was made, and few observations being taken in this country, we are not enabled to state the position of its orbit with certainty. We cannot more completely gratify public curiosity on this most interesting subject than by giving place to a letter, which we received from Mr. W. WALKER, at a late period of the month.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE small engraving you made of the stars, in your last month's Magazine, will be very interesting to your numerous readers of this month, from the circumstance of a still more recently discovered planet, being situated amongst them. The planet discovered by Mr. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 28th ult. is now in a very small degree, higher than the spot you have marked, as the place of the Ceres, on the 25th of March—and will be found near this place for some evenings to come. It is not visible to the naked eye, and through a telescope appears more faint than the Ceres, and of a pale colour. It seems probable, that it is about as far again from the sun as the earth—whilst the Ceres is near three times as far off—but I acknowledge, that I have much hesitation in believing it a planet. The Ceres has advanced near to Beta Leonis, and each of these objects, by a night glass, may easily be discovered.

42 Conduit-street, London, I am, Sir,  
April 26, 1802.

Yours, &amp;c.

W. WALKER.

*Lecturer on the Eidouranon.*

Amongst the many remains of antiquity, which the French had collected in Egypt, and which it was stipulated in the articles of surrender, between Lord HUTCHINSON and MENOÜ, should be given up to us, the most considerable is the Stone lately arrived under the care of Colonel TURNER, and placed at present, for inspection, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It exhibits three inscriptions, the upper part of the first of which, in *hieroglyphics*, is unfortunately broken; but the second, in the *ancient Egyptian character*, and the third, in *Greek*, are nearly perfect, and the last legible, and not difficult to be explained.

As these inscriptions are the same in different characters, the last will, no doubt, materially assist to the elucidation of the two former, and serve to throw light on the true mode of interpreting the ancient sacred character, which has remained so long a desideratum. Several members of the Society, we understand, are engaged in explaining it, and we shall be happy to have an opportunity, in an early Number, of presenting our readers with a faithful *fac-simile* from it. In Upper Egypt, as appears from these inscriptions, a duplicate of this stone was erected, and should it be fortunately found, it would probably supply the mutilations which its companion has suffered.

The Intellectual Physics, a work on which Governor POWNALL has for several years spent his hours of leisure from the very many active employments in which he has been engaged, is soon to make its appearance before the public, and will add to the high reputation of its author for metaphysical as well as political researches. The work was printed in part six years ago, and subjected to the inspection of a few of the author's friends, who were anxious for its publication; but the Governor rightly judging that in the then disturbed state of the public mind on the subject of politics, refined speculations on the nature of man and his higher destinies, would scarcely be admitted to that coolness of investigation which the subject required, determined to wait till the peace of Europe was re-established. During this interval, he was occupied in revising his thoughts, and, from a person of his known abilities, and long acquaintance with the best writers of antiquity, it cannot be doubted that much will be found in them to interest the philosophical and literary world.

The friends of the late Dr. GEDDES will be glad to learn that Mr. MEDLEY had finished an excellent portrait of him only a week previously to his death, for TIMOTHY BROWN, Esq. of Camberwell, and that, after it has appeared in the Exhibition, a capital engraving will be taken from it for publication.

Dr. TOULMIN, of Taunton, has nearly conducted through the press the late Rev. and learned CHARLES BULKLEY's "Notes on the Bible." This work, more than half of the last volume of which is printed, will form three large octavo volumes. It is well known that it was with the author himself

himself a favourite production. The *Notes* consist of quotations from various writers, Heathen, Jewish, and Christian, ancient and modern, tending, by parallelism of sentiments and language, or explanations of allusions and customs, or hints of other kinds, to the illustration of the Scriptures. In this mode of commenting, Mr. Bulkeley has been preceded by Grotius, Raphelius, Wetstein, and many learned foreigners, and at home, Doddridge, Chandler, Bishop Pearce, and Wakefield, have furnished specimens of it. But his work, considering the fullness and extent to which he has pursued this way of exposition, will be an *unique* in the English language. It promises, therefore, to be acceptable to the biblical student, and will supply the young preacher with many fine passages from the stores of Greek and Latin literature, with which to illustrate his representations of devotional and ethical truths drawn from the Old and New Testaments.

Mr. PRATT has put forth his late poem, intitled *BREAD or the POOR*, with a transposition of the words, viz. the *POOR or Bread*, &c. as having been thought more expressive of the *variety* of national and important subjects discussed in the work.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. has awarded a gold medal to General BENTHAM for a new method of preserving water perfectly sweet during long voyages. The experiment was tried on board two floops of war, the *Arrow* and *Dart*, and appears to have terminated in the most satisfactory manner. Instead of the ordinary stowage in casks, sixteen tanks or casks, adapted to the shape of the hold, were placed in each vessel, and filled with about forty tons of water, by means of which the water occupied much less room in the ships than it would have done if casks had been made use of. The tanks were made of wood, accurately lined with sheets of tinned copper, all the junctures of which were secured by solder, so that the water was no where in contact with any thing but the surface of tin. By way of comparison, about 30 tons of water was stowed on board each vessel, in casks, as usual. The water in all the tanks on board one ship, and that in thirteen of the tanks on board the other, was uniformly found to continue as pure as when it was first taken from the spring: that which was contained in the other three tanks was more or less tainted, as that in the casks was. After the water had remained on board a sufficient length of time, it was used out, and the tanks re-

plenished from time to time; but, in some of the tanks, the water was allowed to continue three years and a half; 25 gallons of which, being sent to the Society, was found to be still wholly unaltered.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Rotherham, and Mr. PARSONS, of Leeds, have just circulated proposals for a new and uniform edition of the works of Dr. DODDRIDGE to be published under their inspection.

From a statement of the experiments made by the Rev. Mr. BENNET on the electricity produced by the contact of metals previously to the year 1789, and also of those made by Mr. CAVALLLO previously to 1795, Mr. NICHOLSON draws the following conclusions:—1. That the contact of one metallic substance with another generally produces electricity; 2. that the quantity and quality of the electricity so produced are various, according to many circumstances which seem to occur in the production of it, or in a great measure to influence it; 3. and that these circumstances are the various nature of the metallic substances, their various degrees of heat, the state of the atmosphere, the hand of the operator, &c. each of which cause has its share in the result.

The Rev. Mr. MUNNINGS, of East Dereham, Norfolk, having had frequent occasion to regret that, when turnip crops were very abundant, the advantages derived from the expenditure were far from correspondent, because no effectual method had been devised to protect the roots from the severity of a winter's frost; in the common method of *broad-cast* sowing, he considered an attempt of this sort impracticable; he therefore used the drill method, and then, by pulling up the alternate rows, vacant spaces of about three feet wide were left, which he so turned up with a plough as to mould up the turnips on each side most effectually, and thereby lessen very materially, if not absolutely prevent, the danger arising from the frequently fatal effects of a cutting frost. He informs us, that many very experienced farmers, who paid attention to his operations, honoured them with their entire approbation, and look upon his method as a grand discovery in the management of a turnip-crop.

Mr. L. W. DILLWYN is about to illustrate the Genus *Conserva* in a work comprising a magnified drawing, and brief account, of each species. His intention is to publish it in fasciculi, of which one will appear regularly every three months; the first, comprising twelve species, will be ready in June.

Mr. RUSHER, of Banbury, will soon make public his Improvements in Typography. These improvements are described as likely to render printing more uniform and beautiful. The type will occupy less space, without being less legible, and will be particularly advantageous in those cases where it is desirable to combine economy with a full-faced letter. It is calculated that the expence of printed books will, by the new mode, be diminished one-fourth.

The interest excited from the importance of the *United States* to Europe generally cannot fail of rendering every thing that may add to a more perfect acquaintance with them a desirable object. We therefore embrace an opportunity of announcing to our readers of works on this subject, now in the press—*A short View of the Administrations in the Government of America under the former Presidents, the late General Washington and John Adams; and of the present Administration under Thomas Jefferson: with cursory Observations on the present State of the Revenue, Commerce, Manufactures, and Population of the United States.*

Mr. HEX, senior-surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, has now in the press a volume of Observations in the Practice of Surgery, illustrated by Cases.

The difficulty of procuring flates or eventiles, in many parts, and the inconvenience, as well as general expence, of thatching with straw, renders it important to be generally known, that *flax*, in its green state, immediately after the seed has been taken from it, forms an excellent covering for houses, to be surpassed by few others. It should be put on in a new state, and sewed together with a cord well impregnated with tar. In a short time, it will throw out a glutinous matter, make the contiguous stalks adhere to each other, and form a solid body, impervious to the elements; neither sun, wind, nor rain having the power to affect it.

Mr. HATCHET has discovered a new metal, or at least an acidifiable oxyd, in the analysis of a mineral from North America. It promises to be a useful discovery as it affords orange and green coloured precipitates of great beauty and permanence. Mr. Hatchet proposes to call it Columbium. In external appearance this mineral resembles chromate of iron.

FRANCE.

The water in Paris, and many parts of France, is intolerably turbid and foul; the following is a method adopted to filter it in large quantities:—In constructing a well of five feet diameter, the excavation

ought to be from 12 to 15 feet. A false well is made, 10 or twelve feet in diameter; in the middle of this the real well is constructed in such a manner, that the water may filter through the interstices left between the stones which form the outside of the inner well; the false well is then filled with sand and pebbles, so that the water must first filter through them before it reaches the real well. This method has been found to produce great plenty of water, perfectly clear and free from all extraneous matters.

A new and simple method of preparing radical vinegar, or acetic acid, has been given in the *Annales des Arts et Manufactures*, which is as follows:—Take any quantity of white vinegar, concentrated by the frost, and pour to it half as much concentrated sulphuric acid; then distill the mixture in a sand bath till the vapours of the sulphurous acid begin to appear, when a light and strong-scented liquid is obtained, which, however, requires to undergo a second distillation before it is the real acetic acid. It has not yet been ascertained, whether the expence incurred be greater or less by this, than by the common method of obtaining radical vinegar, in which the acetate of copper is used. But it is certain, that acetic acid obtained by the new method may be used without the apprehensions excited by that sold commonly in the shops. The French chemist warns the ladies, who use it as a luxury, to reflect, that, when respiring its odour, they introduce into their lungs more or less copper, one of the most powerful poisons; at the same time he urges them to discountenance the former process, in order to introduce the acid made by himself.

A society in Paris, called the *Observers of Man*, have given the following prize-subject for the year 12—"To determine by general and particular observations what influence different professions have upon the character of those who exercise them." The prize will consist of an appropriate medal in bronze, and 400 francs in money.

The following is an accurate list of the French political newspapers and literary journals, which are read, at present, in Paris, and may be found every day in the principal reading-room of that metropolis, the *Cabinet de Lecture*, in the Palais Royal.

#### Political Papers.

Clef du Cabinet des Souverains—Citoyen Français—Courier des Spectacles—Defenseur de la Patrie—Gazette de France—Journal des Campagnes—Journal de Commerce—Journal

Journal des Debats—Journal d'Indications—  
Journal de Lyon—Journal de Paris—Journal  
du Soir—Journal de Versailles—Moniteur  
—Petites Affiches—Publiciste.

### Literary Journals.

Annales de Chimie—Année Littéraire—  
Bibliothèque Britannique—Bibliothèque Fran-  
çaïse—Correspondence centrale d'Agriculture  
—Décade Philosophique—Journal de Litté-  
rature—Journal Typographique—Magazin En-  
cyclopédique—Mercure de France—Recueil  
des Causes Célèbres—Tableau Annuel de Li-  
térature.

Amongst these the *Magazin Encyclopé-  
dique*, edited by M. MILLIN, is the most  
esteemed in and out of France, and is of  
such great credit and authority, as to be  
considered as a representative of the cele-  
brated *Journal des Savans*.

The library of the said M. MILLIN is  
the place where the best literary produc-  
tions are to be seen which appear in  
France, and which are exposed to the pe-  
rusal of the literati, somewhat in the same  
way as is done at Sir Joseph Banks's,  
in London—here, every Septidi, a num-  
ber of literati assemble just as on the se-  
venth day, or the Sunday, in the library of  
that English gentleman.

The following is stated to be the sale of  
newspapers in Paris. The papers in cir-  
culation are—

	Per Day.
The Moniteur, which publishes nearly	20,000
Journal de Paris	16,000
Publiciste	14,000
Journal des Debats	12,000
Journal des Défenseurs de la Patrie	10,000
Clef du Cabinet	6000

There are also the *Journal de Commerce*,  
*Journal du Soir*, *Le Citoyen Français*, *Ga-  
zette de France*, &c. each of which pub-  
lishes but few. But there are *Les Petites  
Affiches*, which is like a Daily Advertiser,  
and for advertisements only. It publishes  
at least 30,000 daily, and all by subscrip-  
tion, which is about 30s. a year. The  
net profits of the Moniteur is supposed to  
be a halfpenny sterling on each paper,  
which profit, owing to the extensive sale,  
is enormous. Roederer, the Counsellor  
of State, is part-proprietor of the Journal  
de Paris; and an eminent minister is sole  
proprietor of the Moniteur, and part-pro-  
prietor of the Journal de Paris.

M. GAILLARD, who published, several  
years ago, a work entitled *Histoire de la  
Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre*,  
has lately published another history of the  
same kind, under the title of *Histoire de la  
Rivalité de la France et de l'Espagne*, in

8 vols. 12mo. The introduction to this  
last work, presents, in a superb *tableau*,  
a sketch of the whole history of Spain.

A collection of several Tartar Manchou  
Grammars will be published shortly, by  
M. LANGLES, together with some dia-  
logues in that language, composed by Fa-  
ther Domingue and M. Raux, French  
Missionaries at Peking; as likewise an  
Appendix to the Manchou Dictionary,  
already published, containing the French  
words explained in the Manchou lan-  
guage.

It is about a year since the French  
Government caused to be transported to  
Corfica a collection of exotic vegetables,  
which were furnished by the Museum of  
Paris, and selected from such as appeared  
the most likely to become inured to the  
climate of that island, and to be, at the  
same time, the most useful to the arts and  
to the commerce of the inhabitants. Ci-  
tizen NOISSETTE, gardener, was appointed  
to attend them, and to superintend their  
culture. In a letter addressed to Citizen  
Thouin, and dated from Ajaccio, the  
10th of Brumaire last, he gives a detail  
of his first successes. Almost all those  
vegetables are turned to good account;  
they were planted immediately in a plat-  
form or mount, and this transplanta-  
tion does not appear to have diminished  
their vigour: on the contrary, their growth  
has been sensibly observed during the first  
year. Among the trees which compose  
this vegetable colony, we distinguish the  
sweet-acorned-oak, the false acacia, the  
cistus of the Alps, the jujube-tree (*le  
jujubier*) the Judæa-tree (*arbre de Judée*)  
the *goyavier*, the indigo-plant (*l'indigo-  
tier*) the cotton shrub, the sophora of  
Japan, the *plaque minier*, of Virginia,  
and the bean-plant of China (*sevier de  
la Chine*). Among the plants we reckon  
the nopal of cochineal, the pitt-aloes, dif-  
ferent species of *arum*, of *asclepias*, of  
*geranium*, of *solanum*, and of *belladonna*;  
some of which are useful in the arts, and  
others in medicine. The multiplication  
and naturalization of these vegetables, all  
foreign to Corfica, will, doubtless, call  
for much care and constancy; but every  
thing may be expected from the experience  
of the gardener to whom they are entrusted,  
especially if he shall obtain from the ad-  
ministrators of that island, as there is no  
reason to doubt, the necessary assistance to  
accomplish this design.

The Arabic language will, for some  
time to come, possess valuable subjects in  
France. Several of the French young gen-  
tlemen

flemen that are returned from Egypt, have acquired a perfect knowledge, both of the literary and vulgar language. The learned DE SACY, who is so well versed in that language, is, likewise, about to publish an extensive Grammar in Arabic and French, which is allowed by those proficient who have perused his manuscript, to be one of the best that ever appeared.

The fourth line of the Paris telegraph, which, according to the original design, ought to reach as far as Nice, in Provence, for want of the necessary funds, is only carried as far as Dijon—the other three reach, the one to Lisle, the other to Brest, and the third to Strasbourg—from Lisle, which is a distance of 120 leagues, intelligence will arrive in six minutes, three for the question, and three for the answer.

The Ex-baron of St. Croix is now publishing a new edition of his Critical Examination of the Antient Historians who treat of the life and actions of Alexander the Great (*Examen Critique des anciens Historiens d' Alexandre le Grand*) with large notes and additions, in one vol. 4to.

In the last year at Paris the number of males born in marriage was 7504, of females 7325. The number of males born out of marriage was 1792, and of females 1852, making the general total of children born 18,116. The number of marriages for the same period was 3826, and of divorces 720. The number of persons deceased 10,446 males, and 10,301 females—making together 20,767.

There has lately appeared at Paris the second edition, considerably augmented, of A Manual of a Course of Chemistry; or, the Elementary Principles, in Theory and Practice, of that Science, by Citizen BOUILLON LAGRANGE. This new work, however, must not be confounded with that which appeared about two years ago, under the same title, as it differs essentially from it, both in the plan which the author has adopted, and in the manner in which he has executed it. In his first manual, Citizen Bouillon Lagrange only intended to present exact descriptions of all the processes, by means of which such and such other results were to be obtained. The avidity with which that work was bought up, quickly demonstrated the public conviction of its utility. The first edition being now entirely out of print, the author has judged it necessary to publish a second; but wishing to render it more interesting, he has made it his bu-

siness to add some illustrations, which appeared to him proper to favour the study of chymistry, and to accelerate the progress of that science.

#### GERMANY.

Those who had expected that salutary consequences would follow from the regulation that lately took place at Vienna respecting the licensing of books, have found themselves greatly deceived. Since the union of the book-censorship with the police, it is become more difficult than ever to obtain permission to read a prohibited book. The fate of the newspapers and journals in particular is extremely hard; for almost all of them are sent back at the frontier stations. A new law has likewise been enacted, that all books published since the death of Maria-Theresa should be again examined by the licensers. Nothing can exhibit a more striking contrast, than the indulgence shewn under the reign of Joseph II. which, in some instances, was perhaps carried too far.

A new tragedy, in blank verse, intitled *Regulus*, has lately been produced on the Vienna Court-stage, by which the author, a young poet, of the name of KOLLIN, has acquired general admiration. The same tragedy has likewise been acted in Berlin with applause—IFFLAND acted *Regulus* in an admirable manner.

The science of astronomy is now cultivated with much zeal in Germany. The Duke of Gotha in particular, has greatly contributed towards exciting this zeal; and the observatory, which he erected at Seeberg, near Gotha, is under the direction of M. VON ZACH, the most active, and one of the best, astronomers in Europe. Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, was the first of the German astronomers who saw the PIAZZI, at Bremen, on the first of January, 1801. Though the honour of the first discovery of this planet is due to PIAZZI, it is but justice to state, that, 30 years ago, Professor BODE, of Berlin, maintained with great probability, that the wide space betwixt Mars and Jupiter could not be void, grounding his opinion on the proportion which KEPLER had found to exist between the periods of revolution, and the distances of the planets.

The library of the University of Wittenberg has been lately enriched with about 1000 volumes, bequeathed to it by W. OTTO WILHELM VON DEN BRINKEN, who died in December, 1800. They consist of the best works on History, Geography, &c.

P. MAYER,

M. TITRUS, late professor of the same university, has also bequeathed to that library upwards of 2000 volumes, on Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Natural History, in all its branches, Anatomy, &c.

P. MAYER, at Grazen, in Bohemia, has discovered a method, formerly known, of making large tables of red glass, for which he has been rewarded by the Emperor with a gold medal.

Dr. SCHRADER, one of the most celebrated botanists of Germany, is publishing at Gottingen a Journal appropriated to the most important discoveries in the science of vegetables. This journal, written in German and Latin, appears every three months. Each number or volume consists of about 450 pages, 12mo. and contains three plates, which exhibit a number of figures. Dr. Schrader divides each number into four parts. In the first he publishes the memoirs which are addressed to him; in the second, he gives an extract of the new works; the third part includes the most important discoveries and observations in the science; and the fourth presents whatever is most interesting in the correspondence which the author maintains with the literati of Europe. Although all the parts of botany are cultivated with the most brilliant success in the North of Europe, nevertheless the study of cryptogamy, that is to say, of the plants the sexual organs of which are difficult to discover, appears particularly to occupy the attention of the learned of those countries. It is to them we are indebted for the lights which have been diffused on this part of botany. The labours of HEDWIG, HOFFMAN, SCHRADER, HUMBOLD, PERSOON, FLUGGE, STROMEYER, &c. have dispelled the obscurity with which the nature and the reproduction of mosses and mushrooms were environed. The Journal here announced, and of which six numbers have already appeared, exhibiting, as speedily as possible, new discoveries and observations in all the parts of botany, cannot fail to be acceptable to all those who are interested in the progress of science.

#### ITALY.

Dr. CARRADORI conceives, that from a great variety of experiments and observations, made for the sake of determining the influence of oxygen on germination, he has established these two essential facts, which had not been noticed before. Oxygen is necessary to the grand process of

germination, but, in order to give the impulse or principle of this germination, the immediate contact of the air is not necessary, but it is indispensable to its continuation of progress, since the germs already animated, or the small plant, can neither grow nor vegetate, unless it be in a state to enjoy the immediate influence of this vital fluid. After their infancy, the plants no longer require oxygen, in order to prosper, but a *mephitic* air, because in this they find their principal nourishment, thus oxygen is but of very limited utility to vegetation.

#### RUSSIA.

The present Emperor of Russia has paid great attention, and shewn the most lively interest, in the experiments on Galvanism, which were exhibited in his presence by Count DE MUSSIN PUSCHKIN, in December last, at the seat of Count DE STROGANOW.

#### DENMARK.

In the Medico-chirurgical Journal, published at Copenhagen, by Dr. PODE, a late number opens with a declaration by the Faculty of Medicine, purporting that a fœtus of 199 days' conception is susceptible of parturition, but without having all the symptoms of a perfect conformation, or being in a state to prolong its existence. In the same work appears a letter from a physician of Iceland to the Faculty, in which he gives an account of the principal maladies which prevailed in that island in the course of the year 1799; we learn moreover from this, that there is no disease peculiar to the country.

#### SWEDEN.

It is considered as a circumstance rather singular, that there should be so few public journals in such a capital as Stockholm. There are, it appears, but two: one published by M. SILVERSTROM every month, and which is entirely filled with extracts from German romances; the other by M. REDIN, which is only read by medical men. One great obstacle in the way of this species of literary enterprise is, that there is no regular post established in Sweden.

#### AMERICA.

It is well-known, that in Egypt, India, and the hotter parts of America that abound with poisonous serpents, there are certain individuals, who possess the power of entirely disarming these formidable animals, and are able to handle them with perfect impunity at the very time that any other person, approaching them incautiously,

cautiously, would be fatally convinced of their ability to destroy. This happy exemption is attributed by the people themselves to the preservative effects of certain vegetables, the knowledge of which has hitherto been carefully concealed. Many of the European philosophers have, however, treated the affair as a mere juggle. This state of uncertainty is now, happily for humanity and science, relieved by the most important communication from Don PEDRO D'ORBIES Y VANGAS, through the medium of Count RUMFORD, which, if entirely to be depended upon, will entitle the communicator to rank high among the benefactors of mankind. Don Pedro is a native of Santa-Fé, and, in the year 1788, being at Margarita, he met with a slave who possessed the power of charming the most venomous of the American serpents: after the Negro had exhibited his skill, he was induced by a reward to promise to discover his secret. The next morning he returned with the leaves of a plant, called *vejucó du guaco*, and having bruised them, in the presence of Don Pedro, gave him two large spoonfuls of the juice to drink; then making three incisions between the fingers of each hand, he inoculated the Spaniard with the same juice, and performed a similar operation on each foot, and on each side of the breast, after which he informed him that he was no longer accessible to the poison of serpents. Don Pedro then, after making the Negro answerable for any ill consequences, took into his hands several times one of the serpents that had been brought by the slave the day before, without receiving the smallest injury from the animal. Encouraged by this first attempt, two domestics, being in like manner prepared by the guaco-juice, went into the fields, and soon returned with another kind of serpent, equally venomous with the former, without sustaining any hurt; another person, being similarly prepared, and afterwards bitten by a poisonous serpent, received no further injury than a slight local inflammation. Since this period, Don Pedro has repeatedly caught serpents with his own hands with absolute impunity, employing no further preparation than merely drinking a little of the guaco-juice. The plant, whose effects are thus attested, has not as yet been admitted into any botanical system, but is amply described in a memoir by the Spanish gentleman already mentioned, inserted in a weekly paper published at Santa-Fé. It is of the

compound-flowered or syngenesious class. The stamina are five in number, united by their anthers into a cylinder, through which rises the pistill with a deeply divided summit. The corolla is monopetalous, infundibuliform, with five indentations, and of a yellow colour; each calix contains four florets, and several of these grow together, forming a corymbus: the seeds are broad and feathered: the root is fibrous, perennial; the stem straight, cylindrical when young, but, when old, becomes pentagonal: leaves are heart-shaped, opposite, of a dark-green mixed with violet, velvety on the upper surface. It grows by the sides of rivulets, and in shady places, in the viceroyalty of Santa-Fé.

A letter from Citizen MARTIN, dated Cayenne, the 7th of Frimaire last, contains some satisfactory details relative to the culture of the spices; he only waits for the favourable season to make some attempts in that of the pepper-plant. Citizen HUGUES, the Government Agent, has lately granted him a piece of ground for this purpose. He is endeavouring to distinguish what trees are the most proper to serve for tutors to the pepper-trees, giving the preference to those, which, as being susceptible of multiplying from slips, have a thick spongy bark, and which, rising to but little height, have still a long duration. But this is not the only result which he is seeking to obtain from these experiments. The Isle of Cayenne is the first island which has been cultivated in this colony; its soil, in many places, appears to be exhausted, and they are obliged to let it rest, before other plants can be committed to it, with any hope of success; besides this inconvenience, it is exposed to a scourge much more destructive to the plantations; this is the ants, who ravage and devour every thing; in some places it is impossible to guard against them, and large quantities of land have been abandoned to those insects. But since the introduction of the pepper-tree, it has been observed that they do not touch the leaves of this shrub; some plants scattered in the habitations have been respected by them. Should this fact be confirmed by large plantations, the soil of the island will be renewed successively, and its product will increase in the same proportion. Citizen Martin has been trying to lay layers of the female nutmeg-tree. If the operation succeeds, it will be, doubtless, the surest and most expeditious



expeditious method of propagating this spice, for among the nutmegs which have been sown and thrive very well, there are many more male than female individuals. He likewise proposes to engraft these last on the males, and to try, for this purpose, the different processes which may lead to a satisfactory result. As to the bread-fruit-trees, they prosper wonder-

fully. Citizen Martin announces, that he shall soon have twelve new sprigs to separate from their stocks. Some have suckers already, and the others will ere long. He has observed, that the sprigs, in general, if the branches are of any strength when they provine, (that is, lay them in the ground to propagate) produce fruit the same year.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Poor Blind Boy, a favourite Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, (never before published) composed by Mr. Hook.*

MR. HOOK appears to have bestowed considerable care on this little composition. The melody is smooth and natural, and the stile true to the sentiment. The passage given to "Pity the poor Blind Boy," is particularly judicious, and a sweetly-pathetic effect is produced by the semi-tonic intervals in the concluding symphony. The rhyme, we are obliged to say, is not regularly preserved; but that must be charged to the broken measure of the words: it is not always possible, in musical expression, to give due hint to a pentameter line. For the convenience of those who sing in parts, Mr. Hook has adapted this air, on the back page, as a *duetto*: and we venture to say, that, if correctly performed, its effect, in this form, will be found highly agreeable and interesting.

*Two Cheerful and Two Serious Glees, composed by J. Marsh, Esq.*

The first of these glees, called "The Old Maid and her Parrot," is a production of some humour: the parts are well adjusted, and the words given with considerable point. The second, "The Widow and Child," is pathetic. The melody possesses some pathos, and expression is obviously aimed at throughout; but the accent is not always justly conceived: and without a correct accent the expression must fail. The succeeding glee is of a truly comic character; and the last, (a serious composition, called "The Patriot's Prayer") is characteristically solemn in its style. The measure of the words has, however, led Mr. Marsh into a falsity of the rhythm, which we wonder his own ear did not detect.

*Periodical Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Plowden, by J. Relfe.*

This sonata, in which Mr. Relfe has

introduced his own justly-admired air of "The Moon had climbed the highest Hill," is written with much taste and fancy. The introductory movement is elegant. the second movement free and playful, and the fourth and last engaging and original. We must, nevertheless, notice, that two consecutive octaves, between the bass and the upper part, have escaped Mr. Relfe, in passing from the thirteenth to the fourteenth bar of the seventh page, which we trust he will be careful to correct in the future impressions.

*"Now at Moonlight's Fairy Hour." A Duett for Two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by T. Thompson, of Newcastle upon-Tyne.*

This duett is comprized in two movements, calculated to relieve each other with much felicity and effect. The first movement, in 6-8 siciliano, is novel, and highly pastoral in its style, and the second is pretty and animated. We must, however, object to Mr. Thompson's custom of making his *second, col basso*, as at the words "Faintly gleams each dewy Steep." The effect of such a *manœuvr*e will always be bald and flimsy, and certainly betrays an embarrassment which the composer should endeavour to surmount. We observe in this composition, that the engraver has uniformly tied together notes meant to be sung to different syllables; a practice very perplexing to young performers, and which we hope no composer will in future encourage.

*"The Days of Delight." A Collection of Canzonets, for One and Two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp and Piano-forte, consisting of Infancy, Youth, Love, and Marriage. The Poetry and Music entirely new, Composed by Mr. Hook.*

The melodies of these canzonets are written with an ease and characteristic freedom which at once bespeak the composer's judgment and ductility of imagination.

gination. As a little *ebauche* of human life, the words are calculated to interest the hearer; and the musical expression is correct and animated. The fourth canonett (Marriage) is set *a duo voce*; and the harmony is adjusted with an address highly favourable to the display of the taste evinced in the melody.

*Mozart's celebrated Sonata, in D, as performed at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the Piano-forte.*

This is one of Mozart's best piano-forte pieces. The first and third movements are written in a brilliant and vivid style; and the second forms an elegant and judicious relief. We recommend this composition to the notice of juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which it is here arranged, being calculated to refine and improve the taste, while it advances the execution of the finger.

"*The Falling Leaf*," a favourite Song, written by Mr. C. Dibdin, and composed by Mrs. C. Dibdin.

Though the words of this song do not comprize all that the title bespeaks, yet Mr. Dibdin has displayed in them some poetical talent; and the fair composer of the music has acquitted herself with an address which at least augurs well of her future efforts; when experience and a more intimate acquaintance with the laws of harmony shall give directions to the effusions of her fancy.

"*This Royal Throne*," a favourite Glee for Two Trebles and a Bass, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. The Words on England by Addison.

We are glad that the composer of this glee has had the modesty to suppress his name. Is he a professor of some little reputation? Such productions will never increase it. Is he a man of respectable name? They are calculated to lessen it. The melody, if such we may call it, is quaint and meagre, the harmony ill-constructed, and the expression false.

"*Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel*." An admired Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. By G. Nezot.

This is the fourth air, arranged by Mr. Nezot, for the piano-forte. The plan of his adaptation, though neither elaborate nor refined, is calculated to please the general ear, and young practitioners will find it an improving exercise.

"*The Bird in yonder Cage confined*." A favourite Song sung by Signora Storace, in the New Opera of the Cabinet, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. Composed by Mr. Corri.

This song possesses, in a considerable degree, the merit of novelty and characteristic expression. The first movement, in six quavers, is sprightly and pleasant, while much taste and judgment are exhibited in the use Mr. Corri has made of the flageolet in the accompaniment to this movement, and in that to the succeeding recitative. The latter movement is also prettily fancied, and concludes the song with an engaging effect.

*The favourite Overture to the Festival of Bacchus, as performed at Drury-lane Theatre, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Ware.*

This overture consists of two movements. The first movement in the *minore* of D, forms a bold and pleasing introduction; and the subject of the second, though not remarkably novel or striking, is agreeably conceived.

*Trio for Two or Three Performers on the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Tambourine. Composed by Sig. Luiga Von Esch.*

This trio is written in a plain simple style. We cannot say that we trace in it any peculiarity of character, or prominence of feature. The movements, however, proceed with ease, and the passages are so constructed as to promote the improvement of the practitioner.

*Madame Buonaparte's Waltz. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by G. Nezot.*

This fifth air, arranged by the author for piano-forte practice, is variegated with considerable ingenuity. The simplicity of its present construction, together with its facility of execution, renders it a desirable *morceau* for juvenile practitioners.

*The Haymaker's Dance, in the favourite Pantomime of Harlequin's Almanack, performed at Covent Garden Theatre. Composed by W. Ware.*

This sprightly little composition is creditable to Mr. Ware's fancy and judgment. The subject is strikingly pleasing, and the digressive matter gives an attractive variety to the effect. The *minore* strain is happily conceived, and forms one of the most prominent features of the piece.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

*Between the 20th of March and the 20th of April.*

**Stamp-Office.** In Consequence of a Regulation of the STAMP-OFFICE, the Periodical Publications are henceforward prohibited from adding the PRICE of New Works and the NAME of the Publisher, unless the Stamp-duty of three Shillings is paid for every Book to which such Particulars are annexed. We are therefore under the Necessity of omitting the PRICE and the NAME of the Publisher, except when we are paid the three Shillings, by the Proprietor or Publisher, for the Addition of those Particulars.

## AGRICULTURE

An Essay on the Conversion of Soils; with Observations and Remarks on the Breeding of Sheep and Cattle, by Henry Hoyte, Land-valuer.

Essays on Agriculture; with a Plan for the speedy and general Improvement of Land in Great Britain, by Benjamin Bell, Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c.

## BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or, Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Possessions; composed by J. Aikin, M. D. and others, Volume III.

Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole, selected from his Correspondence and Papers, and connected with the History of the Times, from 1678 to 1757, by William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. &c. Illustrated with twenty-one Portraits, many of which have never before been engraved, 4to.

## DRAMA.

A Series of Plays; in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger Passions of the Mind, by Joanna Bailie, Volume II. 8vo.

## EDUCATION.

The Family Budget; or, Game of Knowledge: a Work designed for the Instruction and Amusement of young Persons, by the Widow of an Officer who fell in the late War; under the Patronage of the Right Hon. W. Windham, late Secretary at War, &c.

A History of Greece, from the earliest Period till its Reduction into a Roman Province; intended principally for the Use of Schools, and young Persons of both Sexes, by William Mavor, L. L. D. 2 vols. royal 18mo. with engravings, and a correct map, 10s. boards, 11s. half-bound, or 12s. handsomely bound. Phillips.

The Paternal Present, being a Sequel to Pity's Gift, chiefly selected from the Writings of Mr. Pratt, cuts.

## HISTORY.

The History of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Survey of Hibernian Affairs from the earliest Times, by Charles Coote, L. L. D.

## LAW.

Reports of Cases determined in the High Court of Admiralty, by Christopher Robinson, L. L. D. Advocate, Volume III. Part 2d, containing Cases determined in 1800 and 1801.

## MEDICAL.

Hints, designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science, by John Coakley Lettison, M. and L. L. D. &c. 3 vols. 8vo. embellished with thirty-nine plates.

An Appendix to "New Inventions and Directions for ruptured Persons," containing a familiar Account of the Nature of Ruptures in both Sexes, by W. H. T. Esq.

Lectures on Comparative Anatomy; translated from the French of G. Cuvier, Professor of the College of France, by William Ross, under the Inspection of James Macartney, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, &c. in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Volume I.

Duncan's Annals of Medicine, for the Year 1801, Volume I.—Lustrum 2. 8vo.

A Companion to the Medicine Chest; or, Plain Directions for the Employment of various Medicines and Utensils contained in it; and for the Treatment of Diseases, by a Medical Practitioner.

An Essay on the Structure and Formation of the Teeth in Man, and various Animals; the domestic as well as surgical Treatment of the Teeth and Gums, from Infancy to the adult State, particularly explained; by Robert Blake, M. D. 8vo. with nine Engravings.

## MILITARY.

A New and Enlarged Military Dictionary; containing, among other Matters, a succinct Account of the different Systems of Fortification, Tactics, &c.: also the various French Phrases and Words that have an immediate or relative Connection with the British Service, by Charles James, Author of the Regimental Companion, &c. 4to.

## MISCELLANIES.

Letters from Italy, written by the Abbé Barthelemy in 1755, 1 vol. 8vo.

A Short View of the Administrations in the Government of America, under the former Presidents, the late General Washington, and John Adams; and of the present Administration, under Thomas Jefferson: with cursory Observations on the present State of the Revenue, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population of the United States, by George Henderson, Esq.

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The Whole of the Official Documents, Reports, Speeches, Conventions, Bulls, &c. relative to the Concordat between the Pope and Bonaparte.

A Letter to Abraham Goldsmid, Esq. containing Strictures on the present State of the Jewish Poor, pointing out the impracticability of ameliorating their Condition through the medium of Taxation and Coercion; with a Plan for erecting a Jewish College or Seminary, &c. by Philo Judeus.

A Dialogue to the Memory of Francis Duke of Bedford, by an Assistant at Woburn Academy.

Letters on the Present State of the Jewish Poor, with Propositions for ameliorating their Condition.

An Eulogium on the late Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, delivered in Parliament by the Hon. Charles James Fox, March 16th; to which is prefixed, a small Etching of the Duke from a Pencil Sketch by Eckstein, printed on a Sheet of Vellum Paper.

The Parliamentary Register, Volume X. which completes the first volume of the present Session.

The Concordat between Bonaparte and the Pope; the Code that is to regulate the newly established Gallican Church; and the Speech of Citizen Portalis on presenting it to the Legislative Body, April 5th, 1802: translated from the Official Documents.

The Second Part of the Fifth Volume of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, 8vo.

Essays on Amplification, with Notes, critical and explanatory, and exemplified by Quotations from various Authors, both ancient and modern, by Jeff. Baggs, L. L. D. F. R. S. and A. S. 2 vols. 8vo.

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Essay on Irish Bulls, by Maria and Rd. L. Edgeworth, small 8vo.

A True State of the House of Correction in Cold Bath-fields, and also of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, fairly explained; with a Sketch of the real Character of Thomas Airis, by a Middlesex Magistrate.

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The Natural History of British Fishes, including scientific and general Descriptions of the most interesting Species, and an extensive Selection of accurately finished coloured Plates; taken entirely from original Drawings purposely made from the Specimens in a recent State, and for the most Part whilst living, by E. Donovan, F. L. S. No. I. (to be continued Monthly) on a fine wove royal Paper, containing two coloured Plates.

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#### NOVELS.

The Bride's Embrace on the Grave; or, the Midnight Wedding in the Church of Mariengarten; taken from the German by Maria Geisweiler, 2 vols. 12mo.

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street, Golden square)

Wells,





Although gout is a disease of very rare occurrence at the dispensary, several unequivocal instances of it have recently fallen under the observation of the writer of this article.

The nature, and of course the proper treatment of this disease, if the Reporter be right, has, in general, been radically misunderstood. There can be no doubt that gout is as decidedly hereditary, as any of those disorders which are called so. No disease, however, is, in strict accuracy, hereditary; since if it were, it must invariably descend from parent to child, which is notoriously not the case with any one of the numerous maladies that afflict the human constitution. It is the *predisposition* only, or *propensity* to disease that can be inherited.

It is a common, but certainly not a just opinion, that low living acts as an almost infallible preservative against the gout. Gout is, in every instance preceded by symptoms of indigestion, and, of course, must be occasioned by any cause moral or physical, that weakens the strength, or that has a tendency to relax the tone of the stomach. Such an effect is as likely to be produced by a course of severe abstinence, as by one of luxurious excess. But for the most part, a paroxysm is induced not by *habits* of living, but by occasional *deviations*. If for instance a man whose daily regimen is confined to unseasoned food, and who in general refrains altogether from fermented liquors, were upon an extraordinary occasion to partake liberally of a turtle feast, and to swallow a bottle of wine after it, in order to digest what he had already swallowed, he would, provided his constitution were hereditarily tainted, be almost sure, before the next morning, to be brought to repentance by the agonies of a cruelly torturing disorder. And in like manner if a gouty Alderman were suddenly to adopt the plain and simple diet of a hermit, he could not fail, in a few days, to feel the punishment that was due to so violent and unwholesome a transition.

The case of one of the late private patients of the Reporter, affords strong confirmation to several of the preceding observations, and gives practical proof of what might otherwise be slighted merely as scholastic theory and hypothesis. The patient, in consequence of an inflammation of the fauces, was induced to live for a whole week almost entirely upon water gruel and lemonade, although he had been previously accustomed to a full and generous diet; and at the conclusion of this period of unusual

abstinence, he was attacked for the first time, although arrived at nearly the fortieth year of his life, with a violent paroxysm of the gout. This was in a very few days removed by the application of strong stimuli, both internally and externally administered. Since his recovery he has not suffered any inconvenience from wine and highly flavoured food, but has in several instances, been threatened by incipient symptoms of a relapse, in consequence of having barely *tasted* a vegetable acid.

The catalogue, at the head of this article, shews that the humbler classes claim the privilege of imitating the fashionable world in their diseases, although they are unable to cope with them in their manners, their luxuries, or their vices. What are too vaguely called *nervous* disorders, compose a large proportion of the disorders of the poor. Nor ought these complaints, in any rank of society, to be treated with levity and indifference, from an idea that they are merely fanciful, and altogether under the controul of the will. They have in general been considered as imaginary, but in fact they are as real and even *physical* diseases as gout, rheumatism, or catarrh.\*

The practice too prevalent of laughing at or scolding an hypochondriacal or hysterical patient, is equally cruel and ineffectual. No person was ever laughed or scolded out either of hysteria or hypochondriasis. It is scarcely likely that you should elevate a person's spirits by insulting his understanding. The temporary external expression of such disorders, may be checked by the coercive influence of shame or fear; but in doing this, the same kind of risque is incurred as arises from the repelling of a cutaneous eruption, which, although it conceal the outward appearance, never fails still farther to establish the internal strength, to increase the danger,

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\* In this remark far it is from the wish or the intention of the writer, to inculcate, or even to grant the faintest countenance to, the degrading and immoral doctrine of the miserable materialist; who, in opposition to the high dignity, and to the only valuable expectations of man, struggles to persuade himself, that the *mind* of which he is conscious, is nothing more than one of the various *properties* of his material and perishable frame. Such an hypothesis betrays a direct and glaring tendency to undermine the bases, and to annihilate the excellence of virtue. Virtue, according to this theory, is a mere affection of the nerves, and benevolence is reduced to the level of a secretion.

and to protract the perpetuity of the disease.

In such cases, the great object of the medical practitioner ought to be, without apparent design, to divert the attention of his patient from any melancholy subject of remembrance or anticipation. This is most effectually done by those means that are calculated to direct his notice to external objects, or to engage him in some mechanical occupation.

Perhaps one of the principal causes of the alarmingly increased prevalence of nervous diseases at the present time, is the modern cultivation among ladies, of what is called a *literary taste*, that is, a taste for works of sentiment and fancy, which too frequently induces an inattention to, and even a contempt for, that minute detail of housewifery, and the various operations of manual ingenuity, by which the matrons and virgins of former periods, not only in an essential manner contributed to domestic comfort and accommodation, but likewise secured themselves in a great measure from that indulgence of passion, and those consequent diseases of the imagination, to which so many females of more recent days have fallen the melancholy victims.

Among the instances of fever that have occurred during the last month, one is remarkable for having been received from the effluvia of a church-yard, almost contiguous to the dispensary. The case alluded to was, that of a boy about eleven years of age, who, after having made marbles of the clay, amused himself in playing with them, with his companions, on the graves of the recently-deceased.

A case of a similar nature was noticed in the first of these reports; and another occurred to the Writer not many months since, at a considerable distance from the metropolis.

A grave-digger, at present under the care of the Reporter, has been, since he entered into his employment, very frequently attacked with fever, which from circumstances evidently appeared to have been occasioned by the noxious nature of his occupation. Such facts as these demonstrate in a most impressive manner, the danger arising from church-yards situated in the centre of populous towns: those consecrated spots, which were destined to be the peaceful repositories of the dead, are thus too frequently converted into fertile sources of mischief and misery to the living. This must prove the case in a still more aggravated degree, in those cemeteries which are excessively and indecently crowded; in which, strata above strata of cadaverous matter lie in the closest contact, and where one body is not unfrequently mutilated or removed to give place to another. Such a soil as this, composed entirely of human relics, constitutes an accumulated mass of malignant and almost irresistible contagion. Independently of such physical considerations, there is no man, in spite of all his reasonings, but must feel a sentimental repugnance to molest the quiet, and to violate the sanctity of the grave.

The general records of mortality have of late been unusually crowded; but a still more peculiar fatality seems to have prevailed for these few last months among men of extraordinary genius, and of the most eminent moral and intellectual endowments. So many lights of the world as Pulteney, Darwin, Moore, Wakefield, Geddes, and the late Duke of Bedford, have rarely within so brief a space been lost to the community.

I. R.

25 East street, Red Lion Square,  
April 24th, 1802.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. POTT'S PATENT *for an* ARTIFICIAL LEG.

A Patent has been granted to Mr. Pott, of Belford, Northumberland, for an Artificial Leg, which is made of light materials, and has great resemblance to the bony and fleshy parts of the natural leg. By this the wearer is enabled to avoid those semi-circular motions, which most artificial legs require: all its motions are perfectly at his command; he has the power of turning the foot inward and outward, and can imitate almost every

motion that can be performed by the natural leg. The wearer of Mr. Pott's artificial leg can, with the utmost ease, sit, kneel, rise, pull on and off a boot, and even walk several miles without incurring great fatigue.

This ingenious invention was the offspring of necessity: the Patentee having unfortunately suffered amputation above the knee, was led to contrive the best possible method of supplying the deficiency. Although we presume not to anticipate the merits of future inventions, yet we shall be

be fully justified in giving a decided preference to Mr. Pott's invention, compared with all former ones of the same kind. In giving this as our opinion, we have only followed the decided testimonies given by almost all the principal surgeons in London and Edinburgh.

The above patent is now the property of Mr. W. Sheldrake, No. 483, in the Strand, near Charing Cross, who takes great pleasure in exhibiting to the curious and men of science the principle of the invention.

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MR. DICKENSON'S (LONG-ACRE), PATENT for certain IMPROVEMENTS in the CONSTRUCTION of, and ADDITIONS to, SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

MR. DICKINSON assumes that the principal defect in the common construction of saddles, &c. arises from the want of elasticity of the materials of which they are composed. This induces the necessity of girthing the animal too tight, which impedes the respiration, as well as endangers the girths. With respect to the crupper, he conceives it almost impossible, with the common construction of saddles and harness, to observe that just medium which shall preserve the saddle in its proper place, and yet not incommode the animal. His own improvements consist in the addition of certain elastic springs, interposed between the parts of these articles of horse-furniture. He lodges one or more spiral springs, similar to those made use of in spring steel-yards, in certain cavities, to which a piece of cat-gut or wire is fastened, or made to bear against one end of it; this, when drawn or acted upon, causes the parts of the spring to approach more nearly together. To the end of the catgut are fixed straps, or other fastenings, for the ready fixing of the girth, crupper, &c. in the usual manner.

The spiral springs are inclosed in proper receptacles, which form a separate piece capable of being applied or attached between the saddle and the extremity of the girth, crupper, &c. so as to communicate to the said appendages the effect of its own elasticity in the longitudinal direction.

Mr. Dickinson includes all materials, forms, and shapes in his patent; steel, however, he thinks the best substance, and the spiral the most commodious form. In some cases he makes use of *caoutchouc*, or common Indian rubber.

MR. FRANCIS BREWIN'S (BERMONDSEY), PATENT for an IMPROVED METHOD of TANNING.

THIS improved process of tanning consists in consolidating floaters and taps, that is, by drawing the oozes for the vats, and handlers from the floaters, and working the oozes through the floaters, in every respect, as though they were a set of taps, and using them, at the same time, in the nature of floaters, by handling the greenest packs in them. These vats Mr. Brewin calls floating-taps. Twenty or twenty-five vats of nearly the same size, in the form of a square or parallelogram, constitute one complete tan-yard: of these, two or three of the center vats are used as spenders, four or six immediately next are floating-taps, each containing an eye and a false bottom. The rest are vats and handlers in which the fresh bark is used. One floating-tap is kept empty to contain the whole of the ooze and bark in a vat or handler, into which floating vat the ooze and bark are drawn from vat or handler. A pump is used to draw off the ooze.

By disposing the spenders, taps, vats, &c. in the manner described, barrows or long shoots will seldom if ever be required. And the material advantages derived from this process are, the leather is made of a superior quality, being more solid and weighty than other leather, and is manufactured in less time: the leather, when curried, will be much more water-proof than common leather, as it will take in more oil in the process of currying; the leather will be much tougher than other leather; the labour, as well as the quantity of bark, required in the process, is less in this than in the common method of tanning.

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MR. MATTHEW MURRAY'S (LEEDS), PATENT for a METHOD of constructing the AIR-PUMP, and sundry other PARTS belonging to a STEAM-ENGINE, by which there will be a SAVING of FUEL, and an increased POWER obtained.

MR. MURRAY'S invention embraces six principal objects:—1. By the new air-pump, the air is discharged without its having to make any effort in opening of valves, or pressing through a body of water, and in causing the water and air to be discharged separately, and different ways: it is effected by taking out the air alone by one bucket, and the water alone by another; or by an eduction-pipe 28 feet long. 2. The second principle is an improved method of packing the cylinder-

lid, stuffing-boxes, &c. by bringing the removable parts of each to come in immediate contact with one another. 3. and 4. The two next improvements relate to the construction and circular motion of the valves, the two uppermost being inverted, and the valve-rods are made to pass through reservoirs of oil, or other liquid matter, which effectually prevents the air from insinuating itself into the engine. 5. The next principle is a new method of connecting the piston-rod to the parallel-motion. 6. And the last relates to the construction of fire-places, by which the smoke arising from the fire is consumed, and made part of the fuel.

It would be impossible to give any accurate idea of the several particulars of this invention, without the assistance of a plate, we must therefore content ourselves with the above recital of the advantages proposed by the Patentee.

MR. GEORGE BODLEY'S (EXETER), PATENT for a PORTABLE STOVE or KITCHEN for the PURPOSE of dressing VICTUALS.

THE object of this patent is, we presume, to save as much as possible the expence of fuel. The whole stove, which consists of three principal parts, an oven, a fire-place, and appurtenances; and a fountain or warm closet is made of cast or wrought iron plates, properly fastened together with screws or rivets, except the sides and bottom of the fire-place and ash-hole, which are composed of bricks set in mortar, loam, &c. The fire-place is in the middle, between the oven and warm-closet. While the stove is in use, the fire is inclosed by an iron door, so that the smoke and heat must necessarily pass through a funnel, which ascending close to one side of the oven, is carried round the other three sides, under the ash hole and hot-closet, and then ascends again by the

outer side of the closet into a chimney, which conveys it into the open air.

The top of the apparatus, which Mr. Bodley calls the mantle, is a flat iron plate, and, from its constant heat, when the stove is at work, is capable of broiling, boiling, stewing, &c.

*Observation.*—This kitchen seems very well calculated to answer its professed end, but why it is designated as *portable* we are at some loss to understand; if the iron plates are thin, and the stove set up in the open air, the well-known conducting power of the metal would dissipate a great part of the heat; if very thick, the weight of the materials would render it unfit to be carried from place to place, a property which is naturally included in a *portable machine*. A remark of this kind struck us very forcibly when giving an account of Mr. Walker's portable stove.—See Monthly Magazine, vol. xii. p. 336.

MR. J. LEWIS'S (OLD-STREET, MIDDLESEX), for a METHOD of PREVENTING ACCIDENTS by a HORSE or HORSES drawing a CARRIAGE or CARRIAGES.

By means of rings fitted to the harness, and bolts adapted to them, the horse or horses, are fastened with a chain to the carriage; from the part of the carriage to which the chain is fixed proceeds a handle to the place most convenient to be laid hold of by the driver, who can instantly disengage the horse from the chaise. The same pressure which sets the horse at liberty, in case of a two wheel carriage, throws out two legs, one before and another behind, so that the chaise still keeps its level. And that the rider may be in no danger of falling forward by the sudden stopping of the carriage, each of the legs has a wheel; thus the motion will be gradually retarded. Mr. Lewis's invention is applicable to curricles and other carriages, the principle of which is explained in the patent with a number of drawings.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In April, 1802.*

### FRANCE.

THE important discussions relative to the Definitive Treaty are at length concluded, and the Treaty itself was signed at Amiens, in a rough copy, on the 25th, and in a fair copy on the 27th of March, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Ba-

tavia. It is an event highly momentous to the interests of this country, and indeed to those of the world,

Malta is, however, to be restored in its integrity to its ancient Lords, the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem; the French and English are to be equally excluded from all the dignities of the Order, and the

the independence of the island is guaranteed by England, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

The Concordat lately submitted to the Legislature of France contains the following regulations. The Archbishops are to receive 15,000 livres a year, or nearly 800l.—the Bishops 10,000, or upwards of 500l.—the rectors in large towns 1500 livres, or between 70l. and 80l.—and in villages 1000 livres; or between 50l. and 60l. The Government, it is said, will pay the clergy of all sects, except the Jews, who must pay their own. It is said that the day before the Concordat was presented, a private sitting of the Tribunal was held, in which Carnot, one of the new Members, spoke very strongly against the Concordat, and the present *anti-revolutionary* state of France.

In the Legislative Assembly Lucien Bonaparte made a brilliant speech in favour of the Concordat, which was carried in the affirmative, and declared by the President to be a law of the State.

The Chief Consul of France has very modestly put himself at the head of the Christian Church. "I and his Holiness (said Bonaparte) have made choice of you, &c." when he addressed himself to the Cardinal Legate.

By the new regulation Protestants and Papists are placed, as they should be, upon equal footing, and equally entrusted with the only arms with which they should ever engage—we mean those of fair argument and discussion; *reason* and the right of *private judgment* has prevailed over bigotry and superstition. It may be asserted, it is true, with respect to France itself, that her own individual possession of liberty is but nominal—that the Chief Consul has, at this moment, a control superior to that possessed by most of the Bourbons—and that the new system of patronizing religion is a mere farce and mockery with respect to himself, and intended for no other purpose than that of advancing his own ambitious views, and securing himself in the supreme power. But the more distant we admit the Chief Consul to be in his professions, the more we behold him, in order to secure his situation, compelled to consult the will of the people—the more we behold the *triumph of popular opinion*, the supremacy of the *majesty of the people*.

\*\*\* In our next Magazine we shall insert a correct copy of the Concordat.

WEST INDIES.

By his Majesty's brig Raven, Captain Saunders, which arrived at Spithead on

the 10th of April, Government received dispatches from St. Domingo, containing the important information that Toussaint, after sustaining a defeat, had retired with his army into the interior part of the island. The army of Toussaint, it is said, fought with the greatest desperation.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th of April asserts, that the dispatches brought to Brest by Jerome Bonaparte says, that General Leclerc seems to consider, the formidable obstacles which presented themselves on his first landing, very nearly overcome, and that he had great hopes of subjugating Toussaint. All the coast, and the whole of the ports, are in possession of the French. The blacks, in their retreat, set fire to several of the places which they were obliged to evacuate, and a number of the white inhabitants, it is said, have been put to death by them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 29th of March, said, he was happy that there would now be laid before the House and the public a clear statement of the expenditure of the Civil List, which would serve to do away the charges made by ignorance, malevolence, and disaffection; it would shew what part of the Civil List was expended on his Majesty's person, and what on his government. After a detail respecting the amount of the Civil List, and the sums granted in aid of it, in 1769, 1775, 1776, 1784, and 1785, he came to the present application, being for 990,053l. a sum which, he contended, was extremely small, to have been incurred in a space of 16 years, in the latter part of which every thing was raised to an unusual price, and a great part of which was at a period of war, which necessarily occasioned additional expences. He then concluded by moving, That a sum not exceeding 990,053l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the like sum due and owing from the Civil List Revenues, on the 1st day of January, 1802. Mr. Fox delivered a very long and eloquent speech, after declaring that it was his wish to smooth the difficulties of the Royal Family, instead of embarrassing them; but with what face could Ministers come down to Parliament and say, "You have fixed the Civil List at 900,000l. but we have actually made 250,000l. addition—you have made one law, and we have acted on another." He then dwelt upon the expences paid to the law department. We find, upon inspection, a sum of not less than 1624l. paid in the year 1800, to W. Baldwin, esq. as Counsel to the Secretary

cretary of State, as a reward for his advice. Mr. Fox concluded a most brilliant, sound, and constitutional speech, by recommending to the House to address the Throne, in language different from that of servility, to suggest to his Majesty, that he ought to reject the insidious advice of his Courtiers and Ministers who misled him into unnecessary expence, that it was his duty, in all matters of finance, to comply with the restrictions of Parliament. Mr. Pitt observed, that he should have no occasion to trouble the House at great length. He contended that there had been no unnecessary profusion; and that from the numerous precedents that had occurred, it was an established point, that the grant of a particular sum did not preclude Parliament from providing for a deficiency. Mr. Tierney, though he highly approved of the general reasoning of Mr. Fox, could not agree with him in his position, that no instance could occur in which a Motion for the payment of arrears on the Civil List could be constitutionally entertained by the House. Still less, however, could he agree with Mr. Pitt, that the mere circumstance of the debt having accrued was any ground for the House agreeing to its liquidation, without any previous inquiry into its nature, and a satisfactory statement that it was the result of unavoidable causes. Mr. Rose, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Banks, severally spoke, and the House divided on the Amendment—for leaving the Chair 46—against it 223.—The original question was then put, when there appeared Ayes 223—Noes 51.

Mr. Manners Sutton, on the 31st of March, brought forward his Motion for an inquiry respecting the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince of Wales. The grant under which the Duchy of Cornwall became the sole and personal property of the Heir Apparent to the Crown, was originally by King Edward III. to his infant son, for the express purpose of making a suitable provision for the high and dignified station of the Heir Apparent, independent of the Crown. The reigning Monarch, therefore, was not entitled to receive the revenues of the Duchy during the minority of the Prince, as no minority existed, in so far as respected these revenues. He wished it to be understood, that this was not a question between his Majesty and the Prince, but between the Prince and the nation. In the latest instance, that of Frederic, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II. that Prince, on his father's

accession, was within a year of being of age. Immediately on his coming of age, an account was rendered and paid to him of the revenues of the Duchy from the day of his father's accession. Mr. Sutton concluded by moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire what sums of money, accruing from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, had been received during the minority of the Prince." The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted, that a strong sense of public duty compelled him to the ungracious task of opposing the present Motion. He would not, however, give any thing like a decided opinion, on the subject of his Royal Highness's present claims. He proceeded to observe, that no man in the House, or the country, was more anxious to accelerate the liquidation of his Royal Highness's debts than he was. He regarded, in all its force, the argument in favour of the original Motion, drawn from his Royal Highness's declared determination, to appropriate whatever should arise from these claims to accomplish this end. At present, however, he deemed it his duty, but which he performed with great reluctance, to move, "That the House pass to the Order of the Day." Among the rest of the speakers on this occasion were Mr. Erskine, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney General, Mr. Jefferys, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Jones. The House then divided.—For the Order of the Day 160—against it 103—majority against the Prince's claims 57.

The next day the A&T to prevent Treating at Elections was read a second time.

On the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 3d of April, a variety of articles of Supply were voted, particularly the sum of 1,690,218l. 19s. 6½d. paid for bounties on the importation of corn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 5th of April, brought forward his Budget. Without following him through the dry details of finance, it will be sufficient for us to mention, that from his statements it appeared, that should Parliament repeal the Income-tax, there would be a sum of 97,934,000l. for the interest of which, being 3,162,000l. new taxes must be imposed. The new taxes he proposed were—1. Additional duties on beer, malt, and hops, viz. 1½d. additional duty on each bushel of malt, and a penny on each pound of hops; to take off the drawback of 1s. 4d. per barrel received by the common brewer at the time when

when Lord North, in 1786, imposed a duty on beer, and an additional duty of 2d. per barrel on strong beer, subject this year to a drawback of 6s. So that on the whole, the duty per barrel on beer this year is 5s. 5d. and hereafter 5s. 11d.—This tax he estimated at two millions.—2. An addition to the assessed taxes. He would propose that the existing assessed taxes should be repealed, and that they should be modified and increased so as to produce an augmentation of nearly one third. There were three classes, however, to which he would propose to make no addition.—These were stage-coaches, taxed-carts, and horses used in husbandry, where the farmer does not keep more than two. He proposed, likewise, that a tax should be imposed on clerks or shopmen, in certain cases. It is known that frequently persons of this description perform the business of servants, thus enabling those with whom they live to evade the duty on servants. He should move then, that the master shall be taxed 10s. each for every one of them. This, together with the other additions to the assessed taxes, he stated at 1,000,000l. The third and last article was a tax on imports and exports, being a modification of the convey-tax. Instead of the present mode of duty *ad valorem*, he proposed that a schedule of 500 articles should be drawn up, with a statement of the duty to which each article should be subject. From this he expected to draw a tax of 1,000,000l. making in the whole 4,000,000l. of new taxes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also stated, that it was his intention shortly to lay before the House calculations as to the Sinking Fund, and a plan by which, in forty-five years, the National Debt might be completely paid off. At present there was every prospect of a long and lasting peace, which would enable the country to make suitable exertions.

On the 12th of April, in the House of Commons, came on the Impeachment of the late Ministers. Sir Francis Burdett Jones said, the time was now arrived when the House was fully competent to form a just estimate of the conduct of Ministers during the war, and when there no longer existed those objections which had heretofore been always made, of premature interference with the Executive Government. Now was the time for these men to account for the oceans of blood they had shed, and the millions of treasure they had squandered in a bloody and fruitless contest. Their conduct in plunging the country into an unjust and unnecessary war, was best seen in the result

of that war; in which, notwithstanding all the boasted triumphs, Ministers had attained no one purpose for which they fought. But if they were unsuccessful against foreign enemies, they had triumphed over the laws and constitution of the country. Year after year they had wantonly suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and thus armed, issued general warrants, arrested indiscriminately, and such persons as they could not, by threats and promises, induce to become their tools, they immured in the prison of Coldbath-fields.—*[We lament that we are not able to make room for the whole of this matchless Speech, but as it has been printed separately, and also in the Parliamentary Registers, posterity will be at no loss to consult it.]*—Mr. Sturt seconded the Motion.—Earl Temple opposed it.—Lord Belgrave, after a speech of some length against the Motion; moved the Thanks of the House to the late Ministers for their great services during the war. But upon the recommendation of the Speaker he withdrew his Motion. The House then divided—for the original Motion 39, against it 240.

The Secretary at War, on the 14th of April, brought forward his plan with respect to the Militia. The objects of it are the consolidation of the existing laws, the augmentation of the present number of militia, and the amendment of existing regulations. The consolidation of all the acts that have been passed with respect to the militia is a measure of which every one will approve. With respect to the augmentation of the militia, it is proposed that the whole militia force shall be increased to 70,000 men—60,000 to be furnished by England, and 10 or 12,000 by Scotland. But the Secretary's plan is, that instead of 60,000, only 40,000 should, in the first instance, be raised, and that his Majesty should have the power, by proclamation, of calling for the services of the remaining 20,000, when the situation of the country should appear to render their services necessary. In Scotland, 9000 might in the first instance be raised, leaving from 3000 to 4000 to be raised on any emergency which might occur. In the training and exercises it is proposed, that instead of two thirds being exercised for 28 days, the whole 40,000 shall be exercised 21 days. The amendments in the regulations refer to the qualifications of the officers, to the quota to be furnished by the counties, to the mode of exercise and training, to the enrolment, to their organization, to the forming of the regimental staff, and to the embodying of the forces when raised.

To the quota to be furnished by the counties, one-third is to be added according to the returns now existing, though they are far from being correct. This arrangement is to continue for what number of years Parliament shall think fit, till proper returns can be obtained, and a new apportionment can be formed. Some important alterations are to be made in the article of enrolment. None are to be enrolled, until a surgeon has examined and reported the state of their health. There is to be a division into classes—1. Unmarried men, under the age of 30—2. Those who have no children—3. Those who have but one child—4. Those who have more than one. This is to be done in order that, in cases of the first necessity, recourse may be had, in the first instance, to those who are young, and without children. These are the heads and outlines of the measure proposed. Mr. Sheridan thanked the Hon. Gentleman for the able statement he had given, and expressed his coincidence in the greater number of his opinions. The Secretary at War concluded, by bringing up the English Militia Bill, which was read a first time.

On the 15th of April, the Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the Loan Bill, the Window and House Duty Bill, the Irish Revenue Bill, the Bill for regulating the Corn-trade between Great Britain and Ireland, the Dundee Ale Bill, and several private Bills. The Malt and Beer Bill was read a third time and passed. The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time and passed. The different Bills, relative

to the proposed taxes, have been submitted to both Houses, and are on the point of passing with but little modification. The brewers are to be allowed a drawback of about one quarter of the tax, as at first stated; and the duty on all journeymen resident in the houses of their masters, is withdrawn altogether.

The House, on the 14th of April, having resolved itself into a Committee on the Sinking Fund, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a short speech, moved the following resolutions:—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum applicable under the 26th and 32d of the King, on the 1st of February, 1802, to the extension of the National Debt, together with 20,000*l.* per annum, would, without the annuities, which will expire, extinguish the whole in 45 years, being a shorter time than the two funds, if kept separate upon their present established footing would do, together with 20,000*l.* per annum, and one per cent. upon the 97,000,000*l.* funded this Session of Parliament.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of 20,000*l.* to be paid annually, under the 26th of the King, to the Commissioners for the extinction of the National Debt, from the 5th of April, 1803, be vested in Commissioners, to be governed by other regulations.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the funds under the 26th and 32d of the King, should be consolidated, and be continually laid out at compound interest, till the whole of the National Debt is extinguished.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The Committee of the Grand Junction Canal, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, have lately erected, and intend to open a market, at, and adjoining to, the basin of the said canal, at Paddington, for the reception and sale of hay and straw, all sorts of corn, grain, seeds, and pulse, malt, meal, flour, and bran, potatoes, and other vegetables, and cattle of all sorts. The market for hay, &c. will be regularly held on Monday and Friday; the market for vegetables, on Tuesday and Saturday; and for cattle, on Thursday, in each week. Standings will be erected, as soon as possible, for the sale of meat, fowls, fish, and other provisions. It is intended that the market toils and dues, shall be as low, if not lower, than those of any other established market within the metropolis; and means will be taken to regulate the charges of the salesman, upon terms that may prove reasonable and satisfactory to the salesman, the seller, and the public at large.

A meeting was lately held of noblemen and gentlemen, chiefly of persons employed in the improvement of the national agriculture, at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, bart. in Soho-square, when it was unanimously resolved, that a colossal statue in bronze, of the late truly noble and illustrious Francis, Duke of Bedford, should be erected in the center of Russel-square; and that to give an opportunity to the whole people, to manifest their veneration and respect for his memory, the said monument should be erected, by a voluntary and general subscription.

From an estimate in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the effects of the last additional duty on paper, it appears that printing papers of 21*lb.* weight per ream, have advanced in price, from 1793 to 1801, a period of eight years, 14*s.* per ream, viz. from 14*s.* to 28*s.* which is a 100 per cent, of which 6*s.* 11*d.* is actual duty. Whereas, writing papers of



24lb. weight per ream, have only advanced 15s per ream, viz. from 26s. to 41s. which is not quite 60 per cent, and of which 5s. 8d. is claimed as the actual duty. The estimate is calculated on a writing paper, in common use for account books, 3lbs. per ream heavier than the printing demy. Had the papers been of equal weight, it would have reduced the advance on writing papers to 55 per cent. which then would have been a less advance, during the same period, than printing papers of 45 per cent.

It is of great importance, that the ship-owners, masters, and the mercantile world in general, should be aware, that from a very recent opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, a vessel of any description, whose length (aloft) exceeds more in proportion than three and a half feet to one foot in breadth, must be furnished with a licence from the Lords of the Admiralty, before she can be used to any purpose of navigation whatever!

A new early potatoe, called the *Chinese Kidney*, which is stated to be extremely prolific, and free from the curl, has been lately introduced into this country.

*Married.*] At Christ Church, Middlesex, Mr. J. Green, to Miss J. Tebb, of West Ham, Essex.

Mr. Brown, woollen-draper, of Cornhill, to Miss Forster, daughter-in-law of J. Legg, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

R. Pack, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Miss M. Freeman, of Newington-green.

C. W. Flint, esq. Superintendent of the Alien Department, to Miss A. M. Seton, youngest daughter of D. Seton, esq. President of the Council of Surat, East Indies.

A. Wood, esq. of Great Titchfield-street, to Miss Broughton, of Barnes, Surrey.

Mr. R. Wilcox, of Manor-house, to Miss Henfree, both of Woodford-bridge, Essex.

T. Lys, esq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, to Miss S. Arden, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square.

Colonel F. Moore, to Mrs. Pulling, widow of the late Captain Pulling, of the Navy, and daughter of Admiral Sir R. Kingsmill, baronet.

Mr. J. Knowles, of New Inn, to Miss Stewart, both belonging to the Theatre Royal, Margate.

At Pancras, J. F. Wilson, esq. of Doughty-street, to Miss E. Pigott, daughter of the Reverend J. Pigott, of Great Wigstone, Leicestershire.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, H. Wills, esq. to Mrs. Young.

S. Fothergill Lettsom, esq. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Miss M. Garrow, of Bedford-row.

At Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Mr. T. Curtis Gale, to Miss A. M. Thurbin, youngest daughter of Mr. Thurbin, brewer.

Colonel White, of the Guards, to Miss Coore, of Gelder's-hill, Farm.

Mr. Ambrose, of the Excise Office, to Miss C. Stevens, of Whitechapel.

*Died.*] At Muffels, near Hatfield, Herts, J. Michie, esq.

Aged 84, Patrick Mackglashan, esq. surgeon, of Moorfields.

Aged 20, Miss M. H. Gordon, of Bromley, Middlesex.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Maty, relict of the late Dr. Maty, formerly principal librarian to the British Museum.

In Great Portland street, the Reverend W. Bishop, M.A. rector of Maperton, in Somersetshire, &c.

At St. Alban's, the Dowager Lady Lade. C. Saxon, esq. of South Molton-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Tottenham-court-road, E. Leech, esq. cotton-merchant.

Aged 28, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. J. Hunt, wine-merchant, of Great Tower-street.

Mr. B. Clay, of Guildford-street, Bloomsbury.

At the Vicarage-house, Edgware, Mrs. M. De Veil.

Mr. L. Docker, late partner with Mr. Emerson, deceased, one of the attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court-office.

Mrs. Leigh of New Bridge-street.

At Brompton, aged 72, Mrs. E. Jelfe.

At Knightbridge, aged 76, M. Morgan, esq.

Mrs. Copping, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At Streatham, at his brother's house, Mr. T. Henderson, purser of the Minotaur ship of war.

In Upper Seymour-street, N. Malcolm, esq. of Paltalock, Argyleshire.

Very suddenly, in the Haymarket, Mr. M. Barrett, nephew to Mr. Barrett, of Vauxhall.

Mr. Haynes, stable keeper, of Riding-house-lane.

In Park-street; Grosvenor-square, Miss T. Mahew, of Ramsgate.

Mr. J. Seaman, tea-man of the Strand.

Mr. C. W. Clark, bricklayer, of Angel-court, Snow-hill.

At Hammer-smith, aged 87, Mr. J. Thomson.

Aged 72, in Leadenhall-street, Mr. H. Pitt.

Aged 92, Mrs. Bagshaw, of Parliament-street.

In the kingdom of Bengal, East Indies, Lieutenant J. Morse, only son of J. Morse, esq. of Weymouth-street.

At Greenwich, aged 74, S. Brown, esq. late of Dulwich, Surrey.

In Somer's Town, in his 44th year, Mr. W. Nutter, historical engraver.

Mrs. Buxton, wife of Dr. Buxton, of Greenwich.

At Walton-upon-Thames, aged 83, L. Young, esq. many years deputy of Cordwainer's Ward.

At Greenwich, lately arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, A. H. Robertson, esq. Capt. in the Train of Artillery.

Mr. M. Shireff, son of A. Shireff, esq. of Elder-walk, Islington.

At his son's house in the Minories, aged 88, Mr. G. Adams, sen.

W. Powell, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

In his 72d year, Mr. E. Chater, of Tokenhouse-yard.

At Ripley, in Surrey, in his 67th year, Mr. E. Harbroe, senior, surgeon and apothecary.

In Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, Mr. Pinto, formerly the celebrated Miss Brent. This lady, once the renowned and distinguished heroine of the vocal tribe, and who, in the meridian of her fame, was universally respected and admired, gradually declined into the vale of obscurity, if not of indigence, and died, at length, almost forgotten.

In his 69th year, Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, an office to which he was promoted, under the Pitt Administration, and which he filled with complete satisfaction to his patrons and friends. His hatred, however, of low and petty-litigging attorneys was a trait in his character, which deserves the imitation of all judges.

Aged 68, Felix Calvert, esq. an eminent London brewer. He came to Don Saltero's Coffee-house, in Cheyney-walk, Chelsea, and dined. At six o'clock he paid his bill; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards, the report of a pocket pistol bringing the waiter into the room, he found Mr. Calvert dead. Mr. Morrison, the surgeon who attended, declared it to be his opinion, that the ball had perforated the jugular vein. Col. Bulkeley, a gentleman accidentally in the house, searched the pockets of the deceased, and found therein a loaded pistol, with a letter addressed to a very near relation.

Of a consumptive habit, under which he had lingered many years, aged 57, Mr. T. Wapshott, a respectable builder, of Tufton-street, Westminster. He repaired the parish church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in 1789, and rebuilt it after the conflagration of September 17, 1795, in such a style of neatness and simple elegance, as must at once attract the notice of every spectator. He likewise built Paddington-

church, South Lambeth chapel, and many other public edifices.

Mr. J. Dalton, ale brewer, of Chelsea, On March the 8th, after dining with a friend in Clerkenwell, instead of returning to his wife and family, he took a bed at a respectable hotel, in the west end of the town; and his friends, alarmed by his absence, advertised him in the public papers. On the morning of the 9th, when he rose, he called for a large basin of tea, and pen, ink, and paper, upon which he wrote a full statement of his affairs, addressed to his attorney, and put it in his pocket. He stopped in the hotel all-day, and excited surprize by his not having called for any thing to eat. It was observed that he looked very ill and feverish. Next morning, on entering his room, he was found dead in bed.

[Further particulars relative to the late Miss Wilkes, whose death was announced in our last number. She was walking in the Park only the day before, and dined, apparently in perfect health. It appears, however, that about 12 at night, she called up her servants, and in less than an hour expired. She was advanced in life, and for some years past had been deprived of her voice, which she recovered in a small degree, but generally spoke in a harsh, discordant manner. Her mind had been sedulously cultivated by her father, and she was respected as a well-bred, intelligent woman. Filial affection was always a striking feature in her character, which virtue she displayed in a generous use of her independent fortune in support of her father, during many severe embarrassments, which his profuse style of living brought upon him. It is understood that she had many M.S.S. of her father's, which she intended to give to the public, among which were his private and political life, in two distinct works, as well as many poetical imitations of classic authors. Miss Wilkes lived in circles of elegance and fashion, in which her good sense, knowledge of the world, and easy manners shone conspicuous, and rendered her very acceptable.]

[We are reluctantly compelled to defer till our next, an authentic account of the late Duke of Bedford, which came to hand at a late period of the month.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

\* \* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a late general meeting of the subscribers to the proposed canal, from Newcastle to Haydon-bridge, held in Newcastle on Tuesday, March 16, it was unanimously resolved, to renew the subscription towards carrying into

execution this measure, a work of such extensive and essential importance to the commerce and manufactures of Newcastle, and from which will result such very great benefits, not only to the particular district through which it is proposed it shall pass, but to the whole

whole circumjacent country, which will, in the event of its completion, become connected with it. For this purpose, new books will be shortly opened, to receive names of subscribers.

The object of the Tynemouth Light-house Bill, now pending in Parliament, is to introduce the improvement of a reverberating light, the effect of which will at all times be permanent; for the light being supplied by coal, the consequence is, that during the prevalence of particular winds, it is liable to be obscured; which inconvenience the proposed improvement is calculated to remove. The inhabitants of Sunderland already pay about 400*l.* a year, for supporting this establishment: by the terms of the present bill, however, they are saddled with half of the whole expence to be incurred. The governors of the Trinity House have at all times considered the station as highly worthy of their attention.

*Married.*] At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. R. Vaux, ship builder, to Miss Merriman.

At Newcastle, Mr. C. Bardon, master-mariner, to Miss C. Mollison.

Captain W. Haddock, of Sunderland, to Miss M. Hudson, daughter of Mr. T. Hudson, fitter, of Bishop Wearmouth.

At Stockton, G. Snowden, esq. banker, to Miss Lumley.—Mr. W. Braithwaite, to Miss Bollana.

Mr. J. Newton, fadler, of Hexham, to Miss Bell, of Harlow hill.—Mr. Clark, captain of the ship Drake, of Sunderland, to Miss Brafs, daughter of Mr. W. Brafs, shoemaker.—Mr. R. Wake, to Mrs. Locke, both of North Shields.

At Sunderland, Mr. P. Davison, mariner, to Miss A. Gowland, daughter of Mr. J. Gowland, publican.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Liddel, raff-merchant.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Molineux, officer of Excise. Aged 49, Mr. J. Clark, tide surveyor.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Leighton, many years a considerable dealer in rabbits.—Mr. T. Robson, of the Fighting Cocks inn.—Mrs. Carter.—Mrs. Pringle, widow, formerly of the Dog and Duck public-house.

At Durham, Mr. J. Lampson, son of Mr. J. Lampson, master of the Blue Coat Charity School.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Ward, an eminent furgeon.—Aged 40, Mr. J. White, quill-merchant.

At Sunderland, Mr. Corporal Tindale, of the Sunderland Loyal Volunteers. As he was working among some timber, at South Shields, two pieces fell by accident, and unfortunately catching his thigh between them, fractured the bone in several places. The wounds mortified, and he died soon afterwards. He was buried at the expence of the corps, who, with their accustomed liberality, agreed to give a day's pay, as a benefaction to his widow.

At Alnwick, aged 80, the Reverend F. Howard, for many years missionary to the

Roman Catholic congregation in that place.—Mr. J. Appleby, inn-keeper.

At Hexham, Mr. F. Scott, a respectable tradesman.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Miss Cropton, milliner.

At North Shields, after a few hours illness, Mrs. A. Ellifson, shopkeeper.—Far advanced in years, Mr. R. Gibson, merchant-taylor.

At South Shields, aged 77, Mr. R. Watfson, keeper of the harbour lights, called the Low Light House, and formerly an elder brother of the Trinity House, in Newcastle.

Mr. Swan, of Denwick, near Alnwick. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from his horse, a few days before.

At Catterick, in his 33d year, Mr. J. Dunn, woolstapler.

At Threepwood, in her 90th year, Mrs. J. Latham. She had resided there upwards of forty years, and was much esteemed by the family in which she lived, for her strict integrity and faithful services.

In the prime of life, Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of the Reverend H. Johnson, of Bywell, near Corbridge.—Mrs. J. Benson, of Costley, near Hexham.

At Haydon-bridge, aged 40, Mr. Murray, surgeon.

At Sydenham, near London, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. G. Wawn, attorney, of Newcastle.

At Byker, aged 32, Mr. J. Hardie.

In London, in his 21st year, Mr. J. Rockwood, youngest son of Mr. M. Rockwood, of South Shields.

At Howdon Pans, Mr. J. Hainch, farmer.

At Rothbury, Mr. A. Bolam, master joiner and inn keeper.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Hall, also a master joiner there.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. J. Wright, attorney.

At Jesmond, near Newcastle, Mrs. Jackson, of Ebchester hill.—Mrs. Meynell, of the Friarage, near Yarm, daughter of the late Mr. Carey, of Torre Abbey, Devonshire.

At Whickham, aged 77, Mrs. Dixon.

At Flatworth, near North Shields, Mr. J. Hannah, farmer.

At Darlington, after an illness of a few days, aged 24, Miss Wrightson, daughter of John Wrightson, esq. of Thirsk; a lady not less esteemed for the superior endowments of her mind, than beloved for the many excellent qualities of her heart. She possessed such a degree of vivacity and quickness of parts, as rendered her conversation highly acceptable and interesting; while her whole demeanour exhibited a simplicity so artless and unaffected, as indicated a total unconsciousness of her superior attainments; thus affording a rare instance of acuteness of apprehension, sprightliness of wit, and soundness of discrimination; liberality, and goodness of heart were prominent features in her character, no less than her openness and sincerity;

cerity: and this union of highly estimable qualities, was embellished by an exemplary discharge of every filial duty, as well as of every moral obligation.

J. Maitland, esq. cousin to Lord Maitland.  
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Preparations are making for building a suitable pier, or quay, at Stranraer, in North Britain, agreeably to a plan now in the hands of the magistrates; a desirable and much wanted improvement which cannot fail to be highly serviceable to the shipping in this channel.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. Gaskin, of Wreay, to Miss Armstrong, of Horse clofe.—Captain Mac Gaa, of the ship Christopher, of Workington, to Miss Walker, of Broughton.—Captain J. Wilson, of the ship James, to Miss Pattinson, of the Golden Ball, both of Whitehaven.

At Kirkclinton, Mr. T. Noble, to Miss N. Sutton, of Scotby, a Quaker.

At Haversham, in Westmorland, Mr. J. Redditt, maltster, to Miss D. Hadwen, of the Blue Bell public-house.

At Hail, Mr. Herbert, to Miss Smith.

At Workington, Capt. I. Scott, of the ship Seaton, to Miss Kelsick.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Ellery, pattern-drawer, to Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Mr. Armstrong, maltster.

Mr. J. Porthouse, shoe-maker, of Scotby, to Miss A. Bouthead, of Wetherall.

At Kendal, Mr. G. Chamley, book-keeper to Messrs. Hargraves and Anderson, London carriers, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of the late Mr. B. Hodgson, tobacco-nist and alderman.

*Died.*] In Carlisle, aged 27, Mr. C. Hodgson, jun. grocer.—D. Moore, esq.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Lamb.—Aged 18, Miss E. Milburn.—Of a severe paralytic stroke, received several months ago, Mr. J. Simpson, joiner, &c.

At Whitehaven, aged 72, Mrs. B. Reed, widow.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, tin-plate-worker.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Briggs, formerly a ship master.—In the prime of life, Miss A. Mackey.—Aged 64, W. Walker, esq. His spirits and active talents for business, assiduously and successfully employed in very extensive concerns, rendered him a truly valuable member of society.

At Kendal, advanced in years, Mrs. Pedder, relict of the late Mr. R. Pedder, upholsterer.—Mr. T. Stewart, keeper of the Golden Fleece inn.—Mr. R. Bousfield, clothier.

At Cockermouth, aged 54, Mrs. Simpson; a woman of superior rectitude of mind, of modest, unobtrusive demeanor, in the orderly superintendence of her family; and in a word, an unassuming woman, and a sincere, genuine, humble, Christian.

At Workington, advanced in years, Mr. W. Methinger, mariner.—Mrs. A. Casson, widow.—Mrs. Johnson, mother of Mr. J. Johnson, master of the brig Matty.—In the

prime of life, Mr. W. Carlisle, joiner, &c.—Aged 87, Mr. J. Thomlinson, clock-maker.—Aged 90, Mrs. M. Hudfon. This venerable person, lived to bury all her children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

Mrs. Oliphant, wife of Mr. R. Oliphant, master of the brig Good Intent.

At Harrington, aged 50, Mr. J. Foy, master shoemaker.

At Egremont, in his 84th year, Mr. Adamson, of Endfide.

At Wigton, Mr. J. Dand, formerly of Church-hill.

In her 48th year, Mrs. C. Barwife, wife of Mr. J. Barwife, stone-mason.—In her 29th year, Mrs. F. Hayton, wife of Mr. J. Hayton, butcher.

At Ambleside, Westmorland, in her 84th year, Mrs. Steele, widow, late of Langdale.

At Bowbridge, in the parish of Gosforth, suddenly, Mr. D. Poole, shoemaker. This awful event, took place, in the presence of a great number of persons, who were assembled at a sale.

At Parton, aged 85, Mrs. E. Serjeant, widow.

At Armthwaite, near Carlisle, after an illness of three weeks, aged 80, Mr. Isaac Slack.

At Cardewlees, in her 23d year, Miss J. Thomlinson.

At Longtown, Mr. R. Hope, shop-keeper.

At Wardrew, near Gilliland, aged about 50, R. Pickering, esq.

At Nest, near Alston, in the prime of life, Mrs. W. Halton.

At Brougham Castle, Miss H. Horn.—Mrs. Cooke, at the Grange, near Egremont.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The wolds in this county now present a scene of continued agricultural improvement, that is highly gratifying to every lover of his country. The lower grounds, to a vast extent, are draining, while all the open fields above the hills are enclosing as fast as possible. Lands that two years ago were not let at above five shillings an acre, are now letting at fifteen shillings. It should seem from this, that in the space of a few years, the old-fashioned sheepwalks will be seen no more!

It appears that a charity has been established, for some time past, at York, entitled, the *York Emanuel*, for the benefit of ministers, and the wives, widows, and children of ministers, in any part of the kingdom, labouring under the misfortunes of blindness or idiocy. The construction to be put upon blindness or idiocy may be so liberal as to afford relief, in necessitous cases, even to those who may not, literally or technically, come within that description. However, in cases of blindness, the object must be so far deprived of the benefit of sight as not to have the use of it for necessary purposes; and in cases of idiocy, must have such a deprivation of reason as shall not then be deemed lunacy; there

there being various other charitable provisions for such cafes.

A new platform drop, for the execution of criminals sentenced to suffer death, has been lately erected in a conspicuous situation, on the west side of York Castle, facing the road leading to Selby.

*Married.* Mr. J. Talbot, grocer, of Leeds, to Miss M. Rhodes, of Huntington, near York. The Rev. J. Whitaker, of Garforth, son of Mr. Alderman Whitaker, of Doncaster, to Miss E. Smith, of Oulton; both in the West Riding.

At Marfleet, Mr. G. Petty, farmer, to Mrs. Brady, of Hull.—Mr. C. Stringer, of High Hoyland, near Barnsley, to Miss Woodcock, of London.—Captain Bennet, of the 32d. regiment of foot, to Miss Skelton, of Bradford.—Mr. Armitage, attorney, of Wakefield, to Miss Rhodes, of Chapel Thorp.—Mr. Dennison, of Thirsk, to Mrs. Topham, of York.—Mr. C. Peacock, of York, to Miss Watson, of Kirby Moorfield.

At York, Mr. T. Drake, to Mrs. Champly, grocer.

*Died.* At York, in his 70th year, Mr. R. Sutcliffe, druggist. He served the office of sheriff for this city in the year 1783.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Withers, wife of Dr. Withers, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Goddard, of Foston; a lady highly respected, for the integrity of her heart, the sincerity of her manners, and her extensive liberality to the poor, whose distresses she continually made her own.

At the house of Dr. Hunter, Mrs. Bell, relict of B. Bell, esq. of Welton, near Hull.

In his 33d year, after several painful years of declining health, Mr. Ruffel, surgeon. He met his long-expected dissolution, with that tranquillity of mind, that humble confidence and anticipating hope, which the principles of genuine Christianity can alone inspire.

Aged 46, Mrs. Dawson, late a linendraper.—Mrs. Cheap, wife of the Rev. A. Cheap, one of the Canon Residentiaries of this cathedral.—Mr. E. Goodwill, one of the deputy vergers in this cathedral.

At Leeds, suddenly, Mr. Brooke, formerly a banker in London, and brother to the late W. Brooke, esq. of Killingbeck, near the former place.

Mrs. Hannam, wife of Mr. T. Hannam, bookseller.—Mrs. Lupton, widow of the late Mr. F. Lupton, of Lisbon.—Mr. J. Adcock, clothier, and a quaker.—Mr. M. Teale, mercer.—Mr. Sims, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Tennant, of a putrid fever.—Mrs. Horrocks, wife of Mr. Horrocks, attorney.

At Sheffield, aged 78, Mrs. Hancock, relict of the late Mr. J. Hancock, who, thro' a long and active life, had highly distinguished himself as a useful member of society; and, in particular, it deserves to be noted, that he was the first founder and establisher of the silver plating manufactory at Sheffield.

At Hull, very suddenly, aged 28, Mr. H.

Taylor, linen draper.—Aged 39, Mr. T. Putley, of the Chesterfield's Head inn.—Aged 44, Mrs. Husband, wife of Mr. T. Husband, watchmaker.—Aged 42, Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. J. Todd, partner in the house of Messrs. Halls, Robinson, and Todd, merchants.—Aged 28, Mrs. Wilton.

At Beverley, the Rev. B. Foord, LL.D. rector of the two United Medieties of Thwing, &c. &c. and for the last 35 years, an acting magistrate for the East Riding of this county.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Lindley.

At Bramley, after a quarter of an hour's illness, Mr. J. Ward.

At Halifax, Mrs. Wrigley, wife of Mr. J. Wrigley, merchant, of Salter Hebble, near Halifax.—Mrs. Irvin.

At Bradford, Mr. Tetley.

At Easingwold, Mrs. Bland, widow.

At his house in Lime-street-square, London, J. Parkinson, esq. a considerable merchant, and formerly of Oulton, near Leeds.—After a short illness, Mr. J. Smith, of Oulton, near Easingwold; well known on the turf, &c. as a pedestrian trainer. Mr. Barclay was with him some weeks, previously to his undertaking his famous time-match.

At Thurstone, near Pennistone, Mr. Vincent Eyre.—Aged 66, Mrs. Cooke, of Wheldrake, near York. Mr. T. Foster, of Horbury, near Wakefield.

At Ribstone Hall, in the prime of life, Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, bart. whom he has succeeded in his titles and estates.

At Cottingham, near Hull, in the prime of life, Mrs. Walker, of Scarbro', late of York.

At Thorp Arch, in her 67th year, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Oldfield, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Oldfield, of York.

At Richmond, suddenly, aged 67, Mr. R. Blenkinson; upwards of 40 years an officer of excise.

On the 17th of September last, at Kishen Gange, East Indies, Lieut. L. Davison, of the Company's 17th regiment of native infantry, and second son of Dr. Davison, late of Leeds.

At New Providence, in the West Indies, Ensign J. Chambers, of the 6th West India regiment, and late of Halifax.

Mr. J. Botterill, of Southburn, near Duffield.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married* ] At Warrington, Mr. J. Wagstaff, to Miss Atherton.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Newton Dale, merchant, to Miss Moss, daughter of Mr. Moss, merchant.—Mr. J. Walmley, carrier, to Miss Nicholson.—Mr. R. Brownbill, to Mrs. Lyon.—Mr. J. Audley Jee, to Miss Herbert.—Mr. Critchley, watchmaker, to Miss A. Houlgrave.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Worthington.—Mr. Edwards, of London, to Miss Penny.

At Preston, Mr. W. Townley, to Miss M. Shaw.—Mr. R. Wilson, to Miss Robinson.

At Bury, Mr. R. Haslam, of Bolton, to Miss Pilkington.

J. Master, esq. of Crofton, to Miss J. Heathcote, third daughter of the Reverend H. Heathcote, rector of Walfton, near Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Macnab, to Miss E. Barlow.—Mr. McKenzie, linen-draper, to Miss Tomlinson.

At Liverpool, Captain Maclellan, of the Ship Joseph, to Miss J. Ross.—Mr. J. L. Phillips, to Miss M. A. Priestley.—Mr. W. Culshaw, to Miss M. A. Davies.

Mr. L. Lord, of Manchester, to Miss K. Hand, third daughter of R. Hand, esq. of Middlewich.—Mr. J. Healey, of Spotland-bridge, to Miss Bowen, of Rochdale.—Mr. J. Clarke, of Manchester, to Miss S. Clarke, of London.—J. C. Pfeiler, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Dean, eldest daughter of H. Dean esq. of Nassau, New Providence.—Mr. R. Caton, attorney, of Gray's-inn-square, London, to Miss M. Turner, of Barbon, near Kirby Lonsdale.—Mr. T. Bennett, of Liverpool, to Miss B. Crofts, of Rainsford.—Mr. J. Croxley, of Bolton-hall, Houghton, near Blackburn, to Miss March, of Pleasington.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, aged 66, Mrs. Leatherbarrow, wife of Mr. Leatherbarrow, brazier, &c.—Miss Briggs, daughter of the late Mr. Briggs.—Miss Allen, sister to Mr. D. Allen.—Mrs. Ayres, wife of Capt. J. Ayres.—Aged 74, Mrs. Mac Auflane, relict of Mr. Mac Auflane, surgeon.—Mr. W. Clayton.—Aged 76, Mr. T. Howard, sexton to St. Nicholas church.—Aged 81, Mr. J. Latham, formerly an eminent wine-merchant.—Mr. J. Deacle, linen-draper.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Cobham, widow.—In his 22d year, Mr. C. Whateley, youngest son of the late J. Whateley, esq. of Handsworth, near Birmingham.—Aged 82, Mr. Bind, architect.—Aged 70, Mrs. J. Barker, widow.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Newton.—Mrs. Wolff, wife of Mr. D. Wolff, merchant.—Aged 79, Mr. L. Gardener, merchant.

At Bolton, in his 80th year, the Rev. Christopher Hopper, a preacher in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, for up of half a century.

At Wigan, Mrs. Lyon.

At Rochdale, Mr. J. Kernshaw, mercer.

At Ulverstone, suddenly, in his 56th year, W. Walmley, esq. late of Broughton-lodge, Cartmel.

At Prescot, Mr. Addison, writer to Mr. Houghton, attorney.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Sephton, father of Mrs. Atherton, of Prescot.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Hays, hat-manufacturer, of Norton, near Newcastle, to Miss J. Willett, of Burbridge-hall, near Nantwich, in this county.—D. Edwards, esq. of Edmonton, Middlesex, to Miss S. Wood, of Newton, in this county.—The Rev. C. C. Davies, of Flint, to Miss S. Mann, second

daughter of T. Mann, esq. of Cork, in Ireland.

At the feat of M. Keating, esq. near Middlewich, the Honorable C. Wallop, M.P. for Andover, to Miss Keating.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. J. Powell, upholsterer. This lady had been married very lately, and her fate is particularly to be lamented. Through life, she has borne a character unspotted—her innate goodness of heart, unaffected sweetness of temper, and gentleness of manners, cheered and delighted the declining years of her parents, and endeared her to a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance.

Mrs. Gresty, of the Queen's Head public-house.—R. Mytton, esq.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Passingham, wife of Colonel Passingham, and daughter of T. Ince, esq. of Christleton, near Chester.

At Holywell, Mrs. Evans, wife of the late Mr. Evans, grocer, of Chester.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Bramwell, late of Peover, in this county

At Ruthin, aged 94, Mrs. Wynn, relict of the Reverend Mr. Wynn, formerly rector, of Cerrigorry, in the county of Denbigh.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Remer, widow, of the Old Hough, in Warringham.

W. Smith, esq. of Gadlis, Flintshire.—In his 66th year, of an apoplectic fit, the Reverend W. Steel, senior minister of Lower Peover, in which place he had been master of the school about forty years.

At Wincham, in this county, the Hon. Booth Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Lately, at Demerara, West Indies, Mr. J. Eltoft, youngest son of Mr. Eltoft, of Chester.

At Middlewich, Mr. T. Waller.—Mr. T. Lightfoot, inn-keeper.

At Weaverham, Mrs. Ankers, of Clotton. Very suddenly, R. Johnstone esq. of Tilstone.

Mr. J. Williams, farmer, of Glan Clwyd, near Ruthin.—Mr. E. Bithell, of Egerton-green.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Reverend W. Barber, of Duffield, near Derby, to Miss Wain, of Castle Donington, Leicestershire.—Mr. Inot, grocer, of Tamworth, to Miss S. Finney, of Derby.

At Derby, Mr. J. Davenport, hosier, to Miss Walker.—Mr. T. Goodal, to Miss A. Johnson.

Mr. J. Cox, of Newbold, to Miss Hudson, of Roughton.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 73, Mr. W. Forrester, builder.—Aged 79, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. W. Smith, farrier.

Mrs. Chollerton, of Chaddesden, near Derby.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Porter, of Breadfall, near Derby.

At Whittington, aged 32, Mrs. Bower.—Mrs. Cuddy.

At Buxton, J. Edge, esq. merchant, of Manchester.

At the Priory, near Derby, whither he had lately removed, after a few hours illness, aged 69, Erasmus Darwin, M. D. The inhabitants of a very extensive circle, who had perfect reliance on his professional skill, will feelingly deplore his death; and to his disconsolate family and intimate friends, to whom his many great and amiable qualities, highly endeared him, his loss will be irreparable. We have not room, in this number, to enlarge on the singularly, great, and striking features, which marked the character of this celebrated man. It may be observed, however, that there are but few persons in this, and perhaps other countries, illumined by the rays of science and literature, who have not either been improved by the depth of his research, in various branches of knowledge, or delighted by the poetical luxuriance of his imagination, and the elegance and harmony of his language. His beautiful poem called *Zoonomia*; or, the *Laws of Organic Life*, will be an everlasting monument of his genius and penetration; and individuals in every age and country, may be benefited by the improvements he has made in medical science. Of the Royal Society, and many other learned bodies, Dr. Darwin was an illustrious member, and a shining ornament to a nation that boasts a long train of philosophers and poets. Further interesting and authentic particulars, relative to this excellent personage, will be given in our next.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A number of boats have been lately erected, and a regular intercourse, by water, is now established, between Nottingham, and the Brinsley, Pinxton, Swanwick, and other collieries, on the banks of the neighbouring canals.

*Married.*] W. H. Hunter, esq. banker, of Newark-upon-Trent, to Miss Stables, of Northampton.—Mr. Swan, mercer, &c. of Nottingham, to Miss Simpson, of Derby.—Mr. Jowitt, farmer and grazier, of Wiltshire Lodge, Derbyshire, to Miss S. Samphay, of Hawton, near Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Lund, sen.—Miss Pepper, only daughter of Mr. Pepper, plumber.—Mrs. Sanday, relict of W. Sanday, gentleman.—Mrs. Hunt, only daughter of the late Mr. Selby.—Mr. Saywell, hatter, &c.—Mr. Plant, senior, hosier.

At Newark, Mr. W. Unwin, clock-maker, &c.

At Farnsfield, aged 23, Mr. W. Abell, eldest son of Mr. G. Abell, a respectable schoolmaster. He was generally considered as a youth of promising talents.

At Sneinton, Mr. J. Hornbuckle, publican.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Blyth, land-surveyor, of Louth, to Miss Blackbourn, of the Red Lion inn, Boston.

At Theddlethorpe, St. Helen's, Mr. R. Parrott, senior, to Miss M. Oliver.

At Stamford, Captain Watfon, of the 76th regt. of foot, to Miss Nash, niece to G. V. Nuenberg, esq. of Stamford.

At Sleaford, Mr. Terry, land-surveyor, to Miss Atkin, formerly of Morton, but since of Sleaford.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 40, Mrs. Bower, wife of D. Bower, land-surveyor.—Advanced in years, Mr. W. Brookes, whitesmith.

Aged 75, Mr. R. Wrigley; for many years past, one of the vicar's choral of the cathedral, but, formerly, he had followed the business of a hat-maker.

Miss M. A. Mackenefs.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Hindson, late schoolmaster, and formerly apprentice to Mr. Lomax, grocer, of Collingham, near Newbath.

#### LIECESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Cox, of Freeby, to Miss Hickson, of Brentingby, near Melton Mowbray.

*Died.*] At Dudley, in Worcestershire, Mrs. Simpson, wife of J. Simpson, esq. of that place, and of Launde Abbey, in this county.

Aged 63, Mr. Bruin, of Glen Parva.—In his 85th year, Mr. Drake, and also Mr. Castledine; both of Woolsthorpe, near Belvoir.—Aged 71, Mr. Peake, of Blaby.—In consequence of a fall from a horse, Henry, the youngest son of the Rev. H. Woodcock, of Barkby.—Miss Walker, of Beaumont Leys.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Walsall, Mr. J. Cowley, to Miss E. England.—Mr. D. Law, of Manchester, to Miss M. Dudley, of Stafford.

At Leek, Mr. Jones, attorney, to Miss Mellor.

Mr. Inot, grocer, of Tamworth, to Miss S. Finney, of Derby.

*Died.*] At Stafford, in his 87th year, T. Wright, esq.—Aged 80, Mr. Cramer.

At Litchfield the Rev. R. Levett, late rector of Barketwell, in this county, &c.

At Tamworth, W. Harding, esq. banker.

Mrs. Willington, wife of Mr. T. Willington, attorney; the premature decease of this truly amiable woman is most deeply and generally regretted.

In the hospital of Valetta, in the island of Malta, on the 3d of December last, Mr. N. Bosen, clerk of the Foudroyant, ship of war, and formerly a printer and bookseller, in Stafford.

J. Jarvis, esq. of Darlaston, nephew to Earl St. Vincent.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Underhill, of Forebridge, near Stafford.—Mr. Hall, farmer, of Ingefrie, near Stafford.

At Bilston, Mr. W. Bickley.—Mr. Proud, draper.

Aged 90, Mr. J. Worthington, of Coppenthall, near Stafford; he rose in the morning, in apparent good health, and after having breakfasted, as usual, expired in his chair, without a struggle.

Mr. Middleton, of Hanley in the Potteries.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. H. Ford, junior, gilt-toy-manufacturer, to Miss Walford.—Mr. J. Stratham, to Miss Ames, of Alton.—Mr. J. Baker, to Mrs. Davies, of Dudley.—Mr. W. Field, plater, to Miss A. Birch.—Mr. J. Reeves, junior, to Miss Hadley.

Mr. Moss, junior, surgeon, of Dudley, to Miss Powell, of Brecon, South Wales.

Mr. Stiles, mercer, &c. of Warwick, to Miss E. Snow, of Offchurch.—Mr. Moore, of Mappleborough Green, to Miss A. Ambers, of Weston Hall.—Mr. Goddington, of Deritend, to Mrs. Richards, of Bordesley.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Miss Reynolds, late of Chillington.—Mrs. Lunn, of the Mitre public house.—Mr. C. Deane, whip-maker and saddler's ironmonger.—Mr. Donisthorpe; a man of considerable celebrity for his mechanical talents.—Mr. B. Line.—Mr. J. Davis, jobbing-smith.—Aged 84, Mrs. P. Cradock, mother of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, and of the present Dr. Cradock, of Dublin, &c.—In her 72d year, Mrs. A. Hunt.

At Coventry, aged 70, Mrs. E. Reynolds.—Miss C. Wilson, of the Half-moon Tavern.—Miss J. Gibbs.

## SHROPSHIRE.

Lately, at Shrewsbury, in pursuance of an application to the magistrates, from several respectable gentlemen and tradesmen, requesting that the general joy of the inhabitants, on the event of peace, might be manifested by a subscription, to be disposed of among the poor, in bread and coals, at their own houses, in lieu of an illumination; a subscription was accordingly opened, and immediately entered into, March 30, for the above humane and laudable purpose. An assembly was held in the city of Chester, from similar motives.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Atcherly, of the Moor Town, to Miss M. Wafe, of Waters Upton.—Mr. R. Brown, of Tilley, to Miss Ashley, of the Brook, near Wem.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Hollis, saddler, of Offwestry, to Miss Colmere.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, aged 62, Mr. J. Egerly, senior; who for 40 years past had been an ornamental member, and for several years a deacon, of the Baptist Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in this town. His remarkable faith and patience, conspicuous even to his last moments, demonstrated to all around him, that this "dying Christian" had not only obtained a victory over "the grave," but over that which is "the sting of death."

In the bloom of youth, aged 21, Mr. T. P. Dyke. When his remains were conveyed to the family burying-place, at Hodnet, so highly respected was the character of the deceased, that near 200 of his friends and neighbours met the corpse at the entrance of the town, and formed a solemn procession to the

church, most of them carrying staves, decorated with funeral knots of ribbons; a psalm and hymn, adapted to the occasion, were sung in a style of pathetic solemnity, fully bespeaking the grief of the numerous groups who thus paid their last sad tribute of affection to their departed friend.

Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. C. Glover.—At his lodging, in this town, Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 63d regt.—Aged 83, Mr. Mather, gent. of Frankwell.—Mrs. Shore, of Marryington.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

The debt of the Worcester Infirmary, in the year ending at Midsummer last, amounted to the sum of 469l. 17s. 10d.

*Married.*] At Hanley, Mr. A. Gloster, to Miss Hatch, of Upton.—Mr. J. Perry, weaver, of Stock and Bradly, to Mrs. Hemming, of Feckenham.

In London, Mr. Alderman Squire, of Worcester, to Miss Perrins, second daughter of Mr. Perrins, gent. of Chaddesty Corbet, in this county.

*Died.*] At Worcester, aged 84, Mrs. Pritchett, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Pritchett, formerly rector of Knightwick.—Aged 74, Mrs. Draycott, widow of Mr. Draycott, formerly a patten-maker.—Aged 78, Mrs. Meredith, widow of the late Mr. Meredith, grocer.

At Bewdley, the Rev. J. Prattinton.

At Droitwich, Mr. S. Hilary, officer of excise, formerly of Bristol.

Mr. Mecke, of the London Road, near Worcester; well known as the proprietor of a cow with two heads, by the exhibition of which he had acquired a handsome fortune.

In Guildford-street, London, in her 78th year, Mrs. A. Awkett, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Awkett, of Cotheridge, in this county.

Mr. J. Price, farmer, of Northwich, in the parish of Claines.—J. Zachary, esq. of Lower Arley; justice of peace for this county.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

The annual exhibition of bulls for the premiums of the Agricultural Society of this county took place on March 8, the Earl of Oxford, president, and it seemed the general opinion that so many fine animals of the sort, were never seen together, at least in this county, before. The successful candidates were, the two Messrs. Tully, Mr. Powell, of Tilley, Mr. Galliers, of King's Pyon, and Mr. Apperley, of Withington. The bulls of Lord Effex, Colonel Cotterell, T. A. Knight, esq. Mr. Good, of Dunswater, Mr. Vorse of Warham, Mr. Croose, of Ocle, Mr. Lowe, of Gatertop, Mr. Lewis, of Burghill, and Mr. Moore, of Bartonsham, were also much noticed, and admired. Certificates were received from nearly all the candidates, that their animals had not been fed with corn, or with straw imperfectly threshed, during the last six months; and in future, this



is to be made an express condition, without which no animal is to be intitled to a premium. The prize for the best bull of any age whatever, bred in the county, and remaining in it, was a silver plate valued at 6l. 6s.—for the best bull not exceeding three years and seven months, was a silver plate, value 5l. 5s. for the second best ditto, 3l. 3s.—for the best bull not exceeding 16 months ditto, 5l. 5s. and for the second best ditto, 3l. 3s.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Powle, wife of Mr. Powle, writing master.—In childbed, after being delivered of two fine children, Mrs. Honiatt, wife of the Rev. T. Honiatt.—Mrs. Barry, wife of the Rev. E. Barry, and daughter of the late W. Shepherd, esq. of Dormington.—Mrs. Squire, wife of the Rev. Mr. Squire, prebendary of this cathedral; a lady much endeared to a respectable circle of friends and acquaintance, by her amiable manners and uniform benevolence.

At Leominster, Mr. F. West, an eminent butcher.

At Wilcroft, near Hereford, in his 69th year, W. Leslie, esq.

Mrs. Colley, of the Green, near Bromyard.

The Rev. T. Hughes, perpetual curate of the chapel of Llanifflen, &c. in the county of Monmouth.

In her 24th year, Mrs. Williams, of Peterchurch.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Hope, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss M. Payne, of Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, — Wolfe, esq. to Miss Patrickson.

At Gloucester, W. Tremenneere, esq. capt. of marines, to Miss F. Apperley, 2d daughter of T. Apperley, esq. of Wotton House, in this county.—Mr. J. Brown, cheesefactor, &c. of Bristol, to Miss Wittchell, of the Chippen, Tetbury.—Mr. E. Poulton, of Frocester, to Miss S. Savage, of Cozley.

*Died.*] At Bristol, E. Turberville, esq. many years a respected officer in the North Gloucester militia.

Mrs. Partridge, of Hildley.

At Cirencester, W. Croome, esq. banker and cheesefactor.

The Rev. A. P. Newman, of Thornbury Park.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Gore.

Mrs. Giles, father to the late Mr. R. Giles, of Newport.

At Furnival's Inn Coffee-house, Holborn, where he had resided a considerable time, aged 63, N. Webb, esq. formerly of Gloucester, and afterwards of Eworth, in this county.

At Lidney, Mr. J. Howell, of the Dairy Farm; a valuable member of society, and a kind benefactor to the neighbouring poor.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Abstract of the account of money received  
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and disbursed by the commissioners appointed for improving and completing the navigation of the rivers Thame and Isis, in the year 1801.

#### Received.

For tolls at the pound locks	9724	15	9
For tolls at towing paths	81	6	4
For passage boats or ferries	186	1	6
Sundries, dividends on stock and old boats	68	4	6
	10,060	8	1

#### Disbursed.

	£.	s.	d.
For interest to creditors	2447	10	0
Salaries to pound keepers, receivers, surveyors, and clerks	1160	6	5
Rents of towing paths	558	18	0
Purchases	0	0	0
Surveys	48	16	10
Ballasting	471	6	4
Repairs	2375	15	10
New works	2562	1	4
Sundries, viz. printing, stamps, &c.	247	16	1
	9872	10	10

*Married.*] V. J. Shortland, esq. to Miss Wentworth, both of Oxford.—Mr. R. Herbridge, farmer, of Rollwright, to Miss C. Hart, of Chipping Norton.

At Ensham, Mr. T. Cox, cordwainer, to Miss S. Blagrove, 2d daughter of Mr. J. Blagrove, formerly of the same place.

Mr. W. Marshall, musician, of Oxford, to Miss Stangroom, of Rugby.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. G. Malbon, coffee-house-keeper.—Aged 77, Mr. G. Badcock, upwards of 50 years cook of Pembroke College.

Aged 55, Mrs. M. Andrews, many years distributor of letters at Chipping Norton.—Mr. Allaway, of New Farm, Maple Durham.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Eracken, to Miss Crisp, both of Peterborough.—Mr. J. Sharp, grocer, &c. of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, to Miss A. Bowen, of Duddington, in this county.

At Peterborough, Mr. J. Meadows, of Thorpe Malfor, to Miss M. Seale.

At Wellington, Mr. A. Corrie, lace-merchant, to Mrs. W. Corrie.

Mr. Miller, of the Saracen's Head inn, Daventry, to Miss P. Balaam, daughter of the late Mr. C. Balaam, saddler, of Northampton.

Mr. Pretty, butcher, of Peterborough, to Miss Smith, of Easton, near Stamford.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mrs. Watkins.—Mrs. Tymm, relict of the Rev. G. Tymm, late rector of Cottisbrooke, in this county.

At Peterborough, Mr. Smith.—Aged 53, W. T. Squire, esq. banker and merchant.—Aged 83, Mr. J. Bell, who had been sexton of

of the parish of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in this county, for 30 years last past.

At Kettering, Mr. T. Marshall, attorney; much respected by his friends as an ingenious, well-informed man, and by his clients as a man of strict honour and integrity.

At Walton upon Thames, aged 83, L. Young, esq. father of the Rev. R. Young, of Braybrooke, in this county.

At Bath, the Rev. A. P. Newman, brother of C. Newman, esq. of Preston Deanery, near Northampton.

In London, Mr. Bowker, late an eminent tanner, at Yaxley, near Peterborough.

Of a fever, after only 24 hours illness, Miss Wykes, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Wykes, of Haselbeach—Mr. Cherry, surgeon and apothecary, of Marston St. Lawrence.

At Stoney Stratford, of a dropsey of the brain, Miss M. Popay, eldest daughter of Mr. Popay, surgeon.—Also, in her 63d year, Mrs. E. Gleed, formerly a maltster in Stoney Stratford, grandmother to the above Miss Popay.

At Huntingdon, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Randall, widow of the late Mr. Randall, glazier.

At Oakham, Mr. R. Watson, tanner.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Grey, a maiden lady, late of the Hering, but formerly of Brigstock.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It appears from an advertisement lately published in the Cambridge papers, that an estate which admits of an annual stipend of 45l. sterling has been bequeathed to the university, by the late Rev. John Hulse, under a particular proviso, that the same shall be given to some "learned and ingenious person of the degree of Master of Arts, or of Bachelor or Doctor in Divinity, and of the age of 30 years or upwards, and then resident in the said university, who shall be elected for any term not exceeding 5 or 6 years, by the Vice-chancellor, the Master of Trinity college, and the Master of St. John's college, hereby appointed trustees for the purpose, in order to compose some proper and judicious answer, every year, to all such new and popular or other cavils and objections, against the Christian or revealed, or against the religion of nature, whether the same be antient or modern objections, but chiefly such as are most modern; such writer to be called the Christian Advocate—and such written answer to be in English."—With a particular licence to write or reason, likewise against any "new or dangerous error either of superstition or enthusiasm, as of popery or methodism, either in the opinion or practice that shall prevail, &c. &c. Persons desirous of becoming candidates for the said office, are invited to give in their names to the Vice-chancellor, for this purpose, on or before the 11th day of Dec. next, as the election will take place on Christmas day, or within seven

days after—no person once appointed to be re-elected.

*Married*] Mr. J. Gray, son of Mr. J. Gray, farmer, &c. to Miss Woodstock, daughter of Mr. W. Woodstock, of the White Hart inn, all of March.

At Whittlesea, the Rev. T. Holditch, rector of Burton Overy, Leicestershire, to Miss A. Haynes, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. Haynes.

At Cambridge, Mr. W. Goodes, junior, hairdresser, to Miss M. A. Bell, of Milton—Mr. Congreve, grazier, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Ullett, of Stow, near Stamford.—Mr. H. Lister, farmer, to Miss Troughton, both of Upwell—Mr. J. Dobits, farmer, at Church-hall, in Wood Ditton, to Miss A. Goodison, of Newmarket—Mr. J. Lefevre, silversmith, &c. of Wilbeach, to Miss Nolls, of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Mound, of the Blue Boar inn.—Mr. W. Nichols; he had served the office of cryer to the corporation, upwards of 20 years.—Aged 22, Mr. C. Porter, clerk to Mr. Beales, merchant.—Mrs. Grubb, widow of the late Mr. J. Grubb, grocer.

At Wisbeach, in the prime of life, Mr. St. Baxter, wife of Mr. R. Baxter, ironmonger.

At Alconbury, Huntingdonshire, in his 70th year, the Rev. I. Nicholson; he was suddenly taken ill as he began divine service in the afternoon, and expired in a few hours afterwards.

At Haverhill, aged 85, Mr. W. Pannell, many years a check-manufacturer, &c., but had retired from business.

#### NORFOLK.

The number of poor maintained in the different work-houses of Norwich, in the year 1801, amounted to 1847, costing the city 12,000l. At present, there are only 559 paupers, (the smallest number remembered by the oldest inhabitant) the charge for whose maintenance has been reduced to 4500l. The poor's rate, in consequence, has been very materially reduced.

*Married.*] At Snettisham, in this county, J. Holmes, junior, esq. of Belfast, to Miss Danalell, only daughter of T. Danalell, esq. Attorney General of the island of Dominica.

Mr. W. Gresswell, excise-officer at Grimstone, to Miss E. Poulton, of Lynn.

At Roughton, Mr. J. Howes, to Miss Spurrell, niece of J. Flaxman, gent.

At Gorleston, Mr. T. Kendle, to Miss M. Wall, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. W. Shawl, surgeon, of Burnham Market, to Miss Barker, of Docking.

At Marybone-church, London, the Rev. J. W. Flavell, to Miss C. Aufrere, of Hooeton Hall, in this county.

Mr. J. Pitcher, of Hunworth, to Miss A. Ranford, of Walsingham.

Mr. R. Plumer, junior, draper, to Miss Groom, both of Walsingham.—Mr. B. Dye Kemp, wine-merchant, to Miss A. Palmer.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Welch, baker, to Miss

Miss E. Goodens.—Mr. M. King, to Miss S. Warne.—Mr. W. Winson, of Beccles, to Miss H. Lee.—Mr. R. Varnish, junior, to Miss Rudling.—Mr. Crockett, glass-man, to Miss Sothern.—The Rev. J. Cross Morpew, rector of Walpole St. Andrew, to Miss M. A. Thomlinson, late of Clay next the Sea.

At Wymondham, Mr. J. Gotts, corn-merchant, of Yarmouth, to Miss M. Storey.

Mr. Whincopp, surgeon, to Miss Collett, both of Woodbridge.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 31, Mr. S. Cooper.

Aged 55, Mr. J. Watson. He conducted the business of the Norwich post-office, under the late Eliza De Hague, esq. for many years, with the praise of integrity and singular dispatch.

At Yarmouth, aged 74, Mr. J. Nash, an assistant ballast-master, although in early life he was eminent as a surgeon and apothecary.

At Lynn, suddenly, Mrs. Boach; she went to bed, apparently, in perfect health, the preceding evening.—Miss Hepburn, an elderly maiden-lady.—Mr. Hallam, one of the society of Quakers. He had for many years supported an unfulfilled reputation, in his business as a brazier.

At East Dereham, aged 23, Miss E. Diggins, a young lady of very promising talents.

At Thetford, R. Stannard, esq. many years a faithful steward to the Duke of Grafton, at Euston, in Suffolk; from which situation he had retired during the last year.

At Aylsham, aged 36, Mrs. Taylor, the lamented wife of Mr. S. Taylor, an eminent surgeon.

At Fakenham, Mr. J. Gathercole, jun. of the Bell public house.

Mr. J. Jarrat, farmer; a man universally respected, and whose loss will be sincerely felt by his labourers and the neighbouring poor.

In his 74th year, S. Postle, gent. of Tunstead.

W. Algar, esq. attorney, of Old Buckenham; a gentleman highly distinguished for his professional integrity, in an upright pursuit of which he had attained a most ample fortune.

At his seat, at Melton Constable, Sir Edward Ashley, bart. who represented this county in four successive parliaments. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by Sir Jacob Henry Ashley, his only surviving son, by his first wife, the eldest sister of John Lord Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, in Northumberland.

Aged 29, Mr. W. Skipp, son of John Skipp, of Neatishead.

At North Elmham, in her 75th year, Mrs. H. Catton.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Parfitt, of Long Stratton.—Aged 15, Miss Wodehouse, eldest daughter of T. Wodehouse, esq. of Sennew Lodge.

Greatly regretted by the respectable connections among whom he spent his earlier and his latter days, the Rev. Mr. Warner,

dissenting minister, many years resident at Lynn, and lately removed to Hapton, near Long Stratton.

Aged 23, Miss Fountayne, daughter of B. Fountayne, esq. of Narford Hall, near Swaffham.

At Ubbestone, aged 68, Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. R. Mathews, farmer, late of Denton.

At Roydon, near Dofs, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Newton; and also his son.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Crow, farmer, of Blundeston, to Miss A. Brame, of Lowesoft.—Mr. S. Aldred, farmer, at Pakefield, to Miss Cheney, of Kirtley.

At Calcutta, in the East Indies, Mr. E. Bacon, son of the late Mr. Bacon, baker, of Ipswich, to Miss Bacon, of the former place.

Mr. W. Harper, carpenter, of Cockfield, to Miss E. James, of Rougham.—Mr. Breach, haberdasher, of London, to Miss S. Ellis, of the Half Moon Inn, in Bury.—Mr. S. Taylor, of Gray's Inn Square, London, to Miss Barnard, of Hadleigh.

At Harwich, Mr. P. Haft, to Miss S. Clark, of the Angel Inn.—Mr. Claxton, of London, to Miss S. Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, merchant, of Ipswich.

*Died.*] Mrs. Clayton, relict of J. Clayton, esq. of Sibton Park, late High Sheriff for this county.

At Bradfield, after a short illness, the Rev. L. Wright, uncle to the present recorder of Bury.

At Botesdale, aged 67, Mrs. Eulcher, widow, late of Diffs.

At Lavenham, Mr. Johnson, of the Angel Inn.—Aged 64, Mr. Laft.

At Redgrave, aged 67, Mr. J. Clark, shoemaker.

Mrs. Nun, widow, of Brome.

At Trimley, in his 70th year, Mr. T. Masters, many years a faithful servant to G. S. Nassau, esq.—Mrs. Clubbe, of Clare.

At Holbrook, in her 71st year, Mrs. Dealey.

At Lowestoft, Mrs. Howard.

At Stansfield, aged 62, Mr. J. Whymark, farmer, late of Rede.

At Saxmundham, Mrs. Alexander, widow, late of Yoxford.—Mrs. Steward, of Needham.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Durrant, sadler and collar maker, of Chelmsford, to Miss Hill, of Coggerhall.

In London, at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. B. Cooke, of Rainham, to Miss A. M. Cattel, youngest daughter of S. Cattel, esq. of Bruton Street.

Mr. Jcslin, to Mrs. Cooch, both of Roxwell.—Mr. Branwhite, of Grace Church Street, London, to Miss D. Livermore, of Chelmsford.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, in his 81st year, Mr. Sawen, many years of the George Inn.—

Mr. Reader, taylor.—Mr. F. C. Peck, chymist and druggist. The uncommon misery attending his confinement, and the extreme singularity of his case, the general character he bore as a man of great abilities in his profession, his fortitude and resignation under affliction, and his unusual philanthropy and affection, had so endeared him to his friends and neighbours, that his loss will be long lamented and deplored by those who knew how to estimate his many excellent and valuable qualities.

At Colchester, Mrs. King, relict of S. King, esq.

#### KENT.

The late improvements at Tunbridge Wells are on a plan at once various and beautiful. The first stone of the hot and cold-baths, which are to be supplied from the Chalybeate-spring, was lately laid by the Lady of the Manor. An appropriate inscription on gold, was placed underneath, in the presence of a great number of the nobility, gentry, and others, visitors. These baths, which have been so long and so strongly recommended by the faculty, and are so desirable to the company, will be enriched at the sole expence of the Lady of the Manor, and executed by Mr. Groves, surveyor to the King. The buildings, which will consist of suitable rooms, with every requisite convenience, will form a very elegant structure, and rival any set of public baths in the kingdom. A new theatre is also erecting on a very expensive and liberal plan, and will be finished for the accommodation of the company the ensuing season.

At a late general meeting held at Maidstone, Sir William Geary, bart. in the chair, Mr. Sutherlands report of the expence of making the Medway and Rother junction, and Teise navigation canal, and of its probable revenue when made, having been read, it was resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the canal proposed is practicable, and that it holds out a prospect of great and peculiar advantages to the counties of Kent and Suffex, and of general utility to the community at large. And likewise that it appears to this meeting, that a sufficient depth of water may be ensured for the navigation of barges of 40 tons, (viz. four feet,) with a stand of water of two feet and six inches, on the present cell of Scott's float-fluice; and likewise, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a stand of water of that height will not be injurious to the drainage of the low lands in the different levels.

The Royal Assent has been lately given to an act for repairing, altering, widening, and otherwise improving the road leading from Canterbury to Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet; and also to an act for repairing, altering, widening, and improving the road leading from Canterbury to the town and port of Sandwich; all in this county.

A numerous meeting was lately held

(March 29th,) of the nobility, gentry, and others, at Sittingbourn, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan for establishing a general fire-insurance-office for this county. The chair was taken by Lord Viscount Marsham; and a committee being appointed for the purpose, consisting of the High Sheriff, and several other gentlemen, they retired for a short time, and on their return, the governor, deputy governor, and directors were nominated: and Mr. Lediard, of Rochester, was appointed secretary. This last gentleman, after delivering a preliminary address, descriptive of the great benefits experienced by similar establishments in the counties of Norfolk, Somerset, &c. submitted to the consideration of the meeting, the outline of the proposed plan; which being read, a motion was made and acceded to, that the articles be further digested by a select committee, and be by them submitted to another general meeting to be convened by advertisement for that purpose. So universal however was the approbation expressed by the assembly, that no doubt is entertained of the complete establishment of this truly meritorious and useful institution.

*Married.*] J. O'Masfield, esq. captain in the navy, to Miss H. McCowan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. McCowan, of Strood.

At Wingham, Mr. Oldfield, to Miss Denne.

At Ashford, Mr. Hall, linen-draper, to Miss Richardson, of Lympul.—Mr. Wilkins, late of the Dog and Bear public house, Latham, to Mrs. B. Beer.

At Canterbury, Mr. T. Philpot, corn-factor, to Miss E. Duthoit.

At Seilinge, Mr. J. Palmer, to Miss M. Henriette.

Captain C. Collwell, of the 35th regiment, to Miss S. Maddox, second daughter of the late T. M. Maddox, esq. of Ordenwich.

At Wareham, Mr. J. Hatcher, to Miss A. Sawyer.

At Upper Deal, Mr. S. Cafen, to Mrs. Stanley.—Lieut. C. Falkner, of the navy, to Miss C. Annall.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. R. Young, carpenter.—Mrs. E. Pierfon.

At Rochester, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. J. Francis, plumber and glazier; a woman much beloved by a large circle of friends.—In his 69th year, Mr. Le Grand, formerly of Ash.

At Maidstone, aged 81, Mr. T. Pell, sen. cooper.—Mrs. Moore, fruitress, and widow.—Mrs. Baily, of the Bull Inn.—Aged 86, Mrs. Nightengale, a maiden lady.

At Margate, J. Hamilton, esq.—Mr. W. Petty, whitesmith.

At Tenderden, Mrs. Mace, wife of Mr. J. Mace, furgeon.

Mr. Sutton, at Hone.—Mrs. Mumford, wife of J. Mumford, esq. of St. Johns.

At West Malling, Miss Smith.

Suddenly, aged 75, Mr. Brice, of Manstone Court, Thanet.—Mrs. Paris, landlady of the Swan public house, St. Peter's, in Thanet.

At Chatham, aged 80, Mrs. Thompson, formerly of Maidstone.—Mr. Smith, late storekeeper to the office of ordnance.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.* Dr. Ashburnham, third son of Sir W. Ashburnham, bart. of Broomham, Sheriff of this county, to Mrs. Bancroft, widow of the late S. F. Bancroft, esq.

R. Hawes, esq. of Warbleton, to Miss Luxford, of Winchelsea.

At Lewes, W. Stanford, esq. of Preston, near Brighton, to Miss Tourle, of Landport.

*Died.* At Brighton, aged 72, Mr. B. Roberts, brazier.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Bloomer, victualler.

At Lewes, aged, 93, W. Ridge, gent.

At Southwick, near Shoreham, Mr. Tuppen, miller.—Mrs. Coodger, wife of Mr. Goodger, plumber, &c.

At Steyning, Mr. R. Mercer, of Southover, near Lewes. This gentleman had been long afflicted with the stone, but could never muster resolution sufficient to submit to the operation of the knife, though it was strongly recommended by his friends.

At Horsham, in his 71st year, Mr. Champion, miller and baker. By long and steady perseverance in a course of honest industry, he had amassed a considerable fortune.—Mr. Colven, many years a sheriff's bailiff at this town.

## HAMPSHIRE.

It appears that a bill is now in Parliament for opening the navigation of the river Itchen, upon the plan of the Southampton and Salisbury canal, and indeed the plan pursued generally on all canals.—The following observations relative to the above circumstance, are quoted from the Hampshire papers. "We congratulate the public on the event, which certainly does credit to the present proprietors, as the exclusive right of navigation which they seem now desirous of abandoning, has long been a subject of just regret and serious complaint; but all the former proprietors of the river having been the principal traders also, the question has never yet fairly met the public eye; for though often agitated, it has always been with some sinister view. If it were heretofore desirable that the proprietors should not exclusively be the navigators and carriers thereon; it cannot but be much more so now that the part of the Southampton and Salisbury canal, from Northam to Southampton, is expected to be opened in a few months, when the Winchester barges may lay along side the ships at Southampton-quay, and take in their lading, which must be a great advantage to both places, and put it in the power of the inhabitants to receive their supplies at very reduced rates, as a third person will seldom be wanted between the seller and the buyer. That part of the canal near to Winchester is

also in great forwardness, and the whole line is now to be proceeded in with increased activity; and when the whole shall be completed, and an entire navigation from Winchester through Southampton to Salisbury shall be established, upon an uniform plan, and upon payment of the same rates, which we understand this bill will effect, we do not hesitate to pronounce that the accommodation and the advantage the public will derive from it will be great and permanent."

The committee of the Southampton and Salisbury canal, have lately advertized to receive proposals from any person desirous of contracting for building and completing the remainder of the tunnel at Southampton, and repairing the works already done, as likewise for building and completing the lock at Northam.

*Died.* At Blashford, near Ringwood, in his 60th year, of a disease the seat of which was internal, Sir John Hales, bart. He underwent extreme sufferings with the most manly fortitude, and when his case had baffled the skill of the first practitioners in London, he returned into the country, with a calm sense, (as he expressed himself to a near relative,) and a well-founded conviction, that his existence in this world must soon be terminated. He spoke with great fervour on the subject of religious duties, and submitted his departure out of this world, to the will of God, with the most Christian resignation.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.* At Rowde. R. Hughes, esq. to Miss Gent, sister of J. Gent, esq. of Devizes.

*Died.* At Marlborough, in her 90th year, Mrs. Bonun.—Mrs. A. Hancock, widow; a lady deservedly esteemed in her life, and lamented in death. Benevolence to all mankind, and charity to the poor, were two prominent traits of excellency in this worthy lady's character. Possessed of a plentiful fortune, she often indulged herself in the virtuous pleasure of mitigating the sorrows of suffering humanity. The extent of her charities however, can never be known, from her extreme care to forbid all ostentatious appearance of goodness. In a word, she was an affectionate relative to her family, a condescending mistress to her servants, who considered their interests as her own, and a constant friend to the poor, sympathizing with them in their sorrows, while she relieved their wants.

At Cricklade, in his 65th year, Mr. G. Adams.

At Boyton, Edm. Lambert, esq.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.* At Reading, J. H. Palmer, esq. of the 7th regiment light dragons, to Miss M. Sowdon.

Mr. Banks, of Thatcham, to Miss Soper, of Porch Farm, King Clere, Hants.

*Died.* At Reading, Mr. Otto.

Aged 79, Mr. Bufe, farmer, of Upton.

At Buckingham, W. Butler Fenton, esq. many years surgeon of that place.

Mrs.

Mrs. Simonds, of Arborfield Crofs.—Mr. Green, of Holme Park Farm, Sonning.

At Kintbury, Mr. J. Knowles; a man whose knowledge of agriculture far surpassed mediocrity; or rather was very extensive.

At Brumfield, near Henley upon Thames, aged 85, Mrs. A. Piercy, late of Wargrave, in this county.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Correspondent of the Bristol Journal states, it as a matter of surprise and complaint, that in so large and populous a city as Bristol, there is no regular corn-market held.—There is no fair exposition of corn by the grower—the whole business is conducted on the sample system, productive, indeed; to the jobber, but who, by his unnecessary profit, enhances the price considerably before it comes to the consumer. The above Correspondent suggests, therefore, the idea of a corn-market being held regularly in Bristol, and recommends, as an eligible spot, the void tract of ground in Nelson-street, as admirably calculated for the purpose.

*Married.*] At Bristol, Mr. Hope, merchant, to Miss M. Payne, of Gloucester.—Mr. E. Crew, coal-dealer, of Bedminster, to Miss Holbrook.—Mr. T. Wiltshire, miller, of Newbury, Berks, to Miss Hankins, of the Boar's Head public-house, Redcliff Hill.—Mr. Linden, to Miss A. Andrews, of Newton, Wilts.—Mr. W. Harris, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. T. Taylor, wine-cooper.—Mr. W. Gristock, of North Petherton, to Miss Grabbham, of Horsey, near Bridgwater.

*Died.*] At the Hotwells, aged 81, R. P. Tucker, only son of J. Tucker, esq. of Axbridge, Somerset; a young man universally admired, among other graces and virtues, for his unassuming manners, amiable disposition, and condescending affability.

Sir J. Smith, bart. of Ashton; a gentleman much respected by his numerous tenantry, for the never-failing indulgence which they experienced at his hands.

Mrs. Minshull, wife of the Rev. Mr. Minshull, rector of Nunney, in this county.

At Widcome, near Bath, in his 78th year, Mr. J. Hoddinot, uncle to Mr. Pitt, organist at Worcester Cathedral.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Littleham, P. Ducarrell, esq. to Miss Shawe, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Shawe, of the 74th regiment.

Mr. Carter, attorney, of Biddeford, to Miss C. Lewis, sister to J. L. Lewis, esq. Commissioner for Prizes at Plymouth.—Captain Williams, of the Cornwall Militia, to Miss S. Hocken, of Falmouth.

*Died.*] At Exeter, aged 66, Mr. R. Davis, mercer, &c.—Mrs. E. Brice, wife of Mr. T. Brice, printer.—Mr. W. Beer, landlord of the Elephant-inn.

In London, the Rev. Mr. Duraut, formerly of Exeter; a gentleman of considerable eminence as a public character in the India House. He had acquired an ample

fortune by his knowledge and attention in the business of a silk-broker. He was very warm and zealous as a divine, and belonged to that description of religion called 'Whitfield Methodism.'

Mrs. Davie, wife of Mr. E. Davie, postmaster of Barnstaple.

#### WALES.

The completion of the Glamorganshire canal from Merthyr to Cardiff, has opened a ready conveyance to the vast manufactory of iron established in the mountains of that county, and many thousand tons are now annually shipped from thence. A commodious dock has been likewise formed lately at the end of the canal, where vessels of large burthen may lie afloat, and a little below this dock, ships are admitted into what is termed a sealock, which communicates with the ocean, just within the entrance of Cardiff-river. On the bank of the dock, spacious warehouses are building by the direction of the proprietors of the iron works. At Merthyr, these various operations begin to diffuse a spirit of exertion throughout the country, and will, no doubt, bring into action talents that have hitherto lain dormant; for that the people of this part of the world have considerable genius in mechanics has been manifested heretofore on several occasions. Particular instances of this may be seen at Cyfarthva, where Mr. Watkin George has erected a wheel no less than 50 feet in diameter (to blow three furnaces) turned by a very small stream of water; and at Aberdare another extraordinary machine has been constructed, in which two wheels, each 40 feet in diameter, working like the figure of 8, increase the power of each other so much, that the water which drives the upper wheel falls down and arises in turning the lower one. The heath near this town (Cardiff) containing many hundred acres, hitherto neglected, is now about to be inclosed and cultivated. A large under-ground drain has been made to carry off the water, by which expedient the heath will be effectually changed from a morass into ground, and excellent glebe.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Edwards, of Mostyn to Miss E. Evans, of Caynests, Flint.—Mr. J. Lloyd, of Liscoed, to Miss S. Taylor, of Coedabint.

At Amlwch, in the isle of Anglesea, Lieut. J. Evans, of the Loyal Paris Mountain Volunteers, to Miss G. Potters.

In London, Mr. J. Crosthwaite, wine merchant, of Fenchurch street, to Miss Jones, of Maes Mawr, Montgomery.—Mr. J. Roberts, tanner, of Llanerchymydd, to Miss Williams, of Maengwyn, both in Anglesea.—J. Owen, esq. of Maiddiff court, near Abergavenny, to Mrs. E. Gwynne, widow of the late S. Gwynne, esq. of Glanbrane park, near Llandovery, Glamorganshire.—Major Edmonds, of the Glamorganshire militia, to Miss Davies, of Carmarthen, near Mold.

*Died.*] Mrs. Williams, relict of the late Mr. G. Williams, attorney.

*Abstract of the Enumeration of England and Wales, taken in 1801, in Conformity to an Act of Parliament, and copied from the Report.*

Counties of England and Wales.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons
Bedford - - -	11,881	13,980	185	30,523	32,870	63,393
Berks - - -	20,573	23,416	622	52,821	56,394	109,215
Buckingham - - -	20,443	23,834	543	52,094	55,350	107,441
Cambridge - - -	16,139	19,262	312	44,081	45,265	89,346
Chester - - -	34,482	37,613	1,139	92,759	98,992	191,751
Cornwall - - -	32,906	39,040	1,472	89,818	98,401	188,260
Cumberland - - -	21,573	25,893	872	54,377	62,353	117,230
Derby - - -	31,822	33,660	1,369	79,401	81,741	161,142
Devon - - -	57,955	72,559	3,235	157,240	185,761	343,001
Dorset - - -	21,437	24,142	825	53,667	61,652	115,319
Durham - - -	27,195	38,109	1,171	74,770	85,501	160,361
Essex - - -	38,371	46,784	1,027	111,356	115,081	226,407
Gloucester - - -	46,457	55,132	1,715	117,180	133,629	250,809
Hereford - - -	17,003	18,822	941	43,955	45,236	89,191
Hertford - - -	17,681	20,092	491	48,063	49,514	97,577
Huntingdon - - -	6,841	8,150	135	18,521	19,047	37,568
Kent - - -	51,585	65,967	1,413	131,374	156,250	307,624
Lancaster - - -	114,270	132,147	3,394	312,356	350,375	672,731
Leicester - - -	25,992	27,967	742	63,943	66,138	130,081
Lincoln - - -	41,395	42,629	1,094	102,445	106,112	208,557
Middlesex - - -	112,912	199,854	5,171	373,655	444,474	818,129
Monmouth - - -	8,948	9,903	417	22,173	23,409	45,582
Norfolk - - -	47,617	57,930	1,523	129,842	143,529	273,371
Northampton - - -	26,665	29,361	736	63,417	68,340	131,757
Northumberland - - -	26,518	35,503	1,534	73,357	83,744	157,101
Nottingham - - -	25,611	30,081	542	68,558	71,792	140,350
Oxford - - -	20,599	23,750	594	53,786	55,834	109,620
Rutland - - -	3,274	3,560	87	7,978	8,378	16,356
Salop - - -	31,182	34,501	929	82,563	85,076	167,639
Somerset - - -	48,040	57,013	2,136	126,927	146,823	273,750
Southampton - - -	38,345	45,331	912	105,667	113,989	219,656
Stafford - - -	45,198	48,185	1,995	118,698	120,455	239,153
Suffolk - - -	32,253	43,481	552	101,091	109,340	210,431
Surrey - - -	46,072	63,673	1,514	127,138	141,905	269,043
Sussex - - -	25,272	30,755	721	78,797	80,514	159,311
Warwick - - -	40,847	44,028	2,936	99,947	108,248	208,195
Westmoreland - - -	7,897	9,020	315	20,175	21,442	41,617
Wilts - - -	29,462	30,527	1,127	87,380	97,727	185,107
Worcester - - -	26,711	29,741	1,109	67,631	71,702	139,333
York. East Riding - - -	25,781	31,544	681	61,457	71,976	139,433
North Riding - - -	31,512	34,542	1,014	74,904	80,602	155,506
West Riding - - -	111,146	117,379	4,723	276,005	287,948	563,953
	1,467,870	1,778,420	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Anglesey - - -	6,679	7,058	127	15,775	18,031	33,806
Brecon - - -	6,315	6,800	479	15,393	16,240	31,633
Cardigan - - -	8,819	9,415	221	20,403	22,548	42,956
Carmarthen - - -	13,449	14,876	371	31,439	35,878	67,317
Carnarvon - - -	8,304	8,796	129	19,586	21,935	41,521
Denbigh - - -	12,621	13,765	427	29,247	31,105	60,352
Flint - - -	7,585	8,216	194	19,577	20,045	39,622
Glamorgan - - -	14,225	16,596	537	34,190	37,335	71,525
Merioneth - - -	5,787	6,576	193	13,856	15,610	29,506
Montgomery - - -	8,725	9,750	223	22,914	25,064	47,978
Pembroke - - -	11,869	12,448	398	25,406	30,874	56,280
Radnor - - -	3,675	3,987	212	9,317	9,703	19,050
	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546

*Abstract of the Enumeration of England and Wales, taken in 1801, in Conformity to an Act of Parliament.*

SUMMARY.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
England -	1,467,870	1,778,420	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales - -	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546
Army - -				198,351		198,351
Navy - -				126,279		126,279
Seamen in registered Vessels				144,558		144,558
Convicts -				1,410		1,410
Grand Total	1,575,923	1,896,723	57,476	4,715,711	4,627,867	9,343,578

In England 1,524,227 persons are employed chiefly in agriculture, and 1,789,532 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. In Wales 189,062 are employed in agriculture, and 53,822 in trade, &c.

It will be observed, that when the army and navy are added to the males, there is a total excess of the number of males over that of females of 88,844.

*List of all the CITIES and TOWNS in England and Wales, whose Population exceeds FIVE THOUSAND.*

Cities and Towns.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
London - - -	121,229	216,073	5185	393,369	471,476	864,845
Manchester - - -	12,547	18,560	279	39,111	44,910	84,020
Liverpool - - -	11,446	16,989	338	34,367	43,286	77,653
Birmingham - - -	14,528	15,303	1875	34,716	38,954	73,670
Bristol - - -	10,403	14,113	493	26,943	36,702	63,645
Leeds - - -	11,258	11,790	341	25,504	27,658	53,162
Plymouth - - -	4447	10,708	89	18,016	25,178	43,194
Newcastle - - -	4199	8944	198	16,343	20,620	36,963
Norwich - - -	8016	9093	747	11,810	21,044	32,854
Bath - - -	4289	6510	174	12,441	19,759	32,200
Portsmouth - - -	5310	6937	30	14,309	17,857	32,166
Sheffield - - -	6518	6754	643	15,483	15,831	31,314
Hull - - -	4649	7449	118	13,051	16,465	29,516
Nottingham - - -	4977	6707	100	13,729	15,132	28,861
Exeter - - -	2692	3947	144	7314	10,084	17,398
Leicester - - -	3205	3668	85	7921	9032	16,953
York - - -	2407	3341	72	7018	9127	16,145
Coventry - - -	2930	3548	204	7672	8362	16,034
Chester - - -	3109	3427	85	6492	8560	15,052
Dover - - -	3339	3834	231	7187	7658	14,845
Yarmouth - - -	3081	3541	78	6463	8382	14,845
Shrewsbury - - -	2773	3300	88	6647	8092	14,739
Greenwich - - -	2067	3215	54	7323	7016	14,339
Sunderland - - -	1365	3372	14	4902	7510	12,412
Oxford - - -	1827	2230	82	5920	5774	11,694
Colchester - - -	1959	2329	78	5012	6508	11,520



*Continuation of the List of all the CITIES and TOWNS in England and Wales, whose Population exceeds FIVE THOUSAND.*

<i>Cities and Towns.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Uninhabited Houses.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Worcester - -	2237	2627	133	4909	6443	11,352
Ipswich - - -	2170	2738	51	4984	6293	11,277
Wigan - - -	2177	2277	59	5068	5921	10,989
Derby - - -	2144	2441	26	4982	5850	10,832
Huddersfield - - -	1873	1873	101	5242	5431	10,671
Chatham - - -	1715	2665	14	4699	5806	10,505
Carlisle - - -	1314	2303	24	4479	5742	10,221
Lynn - - -	1965	2437	47	4540	5556	10,096
Cambridge - - -	1691	2078	42	4964	5123	10,087
Reading - - -	1751	2135	32	4642	5100	9742
Lancaster - - -	1598	1998	13	3999	5031	9030
Canterbury - - -	1741	2276	58	3805	5195	9000
Macclesfield - - -	1426	1539	101	3979	4764	8743
Whitehaven - - -	1776	2403	47	3348	5394	8742
Maidstone - - -	1330	1742	16	3835	4192	8027
Southampton - - -	1509	1876	73	3390	4523	7913
Devizes - - -	1552	1728	41	3624	4285	7909
Salisbury - - -	1489	1833	45	3412	4256	7668
Bury - - -	1360	1641	37	3399	4523	7655
Gloucester - - -	1325	1732	43	3428	4151	7579
Durham - - -	1024	1930	30	3319	4211	7530
Whitby - - -	1596	1992	108	3271	4212	7483
Lincoln - - -	1516	1619	58	3474	3924	7398
Brighton - - -	1282	1380	142	3274	4065	7339
Bradford - - -	1254	1551	34	3473	3829	7302
Berwick - - -	930	1791	35	3009	4178	7187
Northampton - - -	1322	1652	49	3244	3776	7020
Grantham - - -	1385	1456	72	3377	3637	7014
Kendall - - -	1394	1671	30	2950	3942	6892
Hereford - - -	1392	1715	68	3023	3805	6828
Rocheſter - - -	1136	1553	14	3071	3746	6817
Newark - - -	1376	1487	14	3098	3632	6730
Scarborough - - -	1615	1769	50	2730	3958	6688
Sandwich - - -	1287	1407	111	2966	3540	6506
Kidderminster - - -	1251	1405	44	3020	3090	6110
Swansea - - -	1182	1504	21	2529	3170	6099
Beverley - - -	1300	1432	35	2734	3267	6001
Boston - - -	1221	1334	31	2698	3228	5926
Winchester - - -	791	902	19	2767	3059	5826
Taunton - - -	1146	1308	48	2450	3344	5794
Warwick - - -	1055	1142	29	2709	3066	5775
Doncaſter - - -	1186	1261	60	2477	3220	5697
Holywell - - -	1093	1189	53	2566	3001	5567
Carmarthen - - -	930	1737	15	2338	3210	5548
Deal - - -	906	1107	11	2484	2036	5420

\* \* In our next Magazine we ſhall devote ſeveral pages to a more full analysis of this very intereſting report.

*For the Monthly Magazine-*

[Since the half sheet containing the information at page 366, we have been favoured with the two following papers relative to the TWO NEW PLANETS, by a much esteemed and most respectable correspondent.]

*An ACCOUNT of the DISCOVERY of ANOTHER NEW PLANET,*  
by DR. OLBERS, of BREMEN.

On the 28th of March 1802, Dr. Olbers, accidentally looking at the star No. 20, in the northern wing of the Virgin, near which he had rediscovered *Ceres Ferdinandea*, on the first of January last, to his great surprise he saw a star of 7th magnitude, forming an equilateral triangle with No. 19 and 20, of the Virgin; which he was persuaded had not been visible there at that time; by which circumstance, and by tracing its motion, he found it was another new planet. It appeared to him, with his Dolland's telescope, perfectly resembling *Ceres*, without either atmosphere or *nebula*, and not to be distinguished from a fixed star. Supposing it to be a planet moving in a circular orbit, they have calculated its distance from the sun to be twice and one tenth our distance from the sun, and its periodic time, about three years. The inclination of its orbit to the elliptic must be very considerable, as on the 12th of this month, its observed latitude was nearly  $16^{\circ}$ . Dr. Olbers has named it *Pallas*.

ASTROPHILUS.

April 28th, 1802.

*Further Particulars of PIAZZI's New Planet, called Ceres Ferdinandea.*

THE Planet was in opposition to the sun on the 17th of March. It was then near its northern limit of latitude, and about  $30^{\circ}$  past its perihelium; and was nearly in as favourable a position for being seen, as it ever will be. Taking its correct apparent diameter to be a second and a half, its real diameter will be about one-seventh of that of the earth, or half that of the moon. Its apparent place in the heavens, from April 30, to June 29, has been computed by Dr. Gauss, from his elements, as follows, for midnight in the meridian of Seeberg, or Saxe-gotha:

1802.	Right Ascension.	Declination North.	1802.	Right Ascension.	Declination North.
April 30	$176^{\circ} . 29'$	$17^{\circ} . 17'$	June 2	$177^{\circ} . 56'$	$13^{\circ} . 21'$
May 3	— 21	— 2	— 5	$178^{\circ} . 22'$	$12^{\circ} . 53'$
— 6	— 16	$16^{\circ} . 45'$	— 8	— 49	— 25
— 9	— 15	— 27	— 11	$179^{\circ} . 19'$	$11^{\circ} . 56'$
— 12	— 17	— 8	— 14	— 51	— 27
— 15	— 23	$15^{\circ} . 47'$	— 17	$180^{\circ} . 25'$	$10^{\circ} . 57'$
— 18	— 31	— 25	— 20	$181^{\circ} . 1'$	— 27
— 21	— 42	— 2	— 23	— 39	$9^{\circ} . 56'$
— 24	— 57	$14^{\circ} . 38'$	— 26	$182^{\circ} . 18'$	— 25
— 27	$177^{\circ} . 14'$	— 13	— 29	— 59	$8^{\circ} . 53'$
— 30	— 34	$13^{\circ} . 47'$			

Dr. Gauss, to whom we are indebted for his calculations, by which the planet was re-discovered by Baron Zach and Dr. Olbers, is a young man, of Brunswick, of 22 years of age, of extraordinary mathematical genius, who was taught mathematics by Zimmerman, at the expence of the Duke of Brunswick, and had read Newton's *Principia* through at eighteen. He has published a very learned treatise on the higher parts of arithmetical, in a very perspicuous stile, in Latin; which he has dedicated to his patron the Duke of Brunswick.

ASTROPHILUS.

April 28th, 1802.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PEACE being at length fully established, it is to be hoped, that the revival of commercial connections between the different countries, will spread and establish more thoroughly, the conviction, how infinitely greater the advantages are, derived from friendly intercourse, than almost any possible object of war, and that the ships of all nations may long traverse the ocean unprotected by convoy, and free from many of those restraints which, though necessary during a state of warfare, are sources of perjury, evasion, and deceit. It will afford an opportunity which we trust will not be neglected, of adopting a more liberal commercial policy, by a proper regulation of many import duties, and an extension of the bonding system, to all articles destined chiefly for exportation.

A considerable quantity of woollen goods has been shipped during the last month from *Hull*, for *Riga*, *Petersburgh*, and other ports in the north.

The export to *Holland* has been chiefly coffee, rice, sugar, and tobacco. The demand for Dutch butter has for sometime past been very considerable, and a much greater quantity than can at present be procured would find a ready sale. It is of an excellent quality, fit for summer consumption, and the only butter which the London cheese-mongers can substitute for Cambridge, of which the quantity sent up has for several years past been decreasing from the neighbouring towns, requiring a greater supply. There is a large quantity of Dutch cheese at present in hand, particularly Gouda cheese, which is now retailing at 4s and 5s a pound; and though little can be said in praise of this article, it is bought by great numbers of the poor who cannot afford to pay for better.

The stock of bacon in London is at present considerable; and in general it is better fed than last year's, the price is much lower than some time back, and we hope the use of it will contribute to lower the present high prices of fresh meat.

The sum of 1,620,218l. 19s. 6d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  has been granted by parliament to make good to the consolidated fund, the like sum paid out of the revenue of the customs for bounties on *Corn* and *Grain* imported into Great Britain to the 20th of March 1802.

The merchants, manufacturers, and dyers of *Leeds* and *Wakefield*, have petitioned the House of Commons for relief in a case in which they conceive the Board of Excise to have mistaken the intention of the Legislature. By an act of 34 George III, an excise duty of 10s. 6d. is charged for every hundred weight of pasteboard, millboard and scaleboard, and also a duty of 6s. for every hundred weight of glazed papers for clothiers and hotpressers made in Great Britain, and by the act passed last year for increasing the duties on paper, an additional excise duty of 10s. 6d. was charged on every hundred weight of pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard made in Great Britain, but no addition was made to the duty of 6s. charged upon glazed papers for clothiers and hotpressers by the former act. The different constructions which have been put on the late act by the excise and the parties interested, arises from the circumstance that there are two sorts of papers used in the finishing and pressing of woollen goods, the one a thin sort, highly glazed, for the finishing of stuff or worsted goods, the other a thicker kind, not so much glazed for the finishing of woollen cloth, and this thicker kind, the Board of Excise since passing the late act have deemed as pasteboard, and charged with the additional duty.

The sum of 10,000l. wanted for completing the *Canal* in the *Isle of Dogs*, has been granted, and is to be repaid out of the monies to arise by the sale of such lands or tenements as have been purchased for the undertaking, and shall not be employed therein, and the remainder, if any, out of the monies to arise by the rates granted by act of parliament, for which purpose the tonnage duty made payable by the act is to be continued till the whole monies advanced out of the consolidated fund is repaid with interest.

The restrictions on the *Bank* from paying in money has been again continued, on the ground of the Exchange being much against this country at present, and likely to continue so for some time to come.

According to the *New York Daily Gazette*, of the 23d of February, lately received, the exports of the United States increased last year, nearly 40 per cent. amounting to 22,043,613 dollars excess. This is in some measure, owing to the progressive augmentation of the quantity of produce and merchandize exported, but in a greater degree to the high prices of provisions occasioned by the dearth, exported to Great Britain.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season has continued so fine since our last, than an unusual large proportion of land, especially of that of the wetter kinds has been cropped with grain; and on all sorts of soil the crops have been put into the earth in the most perfect state.

The young wheats still continue to have a promising appearance, particularly since the late showers of rain have fallen. Average price of grain for England and Wales, to the week ending April 17—Wheat 68s. 2d. rye 44s. 10d. barley 35s. 6d. oats 19s. 7d. beans 35s. 6d. peas 33s. 2d.

Large tracts of land have likewise been got into a state of good preparation for the potatoe crop, and in most of the southern districts they have been put into the ground.

the

The unusual warmth of the season has also had a great effect in promoting the growth of grafs, so that for the whole of the month in most of the more southern grazing districts there has been a good bite of grafs for the stock to be turned out to. The prices of both lean and fat cattle are however still rather high. Fat Sheep are also dear. At Smithfield Market on April 26, beef sold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. mutton, from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. veal, from 5s. to 7s. pork, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef sold from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. veal, from 4s. to 6s. pork, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.

Horses of the saddle kind are high, but those of the cart kind cheaper.

Hay is somewhat on the decline. At St. James's Market, April 24, hay sold from 3l. to 5l. 10s. straw, from 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l. 6s. 6d. At Whitechapel Market, hay, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l.

In North Britain the spring corns were never committed to the soil under more favourable circumstances; the cold dry weather mentioned in our last continued to the 1<sup>th</sup> current, on the evening of which day there fell one of the softest and most genial showers ever remembered, and since then the atmosphere has been moderate and mild. Field labour, having suffered no interruption, is very far advanced; (a little barley excepted) every thing is sown of the grain kind. Land intended for turnip, is generally reduced into fine tilth. The prices of fat cattle have declined somewhat since the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace. The prices of grain had also dropped; but are rather inclined to look upwards again, particularly that of wheat. Good horses still continue high priced. On the western coast of Scotland, the spring has been indifferent; wet weather having retarded agricultural operations.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

#### Barometer.

Highest 30.27. March 26 & 27, Wind W.  
Lowest 29.5. April 11, Wind N. W.

The mercury  
 Greatest variation in } 4 tenths } stood at 30.00 at  
 24 hours. } of an inch. } noon April 1, on  
 } the 2d at the  
 } same hour it had  
 } fallen to 29.60.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 67° { April 8, 18, 19, & 20,  
 { Wind W. N. W.  
 Lowest 28° April 14, Wind N. E.

The Thermometer,  
 Greatest variation in } 21° } on the 28th of March,  
 } was as high as 61°, but  
 } at the same hour on the  
 } 29th, it was no higher  
 } than 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 865 inches in depth.

Since our last report, the changes in the density of the atmosphere have been very trifling: the barometer has not once stood below *change*; the average height for the whole month is 29.895, which is somewhat higher than the medium height of the last. The barometer has been higher than we have observed it for these two or three years.

The variations, with regard to the temperature of the air has been more considerable: the difference of heat between the 28th of March at 5 in the afternoon, and the same hour on the 29th was 27° the cold of the latter was attended with a severe shower of hail, rain, and snow. The mean height of the thermometer for the whole month is 51°.76 more than ten degrees greater than it was the last month.

Perhaps a finer season for depositing the grain in the earth was never known in the memory of man; the labours of the husbandmen have not once been retarded by rain: twenty-four days have been fine, of these sixteen were remarkably brilliant; and although the quantity of rain fallen has been very small, yet it has had a wonderful effect in promoting the progress of vegetation.

\* \* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 87.

JUNE 1, 1802.

[No. 5, of Vol. 13.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS written during an EXCURSION  
through FRANCE to GENEVA.

(Continued from page 313 of No. 86.)

### LETTER IV.

*Paris, Dec. 9, 1801.*

YOU know that the French Republic has laid a foundation of vast extent for public education: time only can determine whether the superstructure will be worthy of it: the labourers at present employed are most of them said to be men of great ability and perseverance. Many public schools are established, in several of which lectures are gratuitously delivered. B. attended one of these gratuitous courses on chemistry. To give you a minute account of the nature and management of these public schools would be superfluous, as you have probably publications in England to which you can refer for it; but we must not entirely omit the notice of them: they are to be classed under the following heads:—I. Central Schools—II. Polytechnic Schools—III. Schools for the Public Service—IV. Schools of Medicine.

*The Central Schools* are scattered in the different departments (Paris not having above three or four of them), and may be considered as the first nursery, from which the young plants are to be removed into the Polytechnic School, and thence, at a proper season, into the various soils which are most likely to suit them. The Central Schools, which are furnished with Professors, doubtless of various merits and acquirements, are many of them supplied with good libraries, mathematical instruments, and philosophical apparatus. The dead languages are said to be more industriously cultivated now than they were some time ago.

*The Polytechnic School* embraces, as its name implies, a very comprehensive system of education, and indeed stands in so high and well-merited estimation, that no one can be admitted as a pupil in any of the "Schools for the Public Service," until he has previously passed, with credit, an examination at the Polytechnic School, which I conceive is, in many respects, not unlike the Royal Institution, recently established in London under the auspices

of Count Rumford: both these institutions have, for their principal objects the cultivation of science in general, and a diffusion of the knowledge of the more useful arts. Lectures on various subjects are delivered in the halls of both; each has its laboratories, its mechanical instruments, and its collection of models. The Royal Institute was, however, originally founded by private munificence, and is now supported by private contributions: it has no school attached to it, the pupils of which, previously to their admission, must have given proofs of their talents. The Polytechnic School is a rational establishment, supported by the National Treasury, for purposes of national utility; the course of study occupies three years; pupils in their first year attend Lectures on Geometry, Chemistry, and Physics—in their second, on the Construction of Bridges and Roads, on Architecture and Decoration, on Mechanics, and on Chemistry—in their third, on Fortification, Mechanics, Chemistry, the Art of Drawing and Mathematics. The "Polytechnic Journal," in which an account is given of the general state of the institution, the progress of the pupils, &c. &c. continues, I believe, to be published monthly.

*Schools for the Public Service.*—These are numerous: the most important of them are the Navigation School—The School for Naval Architecture—The Marine School—The School for Military Engineers—The Geographic School—The School for Bridges and Roads—The Artillery School—and the School of Mines. This last has a cabinet of minerals (situated in the *Hôtel des Monnaies*) arranged with exquisite elegance and taste: my Manual says, that it was begun in the year 1778, by the collection which M. Le Sage had been eighteen years in forming. The room in which it is deposited is large, lofty, and in every respect worthy of the purpose to which it is applied: the specimens are exhibited in glass-cases, which form, in the centre of the room, a spacious amphitheatre, where pupils attend Lectures on Mineralogy, Chemistry, &c. When we entered this room, a number of persons were familiarly conversing with the Lecturer, who seemed as if he had just concluded the labours of the day; he was

sitting at the upper end of the room, a table before him covered with specimens.

*The School of Mines* has for its object to investigate the properties of the subterranean riches of the Republic, and bring them into use: instructions are given on the art of searching mines, of working them, and of submitting minerals to the necessary operations:—the art of assaying, the construction of furnaces, founderies, and of the various instruments connected with the working of mines, are of course included in the liberal and comprehensive plan of instruction which is here adopted.

*Schools of Medicine.*—Of these there are several:—*Ecole de Chirurgie, Ecole de Medecine, Ecole de Pharmacie, Societé de Medecine, &c.* But I think I hear you complain that a meagre list of libraries, schools, colleges, and so on, is hardly worth the trouble of looking over. True; nor would an empty catalogue of the public buildings with which this metropolis abounds, be in any degree more entertaining. I shall be very brief, therefore, on this head. The Palace of LUXEMBOURG is now fitting up for the Conservative Senate: Smellungus was never more out of humour during the whole of his travels through France and Italy than I was at not being able to ramble among the rooms of this celebrated building. Such a ramble, however, would evidently have been at the risk of one's neck; for scaffolds, ladders, masses of stone, and beams of timber, presented a very formidable appearance: but a lounge about the garden put us into tolerable humour. The garden is spacious, and from its elevated situation commands a good view of many distant buildings: although the French differ materially from the English in their taste for laying out gardens, every one must be pleased to observe, that this fine piece of ground is not neglected. The old plantation must, in summer-time, produce a fine effect, and new ones are made on an extensive scale: workmen are now employed in the formation of a piece of water, which does not promise to add much beauty to the scene.

Is not it high treason against taste to express any degree of disappointment at the view of *Nôtre Dame*? If so, my good Friend, I really must entreat you to share the crime with me; and for my credit's sake commit what the law calls misprision of treason—that is to say, do not inform against me. Considering it as the Mother Church of France, my expectations of its magnificence were certainly disappointed: though it must be acknow-

ledged to have been rather an unfavourable augury, that in order to get at it we should have occasion to walk thirty or forty yards in a narrow street, on planks elevated two feet from the ground, to keep us from the water with which it is deluged. Many parts of Paris are at this moment overflowed: the waters of the Seine are much swollen, and apprehensions are entertained that considerable injury may ensue: what a comfortable prospect is this for us who are on the eve of setting off for Geneva! Our route lies by the banks of the river, and reports have reached us (related, probably, in *terrorem*) that the road is under water and impassable.

Xanthe, retro propera, versæque recurrere lymphæ!

I can say no more: they will have their own way; for I never could learn that the mighty Xerxes himself got a bit the more of his mind for chaining the Hellespont and whipping its waves. But what has all this to do with *Nôtre Dame*? I thank you for the hint. This celebrated cathedral is so choked with houses that I know not from what spot it may be seen to advantage: it is a Gothic edifice, built in the shape of a cross, and has been remarked for the lightness of its structure; but its two large square towers, in giving stateliness, give also, in my opinion, a heaviness to the building, which I do not feel disposed to find fault with. The outside is rich in sculptural and architectural ornaments, which can hardly be considered as affording lightness to its character. The inside of the church is now bald and naked: in their cursed revolutionary rage, its fine paintings, rich tapestry, and magnificent monuments, were most of them destroyed by the Parisian populace! In the choir is some curious carving in wood, of scriptural histories, which were related to us with a volubility that overwhelmed and astonished us, by the sexton's wife, or some such personage, who descanted on the felicity of the subjects, and the delicacy of the workmanship. I wish I had Bunbury's pencil in my pocket, you should certainly have a fac-simile of this curious original: the age of the lady may be about sixty, but

“Time has not thinned her flowing hair,  
Nor bent her with his iron hand.”

She seems to be made of very durable materials, and very strongly put together. The old lady—*nôtre-dame*—was neatly dressed, in a full gown, which had certainly

tainly robbed the peony of all its colour : a clean long-frilled cap made no pretensions to conceal the good-humoured roundness of her countenance, which is perfectly sleek and unwrinkled : the modest handkerchief might have escaped notice if one's observation had not been attracted by a gold cross, suspended under the double chin, which, from her situation in the church probably, the good dame might think it no more than decorous to wear of a larger size than common. The cross seems to be very generally worn by females of all ranks in Paris, and perhaps in all parts of France : there is scarcely a fish-woman, a ballad-singer, an oyster-wench, or a *filles-de-joie*, who is without it : how curious it is that Fashion should have borrowed one of her most favourite ornaments from Religion !

*Notre-Dame* (the living one I mean) received us with many a curtsy, and introduced us to her husband, as we imagine him to be : poor fellow, he could scarcely get a word in by its edge ! R—— and myself took compassion on him, and whilst his “better half” was holding forth with an untired tongue on some of the curiosities she was exhibiting, we listened to his account of the vast sum of money which the four large circular windows of painted glass had cost. These are extremely beautiful, and have a fine effect, having fortunately escaped the fury of the destroyers.

*La Maison des Invalids* has been described a hundred times : this hospital for wounded and superannuated soldiers is doubtless a very grateful asylum for those who have bled in the service of their country : the Library was presented by Bonaparte ; we entered some of the kitchens, and apartments where the linen is deposited ; these offices were neat and commodious. What a proud feeling must come across the veterans who have honourably earned the protection of these walls, when a stranger is conducted into the Temple of Mars ! In this lofty and magnificent saloon are suspended the ensigns of victory, which in various ages France has won, by the valour of her soldiers, from almost every nation. It is unnecessary to say, that the conquests of the Republic over her confederated foes have added much to this display of splendour and of triumph : eighteen hundred standards are here hung up, which have been taken in the present war ! Our friend R—— expressed an honourable pride, that, amidst the uncounted trophies which adorn this hall of Victory, two British flags

alone contribute to enrich its ostentatious garniture. He and I mounted to the ball of the building : for my own part, I was heartily tired before I reached the summit of my elevation, and was so giddy as to be under the necessity of resting two or three times on the steps, and of supporting myself on the arm of our guide, who was very attentive that I should make no false step. We were certainly repaid for our labour, as it was the first, and indeed the only, view we took of Paris from such a situation. The floor under the dome is extremely beautiful : it is formed of tessellated marble, and is exquisitely finished.

*Le Louvre*.—“At last ! after running over the city for hospitals, and churches, and schools, you have at length found your way to the Louvre !” Leis nasty, my good Friend !—a man has less difficulty in finding his way hither than he has in getting home. I have been deliberating and deliberating again, whether to attempt any description of the celebrated paintings which surround me : but that very celebrity, even if no other reason had suggested itself, would have sufficed to deter me. I am utterly unacquainted with the principles of the art of painting, but should not, on that account—“Like most ignorant people,” I hear you say in one of your sarcastic humours,—have taxed myself with any unwarrantable arrogance or presumption if I had dared to give you an opinion of the merits of some of these pictures. It is most true, that a well-practised and a well-cultivated eye will detect many minor faults, and discover many latent beauties, which escape vulgar observation : there may be something incorrect in the drawing, something false in the colouring, which an artist will, and perhaps no one but an artist is likely to, discern ; still, however, I must be allowed to imagine, that any one of common taste, common feeling, and common accuracy, in noticing the features, attitudes, and expression, of his fellow-creatures, under peculiar circumstances, and in striking situations, may give his opinion of a painting without danger of rendering himself ridiculous. You would allow a man, endued with the ordinary intellects and sensibilities of nature, to enjoy the beauties of one of Shakspeare's plays :—you would probably think him very competent to point out many of its excellencies and many of its defects, although he had never heard the name of Aristotle in his life. Those very delicate touches of nature in which Shakspeare so pre-eminently excels, might be more readily remarked, and more acutely felt, by

some kindred poet; his less obvious anachronisms, and less glaring violations of the dramatic unities, would doubtless be detected with greater facility by a well-practised critic: but still I contend, that, where human nature is the object of representation, the bench of justice is not monopolized by artists. That oft-quoted line of Terence is quite as applicable here as in those cases where it has so frequently been used, in reference to the interest which every one ought to take in the concerns of humanity:—"Homo sum; et nihil humani à me alienum puto."

How far this reasoning is applicable to the third sister-art, Music, I will not pretend to determine: but, applicable or not, musicians, painters, and poets, all appeal to the public with confidence, and the sentence which their performances receive is allowed to be generally a just one.

For a man to form any tolerable estimate of a picture, it is obviously of indispensable necessity that he should be thoroughly acquainted with all the circumstances of the story which the artist delineates, and with the characters of the principal personages introduced: the precise instant of action which is exhibited, will of course not escape him. There is so powerful a sympathy, or perhaps one might say there is such a physical connection between the muscles of the body and the emotions of the mind in those striking situations in which the chief figure of a painting is usually portrayed, that most people, surely, are capable of judging whether the artist has given in the one a just and accurate representation of the other.

But to obtain all this previous knowledge, so necessary to the critical examination of a picture, much attentive study is requisite, and of course much time: although we are fortunately very near to the Louvre, you know how little time we can devote to it—now and then a hasty hour, which is absolutely fled before one can walk round the rooms!—And after all, the most celebrated pictures in this gallery have been repeatedly described by persons of well-cultivated taste, who have had every opportunity of studying them at their leisure.

You see I am labouring hard to excuse myself for the disappointment you may experience at being thus cheated; however, if possible, I will make my peace with you, by putting in my pocket for your perusal the *Notice des Tableaux des Ecoles Française, Flamande, et Italienne, exposés dans la grande Galerie.*

This *Notice*, I assure you, is not a mere catalogue, it is by no means such a barren index as is given you in Somerset-House; but contains a neat and concise explanation of those historical pieces particularly, which without such explanation on the spot must be uninteresting to nine-tenths of the spectators. Will you have a specimen? I think it will amuse you, and shall therefore select, for translation, the *Notice* of my favourite piece, The Communion of St. Jerome, by Domenichino. What would I give that the group of adoring angels would finish their adoration, and fly away!

"Domenichino (Domenico Zampieri) born at Bologna in 1581, and died at Naples in 1641. No. 763. The Communion of Saint Jerome.

"Arrived at the age of 99 years, and seeing his last hour approach, St. Jerome caused himself to be carried into the church of Bethlehem, where he had been accustomed to celebrate the holy mysteries. There, placed at the foot of the altar, the dying old man summons all his strength, in order to receive, on his knees, the viaticum: but exhausted by fastings, age, and illness, it is unequal to this last effort. Vainly does he attempt to raise his arms, that he may clasp his trembling hands: the coldness of death has already seized his extremities; the relaxed muscles, and the stiffened joints, are no longer obedient: his arms are motionless, his knees bend, and, sinking under the weight of his body, he again falls backwards. In this state of feebleness and agony the little life which yet remains to him seems altogether concentrated in his eyes and on his lips, that eagerly implore the Sacrament, which the priest is preparing himself to administer. He, clothed in the sacerdotal habit of the Greek Church, advances towards the holy man, in order to communicate; with one hand he holds the Host on the patine, and with the other he strikes his bosom as he pronounces the sacramental service. Near him the Deacon, standing in the Dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice ready to present it, when he shall have received the Eucharist; and before him the Sub-deacon, on his knees, holding in his hands the Missal.

"The assistants participate in this pious ceremony: one supports behind the fainting old man; another, on his knees before, wipes away the tears which his situation has extorted. On his left hand, Saint Paulina prostrates herself, in order to kiss his hands: all seem moved by the affecting scene. The composition is completed



pleted by a group of angels hovering above in adoration." Once more, I do wish these angels would take themselves off.

Such are the little descriptions which are attached to the *Notice* of those paintings which most require explanation: the "*Notice des Statues, Bustes, et Bas reliefs, de la Galerie des Antiques*," is still more full and descriptive; when we descend into the statue-gallery, I shall give you a specimen or two. The Administration of the "*Central Museum of Arts*," as the Louvre is now called, has it in contemplation to publish a *Catalogue général et raisonné* of the paintings in this gallery, which we shall all be very anxious to see: the present concise one is published at the moderate price of one franc "*en faveur de la classe la moins fortunée*."

I shall not enter into French politics, or consider what degree of favour and attention is extended towards the *classe la moins fortunée* by Government, in respect to civil liberty: but every one will acknowledge, that there is something noble in throwing open the doors of every public establishment, libraries, museums, cabinets, gardens, &c. to the gratuitous admission of every individual. The meanest shoe-black in the republic may perambulate the halls of the Louvre with the same independent step that the First Consul could: admission is equally free for both on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of every decade. Foreigners and students have free ingress on every day except one, which probably is the Decade itself, a day entirely of civil rest, and totally unconnected with religious observances: all the offices are then shut up, and no public business is transacted.

We took advantage of the polite and handsome privilege thus offered to foreigners, and walked into the Louvre when none but ourselves and students had admission: of these latter we always saw a considerable number, some elevated on little scaffolds, others sitting, others standing, employed in copying their favourite picture or their favourite statue. There is something extremely classical and interesting in this scene.

We should anticipate in England (tho' in all probability without reason) much confusion and inconvenience from this open unlimited admission of persons of every description into such galleries as these are.\*

\* I cannot, in justice, omit to notice an unfortunate fact, which is point-blank against me. Mr. Gwynn, in his "*London and Westminster improved*," has the following

The utmost decorum prevails here: we have been in the Louvre when there could scarcely be fewer than two or three hundred persons in it—*bos, fur, sus, atque sacerdos*—without once having the opportunity to notice the slightest violation of

passage:—"In the year 1760, the first exhibition of the Artists of Great Britain was made, and another the year following; but as every Member of the Society was at liberty to distribute what number of tickets for admittance he thought fit, that which was intended only as a polite, entertaining, and rational amusement for the public, became a scene of tumult and disorder; and to such a height was the rage of visiting the exhibition carried, that, when the Members themselves had satisfied their own curiosity, the room was crowded during the hours allotted for the exhibition, with menial servants and their acquaintance. This prostitution of the polite arts undoubtedly became extremely disagreeable to the Professors themselves, who heard alike with indignation their works censured or approved by kitchen-maids and stable-boys." The context, however, may fairly lead one to suspect, that this scene of tumult and confusion was merely, that a *taste for the polite arts*, which kitchen-maids and stable-boys had, for the first time in their lives, an opportunity of gratifying, drew more of them into the exhibition-room than it was calculated to accommodate. Mr. Gwyn is extremely indignant that such persons should give an opinion on a work of art: the Artists themselves thought otherwise, or they would not have been so lavish with their tickets; they remembered the old story of Apelles, perhaps, which escaped the recollection of Mr. Gwyn. The story goes—that when Apelles had finished a picture, he publicly exposed it, and used to hide himself behind the canvas in order to profit by the criticisms which he heard on his performance: it chanced one day that a cobbler came to view it, and, having an eye to the honour of his profession, was a little out of humour in observing, that the shoes did not fit the feet of one of the heroes quite so well as they should do. Apelles paid a proper respect to the opinion of his critic, who certainly knew where the shoe pinched much better than he did, and immediately corrected the fault. Thus much against Mr. Gwyn; but the story goes a little farther, and is more in his favour. The cobbler happened to pass by this picture a second time, and was struck with the alteration, which so flattered his judgment, that he must now extend his criticism truly to the shape of the leg! This was too bad—Apelles could bear it no longer, but peeping from behind his canvas exclaimed, "No, no, friend, you may be a very good cobbler, but prithee don't set yourself up for an anatomist—*Ne sutor ultra crepidam!*"

propriety in behaviour. Boards are hung up in two or three public places, "Citizens, touch nothing, but respect the National property;" this neat and necessary admonition is not always very strictly attended to: a gentleman of your acquaintance (I fear it was myself) was thoughtless enough to feel of the full veins in the Dying Gladiator's foot; surely one could not fancy they would yield to the pressure of the finger. Some one, whom we conjectured to be a sort of guard, gently rebuked me:—"Ne touchez rien, Monsieur, s'il vous plait." The entrance into the Grand Gallery of Paintings presents one of the most enchanting perspectives I ever beheld: the length of the room is 1300 feet! on the walls of which are suspended 950 pictures, many of them of very large dimensions, the workmanship of Raphael, of Rubens, of Guido, of Titian, of the Carracci, of Leonardo da Vinci, of Corregio, Albano, Domenichino, &c. &c. &c. The first effect of this splendid and multitudinous assemblage is extremely impressive: but surely the pictures might be studied to better advantage, were the collection less numerous—were it separated and arranged into half a dozen different apartments. The *Administration*, however, has very judiciously arranged the painters, particularly those of history, following the chronological order of their birth, and the pictures of each master are, as much as possible, collected together; by this method the comparison of school with school, of master with master, and of the same master with himself, is certainly very much facilitated.

This most noble room, however, is, after all, I think, in its present state, very ill-calculated for the exhibition of pictures: it is narrow, although undoubtedly much more so in appearance than reality, and the large windows on one side alternate those on the other, so that it is the most difficult thing in the world to throw an even light on any painting which you may wish to examine: having found one good situation, you must keep it, for the chances are against your being able to find a second. But we must take leave of this gallery: perhaps you will like to be informed, however, that Maria Cowley has it in contemplation to make and publish etchings of all the pictures contained in it!—What a formidable undertaking!

Le Citoyen David is, you know, the most celebrated painter in Paris: his picture of Bonaparte's Passage over Mount St. Bernard we had frequently heard of before we left England, and of course

were curious to see this far-famed production of art. Alas! it is gone! The First Consul, to whom it belongs, took it away about six weeks since: this is a great disappointment, but we have been fortunate enough to have an opportunity of examining a performance of rival celebrity, by the same artist—"Le Tableau des Sabines." This picture is publicly exhibited at the Louvre for the private emolument of David, the first professional man in France who has exposed the productions of his pencil for profit; the circumstance will probably effect a material and favourable change in the situation of the French painters, and possibly of the art itself: the public will now become judges of the performance, and the voluntary remunerators of artists, who will then, as in England, become independent, and receive the just tribute of their industry and their genius. The singularity, or perhaps the uniqueness (if you will allow me the word), of the circumstance has, however, made David unpopular here; so much so, that he has thought proper to prefix to his "*Exposition du Tableau*" a vindication of his conduct! It is very dexterously managed, and, although such a vindication would be thought superfluous in London, it is worth preserving, as a curious evidence of the different opinion which is entertained on this subject at Paris.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING only an occasional reader of your entertaining Miscellany, the Letter of Mr. Thelwall, contained in your last Number, would, but by an accident which I regard as fortunate, have escaped my notice.

However incautious may have been the expressions to which Mr. Thelwall alludes, I do assure him and the public, that I meant no reflection on his *moral* character, respecting which I, at the time, knew little or nothing, but which I have since heard very favourably spoken of: and it would give me great concern, that he should receive any serious injury from what I have said of him in his *political* character.

I acknowledge that the proceedings of the popular societies excited in my mind the utmost dislike and disapprobation, and that I considered the leading characters in those associations as, in their public and political capacity, but little entitled to respect, though individually they might be,

and, I believe, were, for the most part, honest and well-intentioned persons. Probably many of them would now join in the free censure of their own indiscretions. Certainly the accounts I have recently heard of Mr. Thelwall, and the general tenor of his conduct, have contributed much to remove the prejudices (if they were prejudices), which I formerly entertained against him; and it will give me real pleasure to be able to correct, in a future edition of the work to which he refers, any improper harshness of language, which, from misinformation or misrepresentation, I may have been led to adopt respecting Mr. Thelwall, or any other person of any party.

Mr. Thelwall, in his Letter, speaks apparently with some little degree of petulance of that great ornament of his country and of human nature, the late Duke of Bedford; but I think the occasion will absolve me from any violation of propriety in mentioning, that the Duke, speaking to me of Mr. Burke's abusive attack upon himself, bestowed no slight commendation upon Mr. Thelwall's Remarks upon that publication, as the production of a man of sense and reflection, whose character, notwithstanding the eccentricities of his early life, might ultimately become very respectable. This opinion Mr. Thelwall's subsequent conduct has certainly contributed much to confirm.

One thing only surprises me a little in Mr. Thelwall's Letter, that, as his character will unquestionably live in the esteem of posterity, and my writings are as infallibly doomed to speedy and utter oblivion, it should be deemed by him a matter of any importance in what light he is there represented. I remain your's, &c.

London, WM. BELSHAM.

May 4, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THANK Sciopius for his hint. Dr. Hunter's *Horace* I have, and esteem it. With his *Virgil* I am altogether unacquainted. Till I have an opportunity of consulting it, I will venture to suppose that he has published,

*Bebryciâ veniens, qui se, Amyci de gente erebat*, of the family of Amycus, which would be easy and natural. I could say more in behalf of this conjecture, but let the learned reader judge between the two. *Ego rem in medio relinquo.*

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Higham-hill, Walthamstow, E. COGAN.

May 3, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS forcibly struck with the observations of your Correspondent at Spanish Town in Jamaica, because the same facts are also notorious all over the East Indies; and, during several years residence at Madras, I experienced insurmountable difficulties in my attempts to procure such new publications and periodical works as were worth perusal.

The market was always abundantly supplied with uninteresting books, in fine bindings, while the very same publications were converted in Great Britain to the purposes of the cheesemonger and tallow-chandler.

On my return to Europe, I learnt the cause of this apparent folly in the persons who export books to our settlements abroad, and a brief statement may answer the useful objects of your Correspondent, and throw some light on a trade which, as connected with the progress of knowledge, is of singular importance.

I learnt, that, whenever more copies of any work are printed in Great Britain than the public are disposed to purchase, or whenever any dull or worthless book falls dead from the press, the resource of the publisher is the foreign market, and the demand of those who export Books in quantities. It is conceived, that purchasers of books residing in distant settlements, having only "Hobson's choice," must necessarily buy whatever is sent them; consequently, with very few exceptions, the books sent abroad are bought of the publishers at low prices, and are little better than the refuse of the booksellers' warehouses. It is no wonder then, that what would only be *waste-paper* at home, should be permitted to be sold abroad at 10, 20, or 30 per cent. below the full price.

It is the present practice of the London merchants, whenever they export books, to order a certain number of Trunks, or a certain value of new Publications; and, if they have their weight, number, and measure, the quality is not considered as any object: that is to say, they order books to be shipped exactly in the same manner as they would order broad-cloth, cutlery, or any other species of common merchandize, and it is in this absurd practice that the evil complained of originates. Merchants should consider that books are of an heterogeneous nature, and that it would be just as absurd to give a general order for 20 cases of cloth, cheese, hats, shoes, muslins, and other articles, to be assorted and packed at the discretion

of a dealer, as to order 20 cases of books, which, taken separately, are as unlike in their nature as cloth and cheese.

Having thus stated the obvious causes of the evil, it will not be difficult to point out in what way it may be removed. I advise, that, whenever a merchant wishes to ship a quantity of books, if he is not himself a literary man, that he request any literary friend to write out a list of the most interesting, valuable, and popular books; and if this order be faithfully packed, he may depend upon it, that he will soon find books, as far as their amount extends, to be one of the most profitable articles of his trade. In occasional adventures, within my own knowledge, in which the selection has been carefully made, the profit has never been less than two hundred per cent.

The pleasure thus communicated to the settlement to which the books are consigned, and the useful knowledge propagated, ought also to be a consideration of weight with a respectable merchant.

What I have said relative to the necessity of making out a judicious list on the part of persons who export books from Great Britain, will apply, with equal force, to those booksellers who reside in our foreign settlements, and who import books from Great Britain, as their particular business. I am, Sir,

London, May 3. Your's, &c. T. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE Castle of Dunnottar, from its antiquity, its history, its situation, and now from the grandeur of its ruins, has attracted the attention of all who have travelled through the North of Scotland, either for information or for pleasure.

I was astonished to see an account of it by some person, who, from ignorance of his subject, seems but poorly qualified for the task; and I was sorry, that your valuable Miscellany should have been made the channel through which an erroneous statement was given to the public. Living in its immediate vicinity, I can vouch for the truth of what I now write, and will thank you to give it an early place in your Magazine.

The spring in one of the vaults is so very brackish, that nothing but the most urgent necessity could ever have induced the garrison to use it; and, besides, the quantity of water is so trifling, that it could not have afforded a sufficient supply. A very deep hollow, formed by nature, runs along the west-side of the Castle, and divides it from the land, but across which

no draw-bridge ever was placed, as far as I can learn; indeed, the ascent to the gateway is so narrow and steep, that, before the invention of cannon, a handful of men was sufficient to protect it from the attacks of a very powerful army, as long as the garrison could be supplied with provisions. During the civil-wars, Mr. George Ogilvy, the Lieutenant-governor, and who about that time became the proprietor of Barras by marriage, was the means, assisted by the wife of the parson of the neighbouring parish, of preserving the regalia of Scotland. The Governor himself, a branch of the Marischal family, though absent during the siege, was amply rewarded; Mr. Ogilvy was created a baronet; but the poor clergyman and his wife, though the most active agents in the business, received no recompence whatever. The Castle has undergone no repairs for many years, and is now, with a large estate in the neighbourhood, the property of Mr. Keith, a gentleman of the law in Edinburgh, who claims his descent from the family of Marischal. As possessing the original records, and from his favourite pursuits, he is well-qualified for giving an account of the Castle of Dunnottar, and I hope he will now consider himself as called upon to do so.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I FIND by your last Number, that your Correspondent, Dr. Toulmin, ascribes "the Enquiry into the Scripture-meaning of the Word SATAN," &c. to the late Rev. J. Robertson, of whom you have presented a Memoir in your Magazine for March. I do not know on what authority this tract is so ascribed, neither do I mean peremptorily to deny, that it was the production of Mr. Robertson. But I have always understood, from the time of its publication in 1772, to the present day, that it was written by a Mr. Barker, a clergyman, who was resident on a curacy, or beneficed, in Yorkshire. It was on the publication of this tract, that the late Dr. M——l L——h (then fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge) was so much disturbed at the object of the INQUIRER, whoever he was:—"Things (said he in the college-hall) are come to a fine pass; the heretics are now about to insist that there is no Devil: this is the final subversion of all orthodoxy; and the consequence will be, that it will be better to be d—d than hanged." Your's,

May 3, 1802. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH  
OF CROSBYRAVENSWORTH, in the  
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

CROSBYRAVENSWORTH appears to have derived part of its name from a large stone *cross* of great antiquity, which is still to be seen in the churchyard. This cross may possibly have been erected about the time of the first promulgation of Christianity in these countries; and at this place, it is probable, the founders and teachers of the Gospel assembled the proselytes to the new religion for divine worship, previously to the erection of Christian temples; and St. Augustine himself, for ought we know to the contrary, may have preached Christ to the people here\*.

The cross consists of one solid freestone, of neat but plain workmanship, and without any sculpture, about one foot square, and nine feet in height, and tapers upwards; but the top seems to have been broken off as if by design, which might probably happen about the time of the Reformation. It stands in a square block of solid freestone, about two feet above the surface of the ground, and fixed into its centre in a very masterly manner; and the whole is founded so carefully and so deep, that, notwithstanding the numerous graves which are continually dug around it, the cross still preserves its erect and perpendicular posture. This appears very sufficient to account for the former part of the name of this parish.

As to the latter, we may observe, that in all ancient records it is denominated *Crosbyravenswath* or *Crosbyravenswoath*, very probably from a deep, woody, and sequestered glen or vale, situated a mile above the village of Crosby, and called Ravensgill, where one arm of the brook takes its rise, and, being joined by two or three others, forms the river Lyvennate. This river, pursuing its course through the village, crosses the public road near the church, at a broad and shallow place, commonly called, in the provincial dialect of the country, *the Wath*. In a lapse,

therefore, of several centuries, it is not improbable, that *Crosbyravenswath* may, through the effects of whim, ignorance, or careless pronunciation, have been corrupted to *Crosbyravensworth*.

This parish, which is one of the most elevated situations in the county, lies in the deanery and barony of Westmoreland, and in the diocese of Carlisle. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Asby, and St. Laurence, Appleby; on the south, by the parishes of Asby and Orton; on the west, by the parishes of Orton and Shap; and on the north, by the parishes of Shap and Morland. Its greatest extent, from north to south, will be near eight miles, and, from east to west, about four miles. Somewhat more than one-half of the parish is inclosed, partly with stones, of which there is great abundance, and partly with growing fences; and it is tolerably cultivated. The rest is entirely in a state of nature, and covered chiefly with bent and heath; although three-fourths of it, at least, might, by inclosing and cultivating, be brought to great improvement.

The higher parts, towards the south, are principally mountainous and barren, the vale of Birkbeck alone excepted. The soil of the inclosed lands in Birkbeck Fells is, in general, of a wet and spongy nature; but some of it has been greatly benefited by draining, and has thereby become rich meadow ground. In the vallies, the soil is a dry gravelly loam; and pretty good oats, barley, and potatoes are grown, and ripen rather early. The fuel, which these people use, consists altogether of peats, turf, and heath; and plenty of all those may be procured upon the neighbouring heights, though they have suffered much of late years by the depredations of the inhabitants of a neighbouring parish, who have inclosed their own common. By the assistance of peats, they contrive to burn excellent lime.

This mountainous district contains about 18 families, who apparently live comfortably and happily, and are certainly not under the necessity of undergoing much hard labour to procure their subsistence. Their cattle are small, and their pastures coarse, but noted for yielding excellent butter. Their sheep are the black-faced horned kind, the wool of which is of an inferior quality; and they prefer them to others, on the supposition that they are better able to endure the stormy and inclement blasts of winter, in this bleak situation. Mr. Pringle, however, differs from them in opinion, "There

\* The writer, however, of St. Augustine's Life, published in the Biographia Britannica, supposes him not to have travelled so far north, and that this missionary baptized some converts, not in the river Swale, near York, as is related by Gervase, and afterwards by Camden, but in another river of the same name at the mouth of the Medway.—See *Biog. Brit. vol. 1, p. 363.*

is here (in Westmoreland)," says that author, "a strong prejudice in favour of these coarse-woolled sheep, which there is every reason to believe is ill-founded; the sort now known under the name of the *Cheviot* breed, being equally hardy, and much more profitable from the superior value of their fleece\*." These remarks appear extremely just, and the proprietors of sheep-farms and others will do well to attend to this gentleman's observations. The flocks belonging to this people may be estimated at four or five score for each family; or, the whole number of sheep kept in this mountainous district may be computed to be about sixteen hundred. The greater part of the inhabitants are proprietors of the farms on which they live.

The lower division of the parish declines much to the north, and is sub-divided into three townships, Crosby, Mauldiffeburne, and Reagill; in all of which the soil is in general dry, and produces good crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, turnips, and potatoes, especially in favourable and early seasons. When, however, the times of sowing and reaping are late and wet, the land is most profitable in meadow and pasture ground, on account of its high situation, and the herbage it affords for feeding cattle. The soil of the more elevated lands is chiefly a hazel mould, but in some situations it consists of a pretty strong clay. In the vallies, the soil is a dry limestone gravel, which, as there are different strata of it on the deep banks of the river, we might be led to suppose had been washed thither at some former period.

There are some woods of considerable extent and beauty, consisting of ash, birch, hazel, holly, &c. quite in a state of nature. There are also large groves of Scotch firs, of great size and value; and some of the handsomest and tallest spruces any where to be met with. These principally belong to the Earl of Londale, who is Lord of the several Manors, and proprietor of most of the largest and best estates in the parish. Meaburne-hall in particular, where the present Earl's father was born, and where he resided the greatest part of his life, is much and deservedly admired for its rural beauties. Near to it is a large park, well fenced round with a high wall of freestone, and stocked with deer. The brow above the hall is decorated with a large grove of fine Scotch

firs, in full growth and perfection. The edifice itself, built in an ancient form, stands in a retired and sequestered situation, with a spacious garden and pleasure-ground adjoining, kept in the neatest order. At the north-end of the hall is an opening into one of the most beautiful fields ever formed by nature and art: it is more than half a mile in length, and rather less in breadth, is sheltered nearly on every side, upon the rising parts of it, with plantations of fir and other tall forest-trees, and through the midst of it flows the river Lyvennate. His Lordship is said to take great delight in this rural scenery and retreat, and has part of the estate in his own occupation. The rest, which is very considerable, is let to two or three different tenants.

The inhabitants breathe a sharp and clear air, and have been seldom subject to epidemical distempers, the small pox alone excepted, which is reported to have made dreadful havock here in former times. Of late years, however, the baneful effects of that disorder have been greatly mitigated by the use of inoculation, which has been brought to a still higher degree of improvement by the introduction of the vaccine or cow-pox. The very learned and philanthropic Dr. Thornton, when upon a visit to Lowther-hall, in the winter of 1800, was the first person that introduced the inoculation for the cow-pox into notice and repute in this part of the country. He proved it by the plainest and strongest demonstrations to be a complete preventative of the small pox, and a much more safe and easy disease; after which he inoculated several hundreds, perhaps some thousands, with the vaccine matter, *gratis*. The indisputable utility and efficacy of the vaccine-inoculation has now nearly overcome the prejudice with which it was at first received; and the reputation it acquired during the time of Dr. Thornton's continuance in Westmoreland, has been farther increased by the success with which the practice of it has been invariably attended ever since.

Nor have the professors of physic only inoculated for the cow-pox: many have had the operation performed by persons no ways connected with the faculty, and the event always proved successful. And it would perhaps be highly improper not to mention in this place, as a proof of what has been advanced, that Mr. George Gibson of this parish has inoculated for the cow-pox between two and three hundred persons *gratis*, all of whom had the disease with the desired success. He has prin-

\* See Mr. Pringle's "General View of the Agriculture of Westmoreland," p. 27.

principally adopted the method recommended by Dr. Jenner and others, who have written upon the vaccine-inoculation; but he has never experienced that the vaccine-matter will, in a length of time, lose its infection, and cannot be communicated by infection, as most authors upon the subject have asserted. On the contrary, he has never known it less infectious, how long soever it had been kept, than when recently taken from the patient. This, however, may have been occasioned by his making the incisions rather larger than some of the medical men do, by which means the punctures receive a greater quantity of fluid, and consequently the inoculated person is more likely to become infected. It is needless to add, that this gentleman's exertions in the cause of humanity are highly meritorious\*.

There have been of late years few instances of mortality among young people, but what have been occasioned by pulmonary complaints, or "tubercular affections of the lungs," which have indeed proved fatal to many; nor has it ever occurred, that a confirmed phthisis has yielded to any, even the most ingenious prescriptions of the faculty; though the patient generally flattered himself to the last with the hopes of recovery. Some have died lately of the pleurisy and the dropsy, and one of an abscess of the liver, which, though it formed pretty well outwardly, it was not deemed advisable to open, on account of the extreme debility of the patient. One instance has occurred of an inflammation of the brain, which terminated fatally. The patient seemed, from the first attack of the disorder, to have lost all speech and recollection; nor did the stupor yield in the least to the application of leeches, setons, blisters, warm cataplasms to the feet, nor any internal medicine whatever. About the tenth day the young man died. The people here, when pretty far advanced in life, are generally carried off by complaints in the bowels, or by old age.

In the vale of Birkbeck, a branch of the Lune takes its rise; and, in the lower parts of the parish, three or four streamlets spring, and form the river Lyvennate, which runs north, and unites itself to the Eden, a little before that river enters the county of Cumberland. Birk-

beck water, principally oozing from the mosses, is of a brown colour, but nevertheless abounds with pretty large quantities of trout, eels, and, in the spawning season, a few salmon. Lyvennate, springing amongst limestone, is as clear as crystal, and, being softened by a course of three or four miles, makes tolerable water for bleaching. Its trout is of high repute, but it cannot boast of any salmon.

In Birkbeck Fells is a mineral spring, which, from its contiguity to the parish of Shap, usually obtains the appellation of *Shap-well*. This mineral-water is well-known, and justly esteemed, for its medicinal virtues. The stones over which it passes are tinged with a whitish colour; and it appears to be strongly impregnated with sulphur and rock-salt. It is found to be a powerful diuretic, and, in some degree, cathartic, especially with the assistance of Glauber's salts. The moderate use of this mineral strengthens the stomach, and promotes digestion; and it is generally employed with success as a warm-bath in most scorbutic and rheumatic complaints. During the summer season great numbers resort to this place for the purposes of bathing, and drinking the water, though the accommodations are not in themselves inviting, nor indeed in any manner suitable for the valetudinarian and infirm. Nature, by liberally providing these salutary springs in almost every part of the earth, incontestibly proves the kind and benevolent intentions of Divine Providence towards the human race, who thus administers distillations more wholesome and effectual than all the artificial preparations of the chemist and the apothecary.

An instance, very extraordinary in natural history, occurred about two years ago in the village of Crosby; and which, unless it had been rendered indisputable by ocular demonstration, would, in all probability, have been considered as fabulous and incredible. A young chicken, only two days old, that had by some accident one of its legs broken, was brought by the children of the house to which it belonged, with many tears and lamentations, and placed on the hearth before the fire. A female cat, which was at that time in the house, approached the wounded and helpless bird, and, to the astonishment at least of the elder part of the family, took it under her protection. Nor did she remit her care and attention to the unfortunate bird, until it recovered of its broken limb, and was able to follow her about, which it continued to do

\* To Mr. Gibson, the compiler of these reports is indebted, not only for all the materials, but for the composition of the greatest part of this Statistical Account.

for several weeks; and, when nature so far prevailed, that it seemed desirous of associating again with the feathered tribe, puffs betrayed evident marks of anxiety and distress. The cat has been generally considered a selfish and ungenerous animal; but instances are not wanting to prove, that it is sometimes actuated by the noblest and most disinterested motives.

The number of resident proprietors in the parish is greatly decreased of late years; and a desire of consolidating many farms into one has manifested itself, to the evident disadvantage of the community at large. The farms are in general rented at between fifty and one hundred pounds a year; but there are a few lower than the former, and higher than the latter, sum. The value of land per acre is commonly from ten to twenty shillings *per annum*; but, in some situations, it is not rented at less than forty shillings *per annum*.

(To be continued)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

(Continued from page 230, No. 85.)

CASE IV.

**L**ORD KENYON, in the Case of Waddington, asks, "Whether a rich man, buying up the cargo of ships just arrived with corn, with a view to raise the price to the consumer, would not deserve punishment?"

In a moral light he may be guilty of evil intentions; but in a political view, the punishment inflicted by the magistrate must be proportioned to the injury done to the community. What is the quantum of injury?

He must either sell the corn immediately, or he must keep it back.

If he retails immediately, no harm will be done by him, for he must retail at that price at which they from whom he bought might and would have retailed; though the corn may have been imported by several merchants, yet he cannot sell at a monopoly price, the corn so purchased bearing too small a proportion to the whole to destroy the competition. (Not to repeat what I have already remarked, with regard to the aid that would be derived, even in the case of a monopoly of corn, from all other articles of food.)

If he keeps it back from the market, he must keep it back in one of these three circumstances.—1. The whole supply, including the corn in question, must be more than sufficient for the consumption:—Or, 2. It must be just sufficient:—Or, 3. It must be less than sufficient.

1. If the supply be more than sufficient for the consumption, somebody must keep back. For if equal quantities be carried to each successive market, some part must be constantly returned unsold. Some corn, therefore, must be kept back, for the chance of a failing crop next year, or for re-exportation.

2. If the supply be exactly sufficient, the corn kept back will raise the price of the corn brought to market above that price at which it would sell if none were kept back. This rise in the price will decrease the consumption. And this decrease in the consumption will make the whole supply more than sufficient. He, therefore, who has kept back his corn, will find that when he brings it to market (as he must at last) he brings it to a glutted market, instead of a market in which the supply is exactly proportioned to the demand. He must now, therefore, sell his corn at a price reduced, not barely in proportion to the rise which, by keeping back his corn, he occasioned to them who brought their corn to market, but reduced, besides, in proportion to the decreased consumption; since the consumer cannot consume, in this quarter of the year, an additional quantity of corn proportioned to their short allowance of that article during the last quarter.

If it be said that this temporary short allowance is the evil complained of, and for which punishment is demanded; I answer, that the punishment above stated is so certain, and so well known to all traders, though so little known to lawyers, that it is more than enough to prevent the crime, or rather the error, from being ever committed more than in a very trifling degree.

3. If the supply be less than sufficient, it is for the good of the public that such a quantity should be kept back as will divide the whole supply to every market in equal proportions, that the consumption may be decreased. If more be kept back than is necessary for this purpose, the corn kept back will, by raising the price, still farther decrease the consumption. And whenever the corn so kept back is brought to market, it will cause a less deficiency, and consequently a lower price, than if it had been brought so as to furnish an equal supply.

The bad consequences, therefore, to the public, is a greater variation of price. But the average price will even be lower. This variation of price is an inconvenience; but to the person keeping back there is a positive loss. For he sells his corn



at a lower price than he would have had if he had brought it forward in due and regular quantities.

Now, can it be supposed that many persons, or any one person to any considerable degree, will occasion to the public the inconvenience of a fluctuating price, by causing a real loss to themselves? The circumstance, that it is every man's interest to bring forward his commodity when it is most wanted, that is, when the price is highest, is a sufficient security that he will not keep it back so as to make any necessity for legislative interference, and much less for a punishment, on losing sight, for a short time, of his own interest. His intentions may be to raise the price to the consumer; but he cannot raise the *average* price; he can only lower it. All that he can do, is to cause a small temporary inconvenience to the public by his own great loss. He can put money into the pockets of those of his neighbours who send their corn to market, while his own is kept back; but the money must ultimately come from his own pocket.

Mr. Waddington was punished for over-trading; for buying up hops, and thus enhancing the price: that is, by hoarding his hops, he is supposed to have caused the hops that were brought to market to sell at a higher price. But by the growers of hops he is accused of doing the reverse of this. They say that he sold his hops as fast as he bought them; and persuaded those hop-planters from whom he did *not* buy, to keep up their hops, in the hope of a price still higher, and thus sold his own for more than if the hops of them who took his advice had been brought to market. It is evident that these charges are totally incompatible. He could not have been guilty of both at once. If he knew so little of the nature of trade, as to keep back when he should bring to market, he was sufficiently punished by the loss that he must have sustained. The second charge is more intelligible, but it cannot, and ought not, to be brought under the cognizance of law. Whether or not this or that charge be true, it is not my business to inquire: but true, or not, the public have no right to complain. The high price, whether caused in part by hoarding, or, as is most probable, *almost* entirely (for some planters allow, by their accusation, that *they* hoarded) by a failure of the crop, produced the constant effect of lessening the consumption, and consequently, as far as hoarding was concerned, a lower *average* price. Some brewers used

substitutes, and others have found out methods of making the same quantity of hops go twice as far.

I shall repress my sensations at this and similar prosecutions, and shall only ask, what we are to think, if the principles for which I am contending be true, of the following bit of rhetoric that occurs in the most liberal publication of the day; and also, whether the last lines of the quotation do not confirm those principles?—"Though the price of hops is not very high, yet the quantity puts it out of the power of those daring speculators who have done so much mischief, either to monopolize, or persuade the planters not to supply the market, as was done in 1799 and 1800, those years that will ever be remembered by private as well as public brewers, who, by the machinations of certain individuals, now well known in the courts of law, were compelled to pay from 16l. to 20l. per cwt. for hops which might have been sold at half the price. Only last year the monopolizers demanded 16l. or 17l. for hops, which they have since been glad to sell from 7os. to 8os. And they still have enough upon their hands to remind them of their unjust conduct."

If I were inclined to retort the charge of combination, and could suppose that the foes of forestalling acted not from ignorance, but from design, I should say that their object is to force those sellers who want capital to sell prematurely, that they may employ their own capital in laying in their stock. If an undue quantity of hops was kept back, it was a rare instance of commercial error; and, as the above paragraph asserts, was punished accordingly by a heavy loss. The fault is generally on the other side. This is put beyond all doubt, by all who have the command of money buying their stock, of corn particularly, in the autumn, when poor farmers are obliged to sell. These capitalists are the real and hurtful forestallers, by whom the poor are doubly ill-used. First, by interfering with the corn-trade, they buy cheaper than they ought, and thus, in times of scarcity, are enabled to extend their consumption beyond what it would otherwise be. The consequence of this is, that the poor, who buy weekly or daily, pay a higher price for the part that is left for them than they would otherwise pay (for the quantity is lessened, while the demand remains the same); and, secondly, are prevailed on to join in a senseless clamour, not against them who have provided for themselves, and are really

really the cause of a higher price to their neighbours; but against their only friends, against the middle men, who, had they been let alone, would have come in with their capitals, and, by making the price higher to the rich immediately after harvest, would have made the price lower to the poor during the whole remainder of the year.

MISORHETOR.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of the NEW and INTERESTING SCIENCE of GALVANISM, and of the PUBLICATIONS that have appeared on that important SUBJECT.

(Continued from page 127, No. 84.)

Experiments on the Nervous System with Opium and Metalline Substances, made chiefly with the View of determining the Nature and Effects of Animal Electricity, by Alex. Monro, 1793, 43 pages, 4to. London, for Johnson; and Edinburgh, for Bell and Bradfute, &c.—Experiments and Observations relative to the Influence lately discovered by Mr. Galvani, and commonly called Animal Electricity, by Richard Fowler, 1793, 176 pages, 8vo. Edinburgh and London—A. Monro's und R. Fowler's Abhandlungen über Thierische Electricität und Ihren Einfluss auf das Nervensystem, 1796, 180 pages, 8vo. Leipzig, for Weygand. (A German translation of the above treatises).

DR. MONRO premises in his publication some observations on the circulating and nervous systems in frogs, by which he chiefly intends to confirm an opinion, proposed by him several years before, that the nerves receive their energy not wholly from the head and spinal marrow, but that the texture of every nerve is such as to be able to furnish it; or, that the structure of every nerve is similar to that of the brain. He endeavours, at the same time, to shew, that Fontana's opinion is inadmissible, according to which poisons operate by the changes they produce on the mass of blood. He then proceeds to state his own Galvanic experiments, together with the facts which seem to be proved by them. Although the nerve that makes part of a Galvanic circle has been cut transversely, yet the muscles in which it terminates are convulsed, if the divided parts of the nerve are brought in contact with each other. If the metals composing parts of the circle remain steadily in contact with each other, the convulsions cease; but on

their being separated from each other and again rejoined, the convulsions repeatedly ensue. The effects are the same, though the dead parts of an animal or pure water make parts of the circle, and even though the dead animal parts are in contact with the muscles. A muscle may be convulsed, although it makes no immediate part of the Galvanic circle, but the convulsions are not excited unless the metals are in contact with each other, and unless both metals are also in contact with the animal substances, or with the water which makes part of the circle. On placing a plate of zinc between the upper-lip and the gums, and on applying a plate of gold to the upper or under part of the tongue, if the two metals are brought in contact with each other, the person imagines that he sees a flash of lightning: but, after performing this experiment repeatedly, the author constantly felt a pain in the upper jaw, at the place to which the zinc had been applied, which continued for an hour or more. In one experiment, after he had applied a blunt probe of zinc to the *septum narium*, and repeatedly touched with it a crown-piece of silver applied to the tongue, and thereby produced the appearance of a flash; several drops of blood fell from that nostril. The author concludes from his experiments, that the fluid, which, on the application of metalline bodies to animals, occasions convulsions of their muscles, is electrical, or resembles greatly the electrical fluid: that it does not operate directly on the muscular fibres, but merely through the medium of their nerves: that this fluid, and the nervous fluid or energy, are not the same, but differ essentially in their nature: that it acts merely as a stimulus to the nervous fluid or energy, and that the Galvanic experiments have only shewn a new mode of exciting the nervous fluid or energy, without throwing any farther or direct light on the nature of this fluid or energy.

The first section of Dr. Fowler's publication is devoted to the examination of the query:—"Are the phenomena, exhibited by the application of certain different metals to animals, referable to electricity?" The mutual contact of two different metals with each other, is, in every case, necessary to the effect. When metals are either calcined or combined with acids, they are no longer capable of exciting contraction. In estimating the comparative powers of different metals, as exciters, the author found zinc by far the most efficacious, especially when in contact with gold, silver, molybdena, steel, or copper.

copper. Next to zinc, tin foil and lead appear to be the best exciters. When the bulk of the metals is large, and the quantity of surface of an animal with which they are in contact is considerable, the contractions are both stronger and more readily excited, than when the reverse of this is the case. If further experiments should establish decidedly, that the mutual contact of two different metals is absolutely necessary for the production of Galvani's phenomena, may not this circumstance afford an useful test of the purity of the precious metals? Amongst the non-conductors of the Galvanic fluid, the author also enumerates charcoal, which however is said to possess a conducting quality, according to Professor Pfaff, if it has been well burned. Oils are so far from conducting, that, if the fingers of the person holding either the probe or the zinc have perished much, even this operates as a complete obstruction to the passage of the influence. When the intestines of a frog are removed, and its abdomen is filled with oil, no contraction can be excited by placing one metal upon its sciatic nerves, and bringing another in contact with it, either above or below the surface of the oil. If the abdomen of a frog be filled with mercury, a piece of zinc passed through it, so as to touch the sciatic nerves, excites contractions; but a piece of silver passed to them excites none. Neither are any excited by touching the silver, beneath the surface of the mercury, with a piece of zinc. Even a very thin plate of air obstructs the passage of the Galvanic fluid. The capacity of different substances, as conductors or non-conductors, was not affected by differences of their temperature. Upon the whole, it appears to be necessary, that the Galvanic fluid should pass to a part in a very condensed state in order to excite contractions. A communication between the muscles, as well as the nerve and the metals, is absolutely requisite, in order that contractions may be excited; at least a communication must be formed by water. If a nerve, carefully dried, is brought in contact with the two metals, no contractions can be excited in the muscles; but, if it be again moistened with a few drops of water, contractions instantly take place. At the end of this section, the author proposes several arguments against Galvani's and Valli's hypothesis concerning the above phenomena. Should it be ever proved, that the phenomena discovered by Galvani are effects of the action

of electricity, the author cannot think Dr. Valli's hypothesis will be deemed a satisfactory account of the manner in which it produces them. *Section II.* "Has magnetism any concern in the phenomena discovered by Galvani?" According to the few experiments, which the author had an opportunity of making, he answers this question in the negative. *Section III.* "What are the relations which subsist between the influence discovered by Galvani, and the muscles, the nervous and the vascular systems, of animals?" With respect to the muscles, it appears, that, as it seems impossible to perform a complete separation of the muscular fibres from the nerves, a doubt will always arise, whether this Galvanic influence operates on the muscles otherwise than through the nerves. The author, being not yet acquainted with the discoveries of *Mangili*, made experiments on animals (as he then thought) destitute of nerves, viz. earthworms and leeches. These, however, as the effects of those experiments upon them had not so much the appearance of involuntary instantaneous convulsions, as of long-continued expressions of pain and disgust, are most probably endowed with a most exquisite organ of sense, and consequently are not, as has been supposed, destitute of a nervous system. The author has contributed very interesting facts to the inquiry, whether all the nerves of the body are equally affected by the Galvanic stimulus, or whether its effects are confined to those appropriated to the muscles of voluntary motion. Not discouraged by the ill-success of his experiments, the author succeeded at last in making the heart, which had already ceased to beat, contract repeatedly by coating its nerves with two different metals; but, when a stick of glass, wax, or wood, was made use of instead of one of the metals, no contraction took place. On placing different metals in the *meatus auditorius externus* of both ears, and establishing an insulated metallic communication between them, the author felt a disagreeable shock in his head. On withdrawing them from the ears, he experienced a feeling similar to that which one has after emerging from under water. He was not sensible of having hurt his ears by the experiment, but, on getting out of bed the next morning, he found that an hæmorrhage had come from one of his ears. On making the experiment which occasions the sensation of a flash of lightning in the eye, he found the flash much more strong in one

of his eyes, which happened to be in a state of inflammation. He tried, if, by insinuating a rod of silver as far as possible up the nose, he could, by bringing the silver into contact with a piece of zinc, placed upon his tongue, produce the flash in the eye, and the experiment answered his most sanguine expectation. During this experiment, the author's friends perceived a very distinct contraction of the iris, when no more light was admitted than what was just sufficient for discerning the pupil, every time the metals were brought in contact with each other. On repeating this experiment, a friend of the author discovered, that, by placing one of the metals as high up as possible between the gums and the upper-lip, and the other in a similar situation with respect to the under-lip, a flash was produced as vivid as that occasioned by passing one of the metals up the nose, and placing the other upon the tongue. *Dr. Rutherford*, to whom this experiment had been communicated, remarked, on repeating it, that a flash is produced, not only at the instant the metals are brought into contact, but likewise at the instant of their separation. What effect the metals have on the blood-vessels seems not to be satisfactorily explained; the circulation of blood, however, appeared to be quickened several times, when the metals, zinc and silver, were made to touch each other: but the gentlemen, who assisted the author, could observe no change. *Section IV.* "An attempt to investigate the source from which the respective powers of nerves and of muscles are derived." In order to ascertain whether these powers depend on the brain or on the arteries, the author undertook several experiments. He divided the sciatic nerve on one side, and tied the crural artery on the other side. The contraction occasioned by metalline bodies were, in all these cases, stronger and of a longer duration in the thighs whose nerves had been divided, than in those to the arteries of which a ligature had been applied. Thus he found, that a diminution of the circulation of any part is accompanied with a proportionable diminution of the respective powers of nerves and muscles in that part. In the experiments with parts that were in a state of inflammation, he remarked that not only the sensibility of the nerves, but also the contractile power of the muscle, is increased, by an increased action of the arteries. "It appears, upon the whole (says the author), tolera-

bly certain, that the sanguiferous system contributes more immediately than the brain to the support of that condition of muscles and nerves, upon which the phenomena of contraction depend, since that condition is much more injured by intercepting the influence of the former than of the latter." From some experiments, suggested by the opinions of *Fontana*, it appears, that the conclusion which *Fontana* draws from his numerous experiments with opium, that the circulation of the blood and humours, in the animal machine is the vehicle for opium, and that without this circulation it would have no action on the living body, is the very reverse of that which the author is warranted to draw from his own experiments; since the parts most affected by the action of opium were not those in which the circulation remained most entire, but those in which it had been almost altogether interrupted; and since in two parts, where the circulation remained equal and entire, the action of opium was rendered unequal, by interrupting the communication of one of them, by means of the nerves of those parts to which the opium was applied. In an *appendix*, the author adds some facts, of which we shall here briefly mention those that are the most interesting. He frequently discovered that the irritability of the heart sooner ceased than the contractile power of the muscles in the hind-legs of frogs. He has not found it possible by any quantity either of aqueous or of spirituous solution of opium injected upon the brains of frogs, to produce that rapid extinction of the contractibility of their voluntary muscles, of which *Dr. Alexander* speaks. *Professor Robison* mentions, in a letter to the author, the following facts:—If a piece of zinc is applied to the tongue, and is in contact with a piece of silver which touches any part of the lining of the mouth, nostrils, ear, urethra, or anus, the sensation resembling taste is felt on the tongue. If the experiment be inverted, by applying the silver to the tongue, the irritation produced by the zinc is not sensible, except in the mouth and the urethra, and is very slight. When he applied zinc to a sore place, and silver to the tongue, he felt, every time he brought the metals into contact, a very smart irritation by the zinc at the wound. Zinc applied to a hole in a tooth, which had sometimes ached a little, and silver applied to the inside of the cheek, occasion, on bringing the metals in contact with each other, a very smart

smart and painful twitch in the tooth, whereas this did not take place, when he made the silver rest on a sound tooth. He had a number of pieces of zinc made of the size of a shilling, and made them up into a rouleau with as many shillings, which alternation increases considerably the irritation. (*We find here the first traces of a Galvanic battery*).

The German translation of the above work is, upon the whole, well done.

Eusebius Valli's Experiments on Animal Electricity, from Fourcroy's *Medicine Eclairée par les Sciences Physiques*, &c. tom. iv. translated in Hufeland's und Gottling's *Aufklärungen*, &c. i. e. *Explanations of Medicine from the Newest Discoveries in Natural Philosophy*, &c. vol. i. Weimar, 1793, No. I.—Of the same, *Newest Experiments on Animal Electricity*, and the *Action of Poisons and Gasses* on it; from the *Esprit des Journaux*, 1792, November; translated into German, *ibid.* No. X.—Of the same, *Newest Experiments on the Action of Metalline Coatings upon Animal Electricity*; *Esprit des Journaux*, 1793, January and February; translated into German, *ibid.*

We purpose to relate here only some of the most important of the great number of experiments, by which the author has endeavoured to confirm his hypothesis of an electricity peculiar to animals.

Opium applied to the nerves did not prevent the motion occasioned by the Galvanic stimulus. In the experiments made on the nerves of the heart, the Galvanic stimulus proved ineffectual. In order to shew the presence of electricity, the author relates the following experiment. Having prepared fourteen frogs, he combined their crural nerves by a common armature, and after he had established a communication between the nerves and muscles by the excitor, contractions were produced. But almost at the instant of the discharge, two small pieces of straw, which had been placed at some distance from each other, and nearly touched the apparatus, flew closely together. A mouse was scarcely dead, when, on having opened it, and armed the fore-legs, he observed a most singular circumstance—the hair of the skin, when the conductor was brought near to the animal, stood an end, and moved, as if agitated by a gentle current of air. The author's experiments evidently shew the conducting quality of moist animal substances, which are in contact with the nerve. Several cases likewise occurred to him of the Galvanic stimulus having

proved ineffectual in animals, though they were convulsed by a mechanical irritation. When the coating has been left for some time at any part of the nerve, the motions cease; but, on its being removed to another part, particularly a little downwards, the motions are again observed.

The experiments of the author, and observations on the effects of electricity in the living body, are collected in a book, entitled,

*Experiments on Animal Electricity, with Application to Physiology, and some Pathological and Medical Observations*, by Eusebius Valli. London, 1793—8vo.

*De Metallorum Irritamento, veram ad explodendam Mortem, Dissertatio, quam proponit Fr. X. Klein. Mentz, 1794—4;* translated into German in *Gren's Neuem Journal der Physik*: i. e. *New Journal of Natural Philosophy*, vol. i. p. 36.

This publication contains several ideas on life and death, and on the application of the Galvanic stimulus, for the purpose of using it as the most convincing proof of death: but as they are more fully proposed in a work published by Mr. Creve, viz. *Vom Metallreize, einem neu entdeckten, untrüglichen Prüfungsmittel des wahren Todes*; i. e. of the Metallic Stimulus, a new-discovered infallible Proof of Real Death (Leipzig, 1796—8), we shall here forbear any farther account.

J. Aldini de Animali Electricitate Dissertationes duæ. Bologna, 1794, with Plates.—*Dell' Uso e dell' Attività dell' Arco Conduttore nelle Contrazione dei Muscoli*; i. e. on the Use and Action of the Conducting arc in the Contractions of Muscles. Bologna, 1794, p. 190—8vo.

These two books have been written in favour of Mr. Galvani's theory, for which purpose several experiments had been made, from which the author of the Latin work has drawn retules agreeing with the above theory. The anonymous author of the Italian publication distinguishes animal electricity from common electricity by the following characteristics:—1. That it shews itself efficacious through heterogeneous conductors; 2. that it acts in a vacuum equally vigorously as in the air; 3. that an immediate contact is necessary for its action, which does not extend itself to the smallest distance; 4. that it is always ready to act with vigour without any previous accumulation or charge; 5. that it does not pass through flame, which however is the case with common electricity; 6. that it does not in the least affect the electrometer.

Diff. Inâugur. Med. de Electricitate sic dictâ Animalî, Auſt. Chriſt. Henr. Pfaff. Stuttgardt, 1793, p. 85—8; tranſlated into German in Gren's Journal d. Phyſik, vol. viii. p. 196.—Fortgeſetzte Bemerkungen über die Thieriſche Electricität; i. e. Further Obſervations on Animal Electricity, by Ch. H. Pfaff, *ibid.* p. 272, p. 280; p. 377.—Pfaff's Nachtrag zu ſeiner Diſſertation; i. e. Appendix (or additional Remarks) to his Diſſertation. In Hartenkiel's Mediciniſch-chirurgiſche Zeitung; i. e. Medical and Surgical Gazette; Year 1794, vol. ii. p. 185—192.—Ueber Thieriſche Electricität und Reizbarkeit, &c. i. e. on Animal Electricity and Irritability. A Contribution to the lateſt Discoveries on theſe Subjects, by Dr. Chr. H. Pfaff. Leipzig, 1795, p. 398—8vo. for Couſus.

Of theſe intereſting publications on animal electricity, we ſhall only give an Account of the laſt mentioned, the former being merely preſatory to this very ingenious work.

In the Introduction, the author expreſſes himſelf in the following manner, concerning the name, *Animal Electricity*:—"Although I do not mean to decide the identity of animal electricity or its real exiſtence in nature, I have uſed this expreſſion for that ſtimulus lately diſcovered by *Galvani*, as it is generally adopted, and underſtood to characteriſe a peculiar ſtimulus, and as it ſeems different from all others hitherto known." The author firſt relates all the Galvanic phenomena, which he has repeated, multiplied, and more accurately determined; but we ſhall give here only a cuſory and general account, as we purpoſe to preſent our readers with a more accurate ſurvey of all the tranſactions, as far as they were then advanced, when we ſhall afterwards announce a work of *Mr. Humboldt*, which is of a later date. After having recited in the firſt ſection the experiments on exciting convuſions by means of animal electricity, viz. by either coating the nerves and different bodies which are in connection with them, or merely the muſcles; he proceeds to communicate the experiments made on animals from different claſſes, and on plants, and on involuntary muſcles, in which he likewiſe ſucceeded in exciting convuſions; and he concludes with relating the experiments on the action of mephitic airs, poiſons, &c. on irritability, as far as its force or decreaſe may be determined by the application of animal electricity. The *third ſection* contains ſome additional obſervations to the firſt ſection; in the *ſecond*, however,

are propoſed experiments, made for the purpoſe of exciting ſenſation by means of animal electricity. The *fourth ſection* has the title of General Concluſions, and the author treats under this head of the conditions and laws which ſeem to take place in the Galvanic phenomena. The conditions depend either internally on the parts in which the phenomena appear, and which the animal electricity is to act upon in order to produce thoſe changes, or elſe the conditions ariſe from without. In the firſt caſe we have to attend to the nature of thoſe parts which are endowed with nerves, as organs neceſſary for their reſpective functions, and penetrating into their very ſubſtance; all parts which are affected by the Galvanic ſtimulus, are provided with them. Here the author takes an opportunity of examining the hypotheſis of *Drs. Bebrends* and *Sömmering*, according to which the heart is ſuppoſed to be properly without nerves. Amongſt the external conditions we have to conſider the excitors, viz. the metals, ores, charcoal, and plumbago. But, though the conducting quality, and the affinity to oxygen, are properties common to thoſe ſubſtances, yet their exciting quality never keeps pace with thoſe properties; that is to ſay, an intense degree of the two former is not always attended with an equally intense degree of the exciting quality, and *vice verſa*. A third condition conſiſts in the combination of the animal parts with the excitors, and of the excitors with each other. All theſe conditions may be comprized under this general law:—"The application of two bodies, which are to be choſen amongſt the beſt conductors of electricity, to moiſt parts, and ſuch a combination of the two bodies with the moiſt parts, that a free circulation of electricity betwixt thoſe bodies may be eſta bliſhed, by means of the beſt conductors, and, at the ſame time, between thoſe parts by the nerves belonging to muſcles or to organs of ſenſe, are requiſite for exciting the phenomena of animal electricity. Another law, formerly propoſed by the author, viz. that the force and duration of any contraction is in a compound proportion with the quantity of difference of the electrical conducting quality of both metals, and with the quantity of the conducting quality of the metal that is applied to the muſcles, obtains here farther evidence, and is more fully determined than before. In a ſecond part of the ſame ſection, the author propoſes ſeveral ingenious ideas concerning the doctrine of irritability,

lity, and a theory of the Galvanic phenomena. He first speaks of sensibility and irritability in general, of the powers in which these properties originate, of the mutual portion of these powers with each other, and of their respective principles. After having examined the principal opinions of modern physiologists on the principle of irritability, he endeavours to shew, that stimuli put the muscular fibre in motion by their action on the sensible fibre, a change of which always precedes the contraction; and that the nervous energy performs the important function of communicating to the muscles the quality of admitting stimuli, or the perception of stimuli, the faculty of being roused to action by stimuli, or what is commonly called irritability. But, as this faculty alone would not be able to excite contractions, there must be another accessory faculty in the muscles capable of propagating that change occasioned in the nerve, and making it obvious to the senses by means of muscular contractions. This the author calls the power of contractility. The principle of irritability is conveyed to the muscles through the nerves, and secreted in the brain, spinal marrow, and in the nerves themselves, particularly in their ganglia. The principle of contractility derives its source from the blood, which secretes it in the muscles, and restores the loss which they suffer by repeated contractions. He then examines the original cause of the phenomena of animal electricity, its manner of acting, and the opinions that have been brought forwards on that subject by different naturalists. The hypothesis of the author is the following:—On the application of two different coatings to moist parts, and on the proper combination of these coatings with each other, the equilibrium of electricity in the moist bodies, which is contained between the two coatings, is disturbed, and it becomes *plus* on one side, and *minus* on the other. This disturbance of equilibrium ensues when the electricity, being repulsed from one coating, passes over to the other, by which it is attracted; consequently there exists a true electrical current between the two coatings, which, on passing through the nerves, occasions, by the nervous irritation, the phenomena of animal electricity. The equilibrium is restored as soon as the contact of the two coatings with each other, or with moist parts, begins to cease: the electricity passes then again from the coating, where it was accumulated, to the parts

armed by the other coating, where it was wanting, and a true electrical current from one coating to the other takes place here again, and if it meets with a nerve in its way, the phenomena of animal electricity also appear. The author concludes his excellent work with some observations on the use which may result to the art of healing from this new discovery; and though he limits its application as an infallible proof of real death, and as a resuscitating remedy, he recommends it for the diagnosis of the complication of cataract and amaurosis.

(To be continued.)

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of all the DEPARTMENTS of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, including those in the CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

Continued from Page 499, of Vol. XII.)

#### *Department of Mayenne and Loire.*

THIS department is one of those formed of Anjou and le Saumurois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Mayenne and of Sarthe; on the east, by that of Indre and Loire; on the south, by those of Vienne, of the Two Sevres, and of Vendée; and on the west, by the department of Lower Loire. Its superficies is about 1,408,365 square acres, or 718,807 hectares; its population is about 442,482 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of Meurthe.*—This department is one of those formed of Lorraine, the Three Bishopricks, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Moselle and the Lower Rhine; on the east, by that of the Lower Rhine; on the south, by that of the Vosges; and on the west, by that of the Meuse. Its superficies is about 1,232,409 square acres, or 629,002 hectares; its population about 336,895 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of the Meuse.*—This department is one of the four formed of Lorraine, the Three Bishopricks and Barrois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Moselle, of the Forets, and of the Ardennes; on the east, by those of the Moselle and of Meurthe; on the south, by this last, and those of the Vosges, and of Upper Marne; and on the west, by those of the Upper Marne, Marne and the Ardennes. Its superficies is about 1,184,283 square acres, or 604,439

hectares; its population 257,237 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of the Lower Meuse.*—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Austrian Flanders, Brabant, the country of Liege, the duchy of Luxembourg, &c. It is bounded on the north by the department of Roer and Dutch Brabant; on the east, by the department of Roer; on the south, by that of Ourthe; and on the west, by those of the Dyle and of the Two Nethe. Its superficies is about 741,859 square acres, or 378,633 hectares; its population is 241,835 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

*Department of Mont Blanc.*—This department is formed of Savoy. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Lemane and of Ain; on the east, by Piedmont; on the south, by Piedmont and the departments of Upper Alps and of Isère; and on the west, by those of Isère and of Ain. Its superficies is about 1,254,796 square acres, or 640,427 hectares; its population about 289,437 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of Morbihan.*—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Coasts of the North; on the east, by that of Isle and Vilaine; on the south, by the ocean and part of the department of Lower Loire; and on the west, by the department of Finisterre. Its superficies is about 1,335,670 square acres, or 681,704 hectares; its population about 415,194 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of the Moselle.*—This department is one of those formed of Lorraine, the Three Bishopricks, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Sarre, of the Forests, and of the Meuse; on the east, by those of the Sarre, of Mont Tonnerre, and of the Lower Rhine; on the south, by this last, and those of Meurthe and of the Meuse; which last bounds it, also, on the west. Its superficies is about 1,236,012 square acres, or 630,840 hectares; its population about 379,001 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of the Two Nethe.*—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Austrian Flanders, Brabant, the country of Liege, the duchy of Luxembourg, &c. It is bounded on the north by the United

Provinces, which bound it also on the east, together with the departments of the Lower Meuse, the Dyle and the Scheld; on the west, by the department of the Scheld and the United Provinces. Its superficies is about 559,013 square acres, or 285,381 hectares; its population about 253,281 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

*Department of the Nièvre.*—This department derives its name from a small river of Nivernois, which falls into the Loire at Nevers. It is the only department which is formed of the Nivernois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Yonne and of Loiret; on the east, by those of Côte d'Or, and of Saône and Loire; on the south, by those of Saône and Loire, and of Allier; and on the west, by that of Cher. Its superficies is about 1,327,221 square acres, or 677,392 hectares; its population is about 238,812 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of the North.*—This department is one of the three formed of the Two Flanders, Hainault, le Cambrésis, &c. It is bounded on the north by the Pas de Calais, and the departments of Lys and Jemmappes; on the east, by this last; on the south, by the departments of Aisne, of Somme, and of Pas de Calais; this last bounds it also on the west. Its superficies is about 1,133,333 square acres, or 578,435 hectares; its population is about 808,147 individuals. It is divided into six communal districts.

*Department of Oise.*—This department is one of the six formed of the Isle of France, le Soissonois, le Beauvoisis, Picardy, &c. It is bounded on the north by the department of Somme; on the east, by that of Aisne; on the south, by those of Seine and Marne, and Seine and Oise; and lastly, on the west, by those of Eure, and of Lower Seine. Its superficies is about 1,139,190 square acres, or 581,424 hectares; its population is about 355,634 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of Orne.*—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy and the northern part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the department of Calvados, and part of that of Eure; on the east, by those of Eure, and of Eure and Loire; on the south, by those of Mayenne, and of Sarthe, and on the west, by that of the Channel. Its superficies is about 1,265,079 square acres, or 645,676 hectares; its population is about 407,475 individuals.



individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of Ourthe.*—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault and of Austrian Flanders, Brabant, Liege, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Roer, of Lower Meuse, and of Dyle; on the east, by those of Roer, and of Sarre; on the south by those of the Forests, and of Sambre and Meuse; and on the west, by this last, and that of Dyle. Its superficies is about 857,696 square acres, or 437,754 hectares; its population is about 308,933 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

*Department of Pas de Calais.*—This department is one of the three formed of Artois, le Calaisais, le Bourbonnois and Picardy. It is bounded on the north by the tract called Pas de Calais, and the department of the North; on the east, by the same; on the south, by that of Somme; and on the west, by the Channel. Its superficies is about 1,331,719 square acres, or 679,688 hectares; its population is about 532,741 individuals. It is divided into six communal districts.

*Department of Puy de Dome.*—This department is one of the three formed of Auvergne and le Velay. It is bounded on the north by the department of Allier; on the east, by that of Loire; on the south, by the departments of Upper Loire, and of Cantal; and on the west, by those of Correze, and of Creuse. Its superficies is about 1,556,417 square acres, or 794,370 hectares; its population is about 505,332 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of the Lower Pyrenees.*—This department is composed of the *cité* devant Navarre, Bearn, Pays des Basques and Soule. It is bounded on the north by the department of Landes, and by a part of that of Gers; on the east, by the department of Upper Pyrenees; on the south, by the Pyrenees which separate it from Spain; and on the west, by the ocean. Its superficies is about 1,481,141 square acres, or 755,950 hectares; its population is about 368,731 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of Upper Pyrenees.*—This department is formed of Bigorre, and of The Four Valleys. It is bounded on the north by the department of Gers; on the east, by that of Upper Garonne; on the south, by the Pyrenees; and on the west, by the department of the Lower Pyrenees. Its superficies is about 920,710 square acres, or 469,915 hectares; its population

is about 180,093 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

*Department of the Eastern Pyrenees.*—This department is formed of Roussillon, of Cerdagne, and of a part of the *cité* devant Languedoc. It is bounded on the north by the department of Aude; on the east, by the Mediterranean; on the south, by the Pyrenees which separate it from Spain; and on the west, by the Pyrenees, and the department of Arriège. Its superficies is about 806,013 square acres, or 411,376 hectares; its population is about 106,171 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

*Department of Lower Rhine.*—This department is one of the two formed of Alsace. It is bounded on the north by the Rhine which separates it from Germany, and by the departments of Mont Tonnerre, and of the Moselle; on the east, by the Rhine; on the south, by the departments of Upper Rhine, and of the Vosges; and on the west, by those of the Vosges, of Meurthe, and of the Moselle. Its superficies is about 970,986 square acres, or 495,575 hectares; its population is about 448,483 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of Upper Rhine.*—This department is one of the two formed of Alsace. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Lower Rhine, and of the Vosges; on the east, by Germany, and Switzerland; on the south, by Switzerland, and the department of Doubs; and on the west, by the departments of Doubs, of Upper Saone, and of the Vosges. Its superficies is about 1,076,850 square acres, or 549,607 hectares; its population is about 330,408 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of the Rhone.*—This department is formed of the Lyonnais, and of the Beaujolois. It is bounded on the north by the department of Saone and Loire; on the east, by the departments of Ain, and of Ière; on the south, by this last, and that of Loire, by which it is bounded also on the west. Its superficies is about 529,842 square acres, or 270,423 hectares; its population is about 323,177 individuals. It is divided into two communal districts.

*Department of Sambre and Meuse.*—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of Austrian Flanders, Brabant, the country of Liege, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Ourthe, of Dyle, and of Jemmappes; on the east, by those of Ourthe, and of the Forests; on the south, by

by those of the Forests, and of the Ardennes; and on the west, by those of the Ardennes, and of Jemappes. Its superficies is about 897,211 square acres, or 457,922 hectares. Its population is about 150,054 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of Upper Saone.*—This department is one of the three formed of Franche Comté. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Vosges, and of Upper Marne; on the east, by that of Upper Rhine; on the south, by those of Doubs, and of Jura; and on the west, by those of Côte d'Or, and of Upper Marne. Its superficies is about 858,051 square acres, or 437,936 hectares; its population is about 284,073 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

*Department of Saone and Loire.*—This department is one of those formed of Burgundy, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Jura, of Côte d'Or, and of Nièvre; on the east, by those of Jura, and of Ain; on the south, by those of Ain, of the Rhone, and of the Loire; and on the west, by those of Allier, and of Nièvre. Its superficies is about 1,680,457 square acres, or 857,678 hectares; its population is about 440,773 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of Sarthe.*—This department is one of the four formed of Le Maine and Anjou. It is bounded on the north by the department of Orne; on the east, by those of Eure and Loire, and of Loir and Cher; on the south, by those of Indre and Loire, and of Mayenne and Loire; and on the west, by that of Mayenne. Its superficies is about 1,252,539 square acres, or 639,276 hectares; its population is about 381,241 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of the Seine.*—This department is formed of a portion of the Isle of France. It is surrounded on all sides by the department of Seine and Oise. Its superficies is about 98,902 square acres, or 50,478 hectares; its population is about 738,522 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

*Department of Lower Seine.*—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy and the northern part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the Channel; on the east, by the departments of Somme, and of Oise; on the south, by the department of Eure; and on the west, by the Channel. Its superficies is about 1,163,457 square acres, or 593,810 hectares; its population is about 640,890 in-

dividuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of Seine and Marne.*—This department is one of those formed of La Brie, and of the Gatinois. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Aisne, and of Oise; on the east, by those of Aisne, of the Marne, and of Aube; on the south, by those of Yonne, and of Loiret; and on the west, by that of Seine and Oise. Its superficies is about 1,167,710 square acres, or 595,980 hectares; its population is about 291,159 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of Seine and Oise.*—This department is one of those formed of the Isle of France. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Oise, and of Eure; on the east, by that of Seine and Marne; on the south, by the departments of Seine and Marne, of the Loiret, and of Eure and Loire; and on the west, by this last, and that of Eure. It has, in its centre, that of Seine. Its superficies is about 1,126,685 square acres, or 575,042 hectares; its population is about 437,604 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of the Two Seines.*—This department is one of the three composed of Poitou, and of the Marches. It is bounded on the north by the department of Mayenne and Loire; on the east, by that of Vienne; on the south, by those of Charente, and of Lower Charente; and on the west, by the department of La Vendée. Its superficies is about 1,184,353 square acres, or 604,474 hectares; its population is about 256,057 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of the Somme.*—This department is one of those formed of Picardy. It is bounded on the north by the department of Pas de Calais; on the east, by the departments of the North, and of Aisne; on the south, by the departments of Oise, and of Lower Seine; and on the west, by the Channel. Its superficies is about 1,184,318 square acres, or 604,456 hectares; its population is about 466,998 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

*Department of the Tarn.*—This department is one of those formed of Upper Languedoc and the Albigeois. It is bounded on the north by the department of Aveyron; on the east, by those of Hérault, and of Aveyron; on the south, by those of Aude, and of Upper Garonne; and on the west, by those of Upper Garonne, and of Lot. Its superficies is about

1,130,172 square acres, or 576,777 hectares; its population is about 271,402 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of the Var.*—This department is one of the four formed of La Provence. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Lower Alps, and of the Maritime Alps; on the east, and on the south by the Mediterranean; and, lastly, on the west, by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Its superficies is about 1,421,637 square acres, or 725,580 hectares; its population is about 262,926 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of Vaucluse.*—This department, by a decree of the 25th of June, 1793, is composed of the districts of Orange, Vaucluse, and Apt, taken in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and of the district of Louveze, drawn from the department of the Drome. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Drome, and the south-west extremity of that of Ardeche; on the east, by the department of the Lower Alps; on the south, by that of the Mouths of the Rhone; and on the west, by the department of Gard. Its superficies is about 459,576 square acres, or 234,560 hectares; its population is about 200,501 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

*Department of La Vendée.*—This department is one of those formed of Poitou. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Mayenne and Loire, and of the Lower Loire; on the east, by that of the Two Sevres; on the south, by the department of Lower Charente; and on the west, by the ocean. Its superficies is about 1,323 square acres, or 675,458 hectares, its population is about 291,433 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### ACCOUNT of the UNIVERSITY of JENA.

**A**MONG the eighty universities in Germany this seat of the Muses is justly considered as one of the most luminous points. Through the care of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who with the other Princes of the Ernestian branch of the House of Saxony, is the conservator thereof, it has, during the last twenty years, risen to great distinction; and the poet Göthe, who frequently resides for months in the Duke's castle at Jena, has, both as minister of the Duke and as a literary man, great influence in the Univer-

sity, whose most eminent Professors he treats in a very friendly manner. The number of students amounts to 600. The medical faculty in particular distinguishes itself. *Loder*, the celebrated anatomist, of whose useful *Tabulæ Anatomicæ* the sixth number has appeared, has an excellent delivery and method of teaching, and possesses a rare collection of anatomical preparations, which he is daily augmenting, by means of his extensive correspondence with every country of Europe. For some years he has been the editor of an *Anatomical, Chirurgical, and Obstetrical Journal*, in which an account is given of uncommon surgical cases, illustrated with copper-plates. This journal will be found very useful to those who wish to be informed of the progress of anatomy, &c. in Germany. Dr. *Grüner* too, is highly esteemed for his great learning. When yet a very young man, he wrote his *Census Librorum Hippocraticorum*. He reads Lectures on the History of Medicine, and Semiotics, on which last branch of medical science he has written an excellent compendium. Dr. *Starké* has been a very successful practitioner, and is physician to the Duke of Weimar. The medical faculty of the University of Jena suffered a great loss by the removal of Hufeland to Berlin, whither he was invited by the King of Prussia. To supply his place, Dr. Himly, a most skilful oculist, was translated from Brunswick to Jena, where he lectures on the Practice of Medicine. About 150 students of medicine attend usually the University of Jena, which gives it a superiority in this respect over every other University in Germany. Next to Jena, the Universities of Würzburg and Vienna are most frequented by medical students. In Jena, the Brunonian system has lately acquired many partizans, through the means of Professor *Schelling*, who has ingeniously united it with his system of philosophy: the senior Professors, however, are not quite convinced of the truth of it. Professor Lenz, superintendant of the Museum, has instituted a Mineralogical Society, which meets once a-week, and has just published the first volume of their Transactions. This Society is composed chiefly of students, who, after their return to their own country, frequently send curious and beautiful specimens of minerals as presents, so that they already possess a considerable collection. Mr. *Batsch*, Professor of Natural History and Botany, has established a society for the cultivation of Natural History, which has produced many good effects. The Botanic garden is well arranged,

arranged, and may at all times be visited by the students. M. Götting is Professor of Chemistry. His experiments relative to the shining of phosphorus, and his Elements of Chemistry, will ensure him a lasting reputation. Professor Vogt has an excellent apparatus for the elucidation of natural philosophy. He edits a *Physical Journal*, in which all the new discoveries in Germany, and other countries, are carefully recorded.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THOSE PARTS OF CONGO THAT ARE FREQUENTED BY EUROPEANS.\*

THE people who inhabit the coast of Africa, from Cape Lopez-Gonzalez to the Cape of Good Hope, are idolaters. Christianity has attempted in vain to penetrate this tract of country. The love of novelty at first induced the Blacks to admit the Missionaries, but their success has been very trifling. The Portuguese, notwithstanding their advantages, by having settlements in the country, have so much the less succeeded in propagating their faith, as the natives have conceived an aversion or distrust of them.

The inhabitants have their great and small idols. The protection of the former is entrusted to priests, who are called *Ganga'm Lambi*. Lambi is the Divinity, and *Ganga'm* is the priest or juggler. These images vary in their proportions; their height is from one foot to two and a half, and the sculpture is very superior to any thing that could be expected from people so far from a state of civilization. These divinities are always armed with a lance, or blade of a knife, without the shaft; the head is covered with a high-pointed bonnet, and they seem to represent avenging deities.

There is a remarkable circumstance attaching to these images, which, if it could be properly investigated, would certainly lead to a more accurate knowledge of the history of the country: they are not made to resemble the African figure; their nose is excessively large, and of an aquiline shape, a character that is totally different from that which distinguishes the people of this quarter of the world.

The priests, famous for the art of

juggling, contrive to keep the people in perpetual dread of their deities, whom they represent as terrible and revengeful, and whose anger can be only appeased by presents which, though offered to the idols, the priests convert to their own use.

The smaller idols are the household gods, which the natives denominate *Kiffy*, and are very similar to images of the same description made use of in many other parts of the globe. Of these they have a great number, which preside over all the concerns of life, and particularly at their meals. The height of the image is never greater than six, nor less than three, inches. The face is the only part of the idols that can be looked on without disgust. They are dressed with a high-crowned bonnet, ornamented with a consecrated feather; many small pieces of dirty cloth are attached to the neck, making a sort of garment, and the whole is encrusted with a red powder or paint.

When a Black eats or drinks, his servant first tastes the food, a precaution which every master takes against the jealousies of his domestics. He then begins his repast, and to fortify himself against the spells of secret or foreign enemies, he fills his mouth with the food presented to him, and after having well chewed it, spits it against the idol, which, thus daubed, presides during the whole meal. He does the same with his palm-wine, and then feels himself secure from the effects of poison. The little image, always moistened in this manner, and never clean or neat, is, before the end of the repast, rendered exceedingly filthy, which, however, among the Blacks of Congo, is not considered as an unseemly appearance, since nastiness is cherished by them. These idols are thought to have considerable influence over the health of their devotees: the care of them is committed to a juggler, called *Ganga'm Kiffy*, who, among these people, bears a similar character to that of a physician among Europeans.

They consult the great gods on all important occasions—on the approach of imminent danger—for safety during a long voyage—and on the trials of accused persons. In criminal causes they sometimes make use of the same methods as were formerly employed by our ancestors to come at the truth. When a great offence has been committed, he who lies under suspicion, goes before the priests, and in the presence of a great number of people, demands the trial by poison, which they denominate swallowing the idol. This request is immediately granted, and a cocoa-

\* Voyage à la côte occidentale D'Afrique fait dans les années 1786 et 1787. Par L. Degrandpre, Officier de la Marine Française, orné de vues, cartes, et du Plan de la Citadelle du Cap. An. ix.—1801.

cup, filled with the consecrated liquor, is given him. If it produce no effect, he is acquitted; if, on the other hand, he sinks under it, the first symptom produced by the poisonous liquor is a signal for the multitude to fall upon the devoted victim, and to tear him in pieces. This is the only method of punishment made use of in Congo. The scattered limbs are afterwards collected, and fastened to a palm-tree, where they remain till they are devoured by birds of prey.

The priests refuse, if they think proper, this sort of trial, and substitute in its stead that by fire, which consists in holding in the hand a burning coal: if it leaves no trace behind it, the accused goes away in triumph; he is led to his house with great solemnity, and there is carried before him the idol by which it is supposed he was protected. The method made use of by the priests to preserve the skin from the action of the fire, is not known; but it is certain that they have the art of rendering it incombustible by means of some previous preparation, which, in the case of those whom they are disposed to favour, is always resorted to; while others, who are objects of their hatred, are devoted to a cruel death.

It sometimes happens, that a man is obliged to submit to trial for a crime committed at the distance of twenty leagues or more from the place of his residence, although he is able to give satisfactory proofs of an *alibi*. Such is their superstition, that they are firmly persuaded, a person may dispatch an evil wind, or spirit, and by it be guilty of the death of a person at any given place. All sudden deaths afford grounds to the priests for putting persons on their trial, by which they either satisfy their avarice, in the presents taken from those whom they acquit, or their revenge, in the death of others who are objects of their hatred. Whenever a man of certain rank or fortune dies, his children are obliged to submit to trial, to wash away the suspicion of having, by any means, contributed to his death.

They consult the Gangas when they stand in need of rain or wind. The former is seldom wanted, the earth being supplied with moisture by the abundant dews: but they have often recourse to their deities to obtain wind, to hasten the arrival of their vessels.

On these occasions the priest shuts himself in his straw-built hut, to which he communicates a sort of tremulous motion, while he lights a fire within, the smoke

of which passes through the joinings of the building. He then returns to the gaping multitude, whose admiration leads them to believe, that the motion and smoke were the effects of a supernatural power. The impostor takes care not to expose himself and his art: he never makes his divinity give an answer till he has carefully consulted the aspect of the atmosphere, and never promises wind or rain till there is almost a certainty that they will happen. For his pains he receives valuable presents, and gives, in return, to his employer, a consecrated feather taken from the tail of a parrot.

The huts of these people are simple, and, though devoid of almost all the conveniences of life, they are not disagreeable, being made of varnished straw or reeds. The roof is composed of dried leaves of the palm-tree, which are impenetrable to the rain. The houses of the rich have wooden-doors, but windows of any kind are rarely seen.

Few of the Blacks know the use of tables or chairs. They commonly sit on a carpet, spread on the ground, if their fortune will enable them to go to the expence of it. The rich have several cottages: one is devoted to culinary purposes: to each of the women a separate house is allotted for herself and children; several are kept for the use of the master. The women's apartments are separated from the rest, into which nobody but themselves are allowed to enter.

These habitations, although very simple in their construction, and destitute of all ornaments, are nevertheless well adapted for the purposes to which they are applied, and to the climate of the country. They serve as a shelter against the rain and wind, and are made sufficiently strong to be converted into warehouses for all kinds of European merchandize.

The Congoes do not reckon more than one city in their kingdom, which they call Banze, or Banza; it is the capital of the country. In speaking of other cities, they say Banze-Malembe, Banze-Loango; by this they mark the residence of the King of those realms. They have many villages, which are nothing more than assemblages of the same kind of huts that have been described. These are commonly situated in the midst of large woods of palm trees, near lakes or considerable rivers: they have no wide streets, but narrow roads, or mere paths, which lead from one habitation to another.

The Blacks of Congo go almost naked, but the few articles of dress which they

make use of are put on with exquisite taste. A large cravat round the neck, and a long robe flowing behind, from the middle, a foot or two on the ground, are the principal articles; the latter was formerly manufactured from straw, but since the introduction of European commerce the rich substitute fine cotton, silk, and even velvet, in the room of their straw manufactures. They are excessively fond of red coral; this is the height of luxury, and they seek after it with the utmost ardour. People of property wear a long silver chain, that goes eight or ten times round the body; but the most characteristic part of their finery is a cat-skin, ornamented with little bells, which they wear about the middle, and consider as the badge of honour. Of this they are extremely jealous, and will expose themselves to every danger rather than part with it.

The Congoese wear rings of brass or iron, on their arms and legs; and so great is their passion for this species of finery, that they submit with patience to have them fastened on their limbs with the blows of a hammer; the pain occasioned by the operation is cheerfully submitted to for the sake of the appearance.

The dress of the women is less elegant; they wear no bonnet, nor cat-skin; and the robe, that in the men trails on the ground, in the females, reaches only to the knees: but they adorn themselves with a prodigious quantity of glass beads of different colours, which, on their black skin, produce a very pleasing effect. They cover their breasts with a small piece of cloth, and, as well as the men, they are very greedy after coral; this substance is to them of as high value as the diamond is among us.

The Congoese are in general cowardly, nevertheless there are examples which prove that they are susceptible of acquiring courage: in other respects they are mild and free, but avaricious, vain, and idle. Their indolence is probably owing to the want of a more extended commerce; they have no other motive to induce activity than the sale of slaves. Great industry, therefore, would be in vain; they labour only to support life; but they can occasionally exert themselves, and fear no labour, provided a recompense in brandy, of which they are excessively fond, be promised them.

They are very vain, and nothing is more pleasant than to see them strut about under a rich garment, or an embroidered robe, the old remains of finery which have been given them, and which they place

next the skin without any shirt. Like the apes which stock their forests, they are much given to imitations;—a disposition which announces the first steps towards civilization. Every people who abandon their own customs to adopt those of foreigners, manifest the desire of becoming more perfect—a state of mind very different from the Hottentot's, whom no novelty will please, and who cannot be induced to renounce their filthy modes of life.

The Blacks on the coast of Angola would at one time receive nothing in exchange but uniforms and epaulets. They had seen some French officers of the marine sent on an expedition to destroy a Portuguese fort, and were so much pleased with their dress, that commercial captains were afterwards obliged to carry out uniforms of different colours, which they received with transport, imagining that by them they acquired a high importance, because they had seen great deference paid to persons thus dressed.

In consequence of this disposition for imitation, they confer the title of captain on all those who are at the head of any employment or undertaking; therefore every man who commands, whatever be the business, is captain. A chain-captain is one who conducts prisoners chained together. They have also their captains of wood, of water, of poultry, of fish, &c. each deriving his title from his employment. The captain of the hunt is the most respected: the great consideration that he acquires, arises from his courage and intrepidity, qualities which never fail to command the admiration and respect of the natives.

We have already alluded to the avarice of the Congoese, which is particularly shewn in their great desire of collecting European goods. The following anecdote will give the reader an accurate idea of their character in this respect.

M. Joly, a French Missionary Priest in this country, was assiduous in all the functions belonging to his profession; but his zeal was ineffectual. The picture which he drew of eternal life, however brilliant, could not attract the attention of these people. The happiness of Heaven seemed to them so much the more insipid, as it did not include the felicity of drinking brandy: of this they loudly complained; declaring that they would prefer a voyage to France, whence this precious liquor was imported, rather than to the Christian's Paradise. The priest could make no proselytes. At length,

length, however, one of them, overcome by his intreaties, consented to enter into a kind of composition with M. Joly; he promised to go to Paradise if he would tell him how many bales of goods he should have in return. "None," replied the Priest. The Black, astonished at the answer, demanded an explanation. "I asked (said he) how many bales of goods you will give me to undertake the voyage proposed." The Priest answered again in the negative, but at the same time using every argument in his power to attach him to his cause. To which the other replied in bad French, "*Do you think I am such a fool as to undertake so long a voyage for nothing? Give me goods.*" The Millionary urged upon him the necessity of baptism: but he could get no other answer from the African than, "*Give me goods! Give me brandy!*" Never was a mission attended with less success. M. Joly, after two years' residence at Mamelambe, returned to Paris; during the whole time he baptized only a single person, who was a deformed slave that nobody would purchase. The merchants had determined to destroy him, but he escaped from their hands; and, thanks to his deformity! the unfortunate wretch became a Christian.

The custom of polygamy authorises the Congoese to take as many wives as they judge proper. They are all slaves; nevertheless, when a Black takes to himself a young woman of equal or superior rank to his own, he cannot sell her. Over all others he enjoys this privilege, though he exercises it but very rarely. In domestic concerns the wives are equal. They have no marriage-ceremonies—from the moment a man accepts of a young woman in that situation, he becomes her master, without the intervention of the priest. He lives indifferently with all his wives, and distributes his favours among them according to his fancy. Every woman, as we have already observed, lives in a separate house with her children. They commonly live near their husband, especially at the time of vintage. But during those periodical indispositions to which the female sex are subject, they are concealed from all eyes; for six days they are shut out of the society of every living being. If inadvertently, or by other means, a woman in that situation happens to be seen by any person, the six days must be re-commenced. Her companions bring her food to the door of the cottage, whence she takes it when the attendants are gone. As soon as she recovers, she dubs herself from

head to foot with a red kind of earth or paint, in which state she remains till the dirt and moisture of the skin are absorbed by the paint; when she bathes, and comes out of the water blacker and more beautiful than ever.

The Congoese bury their dead; but they mourn a long time before they commit the body to the earth, and the day of the funeral terminates the mourning, and is consecrated to rejoicing. The interment is, therefore, not considered as a day of mourning, but of festivity.

Mourning with them consists in wearing an inferior robe, in suffering their hair and nails to grow, and in never washing themselves, so that when it lasts a considerable time, those who wear the garb have a most disgusting appearance. They are also, on these occasions, enjoined to abstain from brandy: but in this respect the law is not of sufficient obligation; their passion for spirits cannot be overcome. The precept says they shall not drink *malavou*; which word signifying both brandy and palm-wine, they get over the injunction, by abstaining from the latter, while they drink the former as often as they can get it.

A Congoese is no sooner dead, than his friends clothe him in his best apparel, and expose him to view on a bed of honour, placed in the midst of a great court, under a roof supported by posts, in the form of columns: the interior of the apartment they adorn in the best manner possible. His family and friends come and weep over him twice a-day; and as brandy is given away upon these occasions, all who had but the slightest acquaintance with the deceased, come to shew their respect and attachment, exhibiting signs of sorrow and concern, with the hope of gaining, in return, a few drops of the precious liquor. The author was so much struck with the scene, that he took pains to ascertain whether these persons actually shed tears, and found that they poured them forth with wonderful facility.

The wives of the deceased are ranged about the corpse, and pay the most profound respect to all those who come to mourn over it. The rich always leave behind them a present of fruit or other things. The ceremony is conducted by hired mourners, who walk round the shed under which the body is placed, making all kinds of gesticulations, raising their hands to heaven, and roaring out mournful elegies, demanding in their songs wherefore he left his family, and reproaching him on that account with every species

cies of abuse with which their language can furnish them. The burden of the song is repeated in chorus by all the visitors. The hired mourners perform at the same time a sort of dance, whirling round continually on one leg. As soon as a friend has made five or six turns about the body, he retires to make way for another, having first recruited himself with brandy. This exercise lasts about two hours in the morning, and as long in the afternoon.

On the second day the body is removed to another building, and an image substituted in its place, to which the same honours continue to be paid, while other persons are employed in washing the corpse with an astringent or corrosive liquor, which soon brings it as white as chalk. It is then placed in a particular attitude; the face is turned to the west, the two knees are slightly bent, the left foot is raised backward, the right hand is shut and turned to the east, the left is open; the fingers, separated and bent, are turned to the west, as if they were in the act of seizing a bird in its flight. In this position the body is left, and, by the assistance of a continual but gentle fire, it voids its intestines, and becomes as dry as parchment. When it is sufficiently blanched, they encrust it with a thick red earth; and when the whole is dry, they begin to cover it with cloaths, putting on first coral and whatever is most precious. In proportion to the wealth of the deceased are the number and finery of his cloaths; and when a sufficient quantity is put on, a large pit is dug at a distance, at the bottom of which a house, without a covering, is made, of a size sufficient to contain the dead body. A day is fixed for the burial, which is to terminate the mourning, and the wives and fortune of the deceased pass immediately to the next heir.

On the appointed day the body is brought to the grave, and let down into the house made for it. For a certain time it is supplied with meat and drink; afterwards the earth is thrown in, leaving at the top only a few stones or other things which may indicate that it is a place of burial. They believe that the guardian spirit of the deceased perpetually hovers about the grave, and that he watches over it lest it be violated; on this account those passengers who have occasion to go near the altars of the dead, pass by them with rapidity, turning their eyes another way with a superstitious terror, not doubting that those who should approach too near the tombs would be infallibly killed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Commercial Report of your Magazine for April, I read that "Great improvements have been making for some years past in tanning and dressing of hides and skins of all descriptions. *particularly* by the recent introduction of Mr. Desmond's process, by which leather of a quality equal, if not superior, to the best hitherto known is manufactured in about as many days as it generally requires months to tan in the usual way."

That improvements are making in the art of tanning, is true; but that these improvements should be ascribed to Mr. Desmond's process, struck me with great surprize. As the *value* of your Reports, either in Agriculture or Manufactures, must depend on their truth and accuracy, I beg leave to give you better information on this point than you seem to be in possession of. Whatever merit may be ascribable to the process recommended by Mr. Desmond, it can by no means be said to be exclusively his. M. Seguin was, if I mistake not, the first projector of this process; he adopted it in Paris or its vicinity, accounts of which were detailed in the French papers soon after the beginning of the Revolution. Mr. Desmond, I have understood, first introduced the *practice* into this country; and in connection, I believe, with a Mr. Biggen, an able and ingenious chymist, established a tannery near to Westminster-bridge. In this situation these gentlemen were at liberty to avail themselves of all the advantages derivable from this new process; but I do not understand that they continue to pursue the plan—a pretty strong presumption that it was not found advantageous to them as individuals. But, what is perhaps of far greater importance, is the public likely to be benefited by the plan? Although the process has been known for some years, and experiments made, if I am rightly informed, at several manufactories, are there any, of *extent*, which continue to pursue it? M. Seguin, it is said, has in a great measure discontinued it, and that in a country which presents greater facilities in it than England does, bark being an article procured at an easy rate. In truth, the process is not calculated for general use in tanneries; for though it might answer a good purpose, if great expedition was needful (not that the ratio of a day to a month is by any means correct)—if leather for an army was almost instantly wanted, which was the case in France, and no regard was to be paid to the expence at which it was to be



be made; yet, were it generally practised, it would prove an injury to a considerable part of the hides and skins. Justice to the public as well as the manufacturer has induced me to send you these observations, which I believe are founded in fact.

April 19, 1802. A CONSTANT READER.

*-To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
A VERY sharp, though not a very long or very learned, controversy has taken place between Dr. Vincent, the Head-master of Westminster-school, and Dr. Rennell, the Master of the Temple, on the subject of public education. Dr. Rennell, in a note to a Sermon preached before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1799, at St. Paul's Church, on the Anniversary Meeting of the Children educated at the Charity-schools in London, and which was afterwards published by the Society, says, "There is scarcely an internal danger which we fear, but what is to be ascribed to a Pagan education, under Christian establishments, in a Christian country." As the celebrity of Dr. Rennell, as a preacher, has given great force as well as currency to his opinions; and as the same sentiment has been reiterated by the learned, pious, and reverend Bishop of Meath, in a note to his Sermon the following year, before the same congregation; it was not to be expected that it would be passed over in silence: and accordingly a very able defence of public or Pagan education, as it is called, generally, has appeared from the pen of Dr. Vincent. One circumstance only seems to have been omitted by the learned Doctor, and that was probably owing to his amiable candour, in not wishing to expose his adversary to the scorn, derision, and contempt of mankind; for nothing, I think, can tend so much to produce these effects, as to shew a man's apostacy from the opinions he formerly gravely and deliberately gave, without any change in the circumstances having taken place to affect them. That this is precisely Dr. Rennell's case, there will be no difficulty in proving: out of his own mouth will I convict him.

Dr. Rennell, in a note (an article of which he is very fond, and with which his sermons abound as much as his poetry) to a sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Commencement-Sunday, 1798, says, "Under these principles I know of no subject so pregnant in important consequences as a consideration of

the extremes of weakness and strength, exhibited by the ancient Greek philosophers. These circumstances, if duly weighed, will point out to the wisdom of this University the extreme importance of combining the study of the ancient Greek philosophy with our Theological researches. The foundations of the evidences of Revelation will be greatly strengthened, by observing, with accuracy, the light the Pagans actually obtained, and in discovering the insurmountable boundary which interrupted their further progress. I have ever considered the works of Plato, Aristotle, and the moral writings of Cicero and Plutarch, as an avenue and portico to Christianity. I am convinced, from some experience, that minds imbued with the precepts of these men, strengthened with their wisdom, and elevated with their dignity, will be strongly pre disposed, both from a review of their excellencies and defects, to close in with the evidences of that Gospel which brought life and immortality to light. The minds of our young men so formed would be inaccessible to the silly and ignorant sophisms of Voltaire, Rousseau, Condorcet, D'Alembert, and Volney. They would consider them not as seductions to their virtue, but as insults to their understanding. Their rejection would be accompanied with an honourable disdain of the shallowness of the imposture offered to them."

With such language and sentiments in favour of Pagan writers, and such exhortations to the use of them, before one of the most learned bodies in the world, opinions maturely, gravely, and deliberately given, on some experience too, he says—who could possibly have thought that a man so learned, so pious, so devout, as Dr. Rennell, with such a frame and temper of mind too, as he possesses, could, without the smallest change in the manner of conducting our public schools and seminaries, in one little year, have come forward, like a snake in the grass, to reprobate the practice he had so strenuously advised, and to brand and stigmatize our system of public education, as replete with every internal danger which has been feared for the last ten years. If, therefore, Dr. Rennell has any sense of shame, any feeling for the loss of dignity and virtue, any regard to consistency and propriety of conduct, his recantation ought to be as public as his accusation—till then he can no longer be considered as the most redoubted champion of religion, morality, and social order, which he would fain be accounted, but not by

A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH you I wish to congratulate the Agricultural Society at Chelmsford, for their last premium, advanced and held up in continuation for the encouragement of future candidates in that arable county. I find myself more readily disposed to a congratulation, from being an early announcer, I believe\* the earliest, of the practice of dibbling wheat, near where it first originated, and which hath continued to diffuse itself to and beyond the utmost limits of Norfolk, that it now seems questionable if one-sixth part of the wheaten arable of this county is seeded in any other mode; and to this economic and productive practice of dibbling I cannot but ascribe the greater product of this superior grain; for, in those alarming years of dearth that we lately nationally witnessed, it has been candidly acknowledged by divers of our large growers of this grain, that they have not been deficient beneath their ordinary product. This being the case (as I believe it is) they are measurably indebted for their success to the reversed flag cherishing within the decayed trefoil-roots the much lessened portion of seed dibbled therein, and which not only cherishes, but affords a future aliment to the growing blade: their due and regular distance affords the early spring-hoe the conveniency of opening and cleansing the intervals, which at once destroys the early-sprouting weeds, enlarges the space for the wheat to dilate itself, and, being seconded by a smaller hoe, a few weeks afterwards, extirpates the remaining weeds, whence a renewed tillering of the wheat succeeds; so that the advancement of spring presents, even superficially, a prospect as promising as if three bushels of seed had been sowed over an acre, and this perhaps without the necessity of hand-weeding during the summer. Other advantages might be ascribed to this mode of culture; but, as the farmers of Essex stand high in agricultural reputation, and are favoured in soil and climate above most of the counties of England, with the additional circumstance of their county extending near the

metropolis, they enjoy ample opportunity of being yet more distinguished examples to promote national prosperity; bushel of wheat sowed from every acre of the wheat-arable of the kingdom, would be more than a sufficient quantity, without a foreign importation, for the annual supply of Mark-lane.

J. W.

Eabough, near Norwich, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TURNING over the Harleian Miscellany a few days since, my curiosity was excited and gratified, by reading an article, entitled "Machiavel's Vindication of Himself and his Writings against the Imputation of Impiety, Atheism, and other high Crimes; extracted from his Letter to his Friend Zenobius," (Harl. Miscel. vol. i. p. 55.)

The article is too long, Mr. Editor, to be inserted in your Magazine, but I shall make a few extracts from it, exculpatory of the character of this much-injured man.

It is well-known, that, although Machiavel has ever been considered by the *profanum vulgus* (which, in this instance, comprehends the learned and the titled, as well as the unlettered and plebeian, rabble) as the impudent unblushing advocate of monarchical tyranny, in all its extravagance of cruelty, oppression, and perfidy, yet some few penetrating spirits have suspected that the real object of his most celebrated book, *THE PRINCE*, was diametrically opposite to its ostensible one; that the author intended, when he laid down for absolute princes those execrable and most diabolical maxims by which alone he contended they could preserve their power in its integrity, to exhibit before the people, not an idol for their adoration, but a monster, exposed with all his hideousness, from which they must shrink with horror and detestation.

Those who are acquainted with the history of Florence will not ask why Machiavel should conceal his principles under a veil of irony, which was almost impenetrable: Machiavel was deeply involved in the conspiracy, as it is usually called, of the Soderini, by which, in the year 1494, the three sons of the Great Lorenzo de' Medici, Piero, who succeeded his father in the government of Florence, and his two brothers, Giovanni and Giuliano, were proclaimed enemies to their country, and obliged to flee from its just vengeance,

In

\* The practice, then newly begun, is particularly described in the Annual Register of 1775, in the same terms I had invited the farmers of Norfolk, &c. to attend to its process; and which was published in two or three provincial papers; from one of them it was extracted, and, I presume, usefully promulgated.

In the year 1512, the family of the Medici were restored by the powerful assistance of Pope Julius II. and of Ferdinand, King of Spain: Lorenzo de' Medici, the eldest son of the deceased Piero, assumed the reins of government, when, as is usual in such cases, all those who had held offices under the republic were removed; and the unfortunate Machiavel, with an unshaken fortitude, underwent the ignominy and the pains of torture, which were inflicted on him for the vain purpose of procuring information relative to the actors in the conspiracy.

It was under the reign of this Lorenzo, who died a victim to his debaucheries, that Machiavel wrote his PRINCE: this circumstance may account at once for the satire and the secrecy of it.

But to the Vindication: it was written, it seems, at the pressing importunity of his friend Zenobio Buondelmonte, and Giulio Salviati, who were desirous that Machiavel should wipe off the many aspersions which were cast upon his writings. "I have yielded (said he) to the entreaty of Giulio, and the rest of that company\*, for that I esteem it a duty to clear that excellent society from the scandal of having so dangerous and pernicious a person to be a member of their conversation: *for by reason of my age*, and since the loss of my liberty, and my sufferings under that monster of lust and cruelty, Alexander de' Medici, set over us by the divine vengeance for our sins, I can be capable of no other design or enjoyment than to delight and be delighted in the company of so many choice and virtuous persons, who now assemble themselves with all security under the happy and hopeful reign of our new Prince Cosimo: ——— but that I may avoid the loquacity incident to old men, I will come to the business: if I remember well, the exceptions that are taken to these poor things I have published are reducible to three: 1. That in all my writings I insinuate my great affection to the democratical government, even so much so, as to undervalue that of monarchy in respect of it; which last I do not obscurely in many passages teach, and, as it were, persuade the people to throw off. 2. Next, that in some places I vent very great impieties, slighting and vilifying the church as author of all the misgovernment in the world, and, by such contempt, make

way for atheism and profaneness. 3. Lastly, that in my book of 'The Prince,' I teach monarchs all the execrable villainies that can be invented, and instruct them how to break faith, and to oppress and to enslave their subjects."

It is curious to mark the inconsistency of the first and third of these accusations: in the former Machiavel is charged with favouring democracy, and in the latter with teaching monarchs how to break their faith, and to oppress and enslave their subjects! This is really cutting with a two-edged sword.

The charges are separately repelled: to the first he replies with a protestation, "that the animating of *private* men, either directly or indirectly, to disobey, much less to shake off any government, how despotical soever, was never in his thoughts or writings." ——— "Yet (he continues) that I may not answer this imputation barely by denying, I shall assert, in this place, what my principles are in that which the world calls REBELLION, which I believe to be not only a rising in arms against any government we live under, but acknowledge that word to extend to all clandestine conspiracies too, by which the peace and quiet of any country may be interrupted, and by consequence the lives and estates of innocent persons endangered. Rebellion then, so described, I hold to be the greatest crime that can be committed among men, both against policy, morality, and *in foro conscientiae*; but, notwithstanding all this, it is an offence which will be committed whilst the world lasts, as often as princes tyrannize, and, by enslaving and oppressing their subjects, make magistracy, which was intended for the benefit of mankind, prove a plague and destruction to it; for, let the terror and the guilt be never so great, it is impossible that human nature, which consists of passion as well as virtue, can support with patience and submission the greatest cruelty and injustice, whenever either the weakness of their princes, the unanimity of the people, or any other favourable accident, shall give them reasonable hopes to mend their condition, or provide better for their own interest, by insurrection."

Machiavel then proceeds to recommend the exercise of clemency and moderation to princes, and that they should return to that excellent maxim of the ancients, "that the interest of kings and of their people is the same," "which truth (continues he) it has been the whole design of my writings to convince them of.

\* That party of friends, probably, who were in the habit of meeting at the house of Cosimin Rucellai, and of discoursing on topics of literature and policy.

"Now, having gone thus far in the description of rebellion, I think myself obliged to tell you, what I conceive not to be rebellion. Whosoever, then, takes arms to maintain the politic constitution or government of his country, in the condition it then is, I mean, to defend it from being changed or invaded by the craft or force of any man (although it be the prince or chief magistrate himself), provided that such taking up of arms be commanded or authorized by those who are, by the order of that government, legally entrusted with the custody of the liberty of the people, and foundation of the government; this I hold to be so far from rebellion, that I believe it laudable; nay, the duty of every member of such commonwealth; for, he who fights to support and defend the government he was born and lives under, cannot deserve the odious name of rebel, but he who endeavours to destroy it; if this be not granted, it will be in vain to frame any mixed government in the world."

Machiavel, doubtless, when he bore so conspicuous a part in the revolution which expelled the Medici from Florence, and afterwards, when, as it was strongly suspected, he was involved in the unsuccessful attempt to destroy Cardinal Guilio de' Medici (afterwards Pope Clement VII.) who had assumed the government of Florence, in the minority of that "monster of lust and cruelty," Alexander, considered himself as justifiably defending from the craft or force of the chief magistrate, "the politic constitution of his country."

One cannot avoid remarking, in this place, that the sentiments of Machiavel, on the subject of resistance to constituted authorities, appear to be similar to, if not exactly the same, with those laid down by Sir William Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England: the more sensible nerves of the latter, indeed, tremble at the bare contemplation of such a resistance in the part of the people in defence of their invaded liberties; he acknowledges both the right and the necessity of such resistance in extreme cases, however, in very unequivocal terms. "All oppression (says Blackstone, B. I. Ch. 7.), which may happen to spring from any branch of the sovereign power must necessarily be out of the reach of any *stated rule* or *express legal provision*; but if ever they unfortunately happen, the prudence of the times must provide new remedies upon new emergencies. Indeed, it is found by experience (continues he, almost in the words of Machiavel), that when-

ever the unconstitutional oppressions, even of the sovereign power, advance with gigantic strides, and threaten desolation to a state, mankind will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will sacrifice their liberty by a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims which were originally established to preserve it." Again:—"In these, therefore, or other circumstances," (referring to those which produced the expulsion of James II.) "which a fertile imagination may furnish, since both law and history are silent, it becomes us to be silent too, leaving to future generations, whenever necessity and the safety of the whole shall require it, the exertions of those inherent, though latent, powers of society, which no climate, no time, no constitution, no contract, can ever destroy or diminish."

These writers probably agree (such incroachments of the sovereign power being "necessarily out of the reach of any *stated rule* or *express legal provision*," and therefore the people having no other remedy than arms), that since it would be of ill-consequence, to use the words of Machiavel, "to make every private man judge when the rights of the people are invaded, which would be apt to produce frequent, and sometimes causeless, tumults; therefore it hath been the great wisdom of the founders of most monarchies, to appoint guardians to their liberty, which, if it be not otherwise expressed, is and ought to be understood to reside in the estates of the country," &c. It does not appear, however, from this passage, to have once entered into the imagination of Machiavel, that these estates themselves might possibly conspire against that public liberty of which they are appointed the protectors: Sir W. Blackstone seems to have had his suspicions more alive, when he speaks of "the oppressions which may spring from *any branch* of the sovereign power."

But it is time that we should come to Machiavel's Vindication of himself against the second charge, namely, that of "impiety in vilifying the church, and of so making way for atheism." It appears, that in the fifteenth century, as well as in the eighteenth, the man who dared dissent from the established religion of his country was branded with the opprobrious charge of atheism: Machiavel, a Florentine, avowed his abhorrence of Popery, a religion, whose influence he considered as corruptive of the morals, and fatal to the liberties, of man. He defends himself from this second accusation by admitting the premises, and denying the consequences;

quences ; that is to say, by maintaining (a task in which there was not much difficulty), that in charging the Church of Rome, not only with all the misgovernment of Christendom, but even with the depravation, and almost total destruction, of the Christian religion itself throughout Italy, he neither taught men impiety, nor made way for atheism.

The tone of this justification is not the most conciliating in the world : it has some humour, but contains a great deal of most bitter sarcasms against the church of Rome : the following is a sufficient specimen :—" I shall conclude this discourse, after I have said a word of the most heliish of all the innovations brought in by the Popes—which is the clergy ; these are a sort of men, under pretence of ministering to the people in holy things, set a-part and separated from the rest of mankind, and a very opposite, interest, by a human ceremony, called by a divine name, viz. ordination ; these, wherever they are found, with the whole body of the Monks and Friars, who are called the regular clergy, make a band which may be called the Janizaries of the Papacy ; these have been the causes of all the solecisms and immoralities in government, and of all the impieties and abominations in religion ; and, by consequence, of all the disorder, villany, and corruption we suffer under this detestable age ; these men, by the Bishop of Rome's help, have crept into all the governments of Christendom, where there is any mixture of monarchy, and have themselves a third estate ; that is, have, by their temporalities, which are almost a third part of all the land in Europe, given them by the blind zeal, or rather folly, of the Northern people who overran this part of the world, stepped into the throne ; and what they cannot perform by these secular helps, and by the dependency their vassals have upon them, they fail not to claim and to usurp by the power they pretend to have from God, and his viceregent at Rome."—" I now come to the last branch of my charge ; which is, that I teach princes villany, and how to enslave and oppress their subjects. If any man will read over my book of the Prince with impartialty, and ordinary charity, he will easily perceive, that it is not my intention therein to recommend that government, or those men there described to the world ; much less to teach men to trample upon good men, and all that is sacred and

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venerable upon earth, laws, religion, honesty, and what not ; if I have been a little too punctual in describing these monsters, and drawn them to the life in all their lineaments and colours, I hope mankind will know them the better, to avoid them ; my treatise being both a satire against them, and a true character of them.

" Whoever in his empire is tied to no other rules than those of his own will and lust, must either be a saint or else a very devil incarnate ; or, if he be neither of these, both his life and his reign are like to be very short ; for whosoever takes upon him so execrable an employment, as to rule men against the laws of nature and reason, must turn all topsy-turvy, and never stick at any thing ; for, if once he halt, he will fall, and never rise again, &c.—And so I bid you farewell."

Here then, in very plain terms, Machiavel states the object he had in view, when he wrote that work which has called forth the noble indignation of many a patriotic writer, who did not perceive the author's intention : the veil, however, was certainly seen through by Rousseau, who, in his " Social Contract," has the following passage :—" *Machiavel étoit un bonhôte homme, et un bon citoyen ; mais, attaché à la maison de Medici, il étoit forcé, dans l'oppression de sa patrie, de déguiser son amour pour la liberté. Le choix seul de son exécrable heros manifeste assez son intention secrète ; et l'opposition des maximes de son livre du Prince à celles de ses Discours sur Tite Live, et de son Histoire de Florence, démontre que ce profond politique n'a eu jusqu'ici que des lectures superficiels ou corrompus.*" L. III. C. 6.

The following passage in Bacon, so often quoted on this occasion, evidences that that profound philosopher saw the real drift of the Florentine secretary :—" *Est quod gratias agamus Machiavello, et hujusmodi scriptoribus qui aperte et indifsimulanter proferunt quid homines facere soleant, non quid debeant.*" De Augment. Scient. Lib. VII. Cap. 2, Fol. 397. Harrington, Clarendon, and many other writers of celebrity, have suspected that Machiavel wanted to throw a deadly odium upon monarchy. His character and works have been very ably defended by a writer in the Cabinet, Vol. III.

The elegant historian of Lorenzo the Magnificent is not convinced by the apologists of Machiavel, and treats his character with a degree of severity unusual to him. After having stated their argu-

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ments,

ments, and the opinion deduced from them, Mr. Roscoe says:—"Yet it seems impossible to subscribe seriously to this opinion: exclusive of the destructive maxims, which are scattered more or less though all the Florentine Secretary's works, perhaps not a single trace of this supposed irony is to be discovered. Numerous as the excellent reflections are in this treatise, it must still be reckoned a most flimsy work, and one at which every virtuous mind must instantly revolt. Nothing is so superb as the genius of Machiavel; nothing appears so horrid as his heart."—"If Machiavel's *Il Principe* had not appeared, we should not have been able to have boasted of the 'Anti-Machiavel,' the fruit of the youth and solitude of one of the greatest monarchs that have ever reigned. The antidote is so delicious, that even the poison becomes palatable, and we swallow it with eagerness to taste the luscious medicine which counteracts its subtilty." How much more consolatory would have been this reflection, if the mighty monarch had eaten this fruit of his youth and solitude in maturer years, and in the season of his activity! If the King of Prussia committed an error in his early years, by writing his Anti-Machiavel, he expiated it by a long life, religiously devoted to plunder, perfidy, and devastation, by giving the lie to his own work; and, when the merciful hand of Death had put a stop to his career of ruin, by leaving, as a legacy, in his Instructions to General-officers, the art of massacring mankind by the help of treachery, where simple force is ineffectual!

I cannot abstain from quoting one more passage from Mr. Roscoe's highly finished History, because it seems to be strikingly illustrative, not only of Machiavel's real political sentiments, but also of the secret manner by which he was obliged to propagate them, and therefore corroborative of the suspected irony in *Il Principe*:—"Within these few years, the Florentine Secretary's admirable project for the reformation of the Government of Florence by the order of Leo X. has been published for the first time, and his zeal for the liberty and freedom of his country is visible in every page (Baretti's Edit. 4to. London, 1772). The outward appearance of sovereignty, with all its attendant pomp and majesty, according to his plan, was to have been wholly vested in the Medici,

whilst the real power was *artfully* contrived to rest with the people. Leo X. saw through the design; Machiavel was applauded, but, from that moment, ceased to be consulted." This single fact surely raises Machiavel to an eminence, which no Philippic against him will ever be able to reach.

The Letter in the Harleian Miscellany adds confusion to another unsettled point respecting Machiavel, namely, the time of his death. Some of his biographers assert, that he died of a medicine, which he unfortunately took as a preservative, in the year 1527. Paulus Jovius states his death to have taken place in 1530. L'Avoocat says the same: Poccianti says he died in 1526; and his son Peter, in a letter, dated June, 1527, states his father to have died on the 22d of that month. This last, one would have thought, would have been excellent authority; but, if so, why do the biographers of Machiavel disagree on the subject? The authority of the father, however, it must be acknowledged, is better than that of the son: the fact probably was (if the Letter in the Harleian Miscellany is not a forgery, for which I know no grounds of suspicion), that the son's letter was actually dated 1537, but, through the error of some printer or transcriber, has come down to us as having been written in 1527. The following reasons make this probable: in the first place, Machiavel was born in May, 1469; if he died in 1527, he was only fifty-eight years old at the time of his death. Now, a man who has not seen sixty, is by no means likely to speak of the loquacity incident to persons of his time of life, &c. or to mention his age in the manner which Machiavel has done in the beginning of this Vindication\*.

In the next place, Machiavel mentions "the happy and hopeful reign of our new Prince Cosimo†:" Cosimo succeeded that "monster of lust and cruelty, Alexander," and was not proclaimed "Chief of the Florentine Republic" till the 9th of January, in the year one thousand, five hundred, and thirty seven.

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\* The passages referred to are printed in Italics, in the extracts which I have given:—See page 441.

† See the early part of this article.

Lastly, Machiavel's Vindication itself is dated April 1, 1537. This answers at once with the expression "our new Prince Cosimo," and suits much better than the earlier date of Machiavel's death, with his reference to the garrulity of age.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following fact, recorded by a late French traveller in the Levant, appears worthy of notice.

"Near to the shore of Cape Schinari in the isle of Zante, are certain very deep caverns, whence issues in great abundance a kind of *white fat*, of an extremely fetid smell. In calm weather, mariners at sea, even at a good distance from the island, meet with flakes of that substance floating on the water, and emitting a strong scent. The peasants collect it on the sea-shore, and successfully employ it in the diseases of their cattle, rubbing it to the sores of their mules, horses, oxen, sheep, &c\*. It is of a nature uncommonly disposed to melt."

I cannot pretend to say whether any analogy subsist between the substance above described and that which has recently been produced in this country by the maceration of animal substances in water and other liquids: neither will I presume to conjecture whether the reservoir which supplies those streams of fat may not be a heap of dead bodies formerly buried by some earthquake, and gradually converted by subterraneous maceration into a solid fat substance, which, now melted by subterraneous fire, oozes forth in the manner here related. These points I leave to the consideration of chemists and naturalists; my intention

being merely to suggest a hint which may prompt some curious person to try the necessary experiments with the artificial fat produced in England, for the sake of determining whether it may not prove equally beneficial to our cattle, as the other to the animals of Zante.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO your intelligent Correspondent, who has favoured the public with the communication of the letters of Brunetto Latini, I beg leave to point out the following passages in Pliny the Naturalist, with a view to solve the difficulties of which he complains, &c. MONTHLY MAG. May, 1802, p. 357, note.

"Canis, JASONE Lycio interfecto, cibum capere noluit, inediaque consumptus est. Is verò, cui nomen Hyrcani reddidit Daris, accensò regis LYSIMACHI rogo, iniecit se flammæ: similiterque Hieronis regis.

"Sed super omnia in nostro ævo actis Populi Romani testatum, Appio Junio & P. Silio Coss. cum animadvertereetur, ex causâ Neronis Germanici filii, in Titium Sabinum & servitia ejus, unius ex his canem nec à carcere abigi potuisse, nec à corpore recessisse abjecti in gradibus Gemitoriis; mœstos edentem ululatus, magnâ Populi Romani coronâ: ex quâ cum quidam ei cibum objecissent, ad os defuncti tulisse. Innatavit idem cadaver IN TIBERIM ABJECTI sustentare conatus, effusâ multitudine ad spectandum animalis fidem." NAT. HIST. Lib. viii. cap. 61.

The story of the rescued King may be traced to a sentence which immediately precedes those that have been quoted:—

"Garamantum REGEM canes ducenti ab exilio reduxere, præliati contra resistentes."

In page 366, Mr. Walker refer to "a small engraving of the stars in your last month's Magazine:" which is wanting in my copy and in every other that I have inspected.\*

DELISLE.

Manchester, May 10.

\* The representation of the stars to which Mr. Walker alluded appeared upon page 273 of the present volume.

EDITOR.

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For

\* As some of your readers might perhaps be inclined to put upon this passage a construction different from that which I have given to it, and to conclude that the Zantiot peasants apply the fat to wounds in the human body—I think it right to quote the original words, and leave each person to judge for himself. "Dans les maladies de leurs bestiaux, mulets, bœufs, chevaux, moutons, &c. les habitans de la campagne se servent utilement de cette graisse, qu'ils vont recueillir sur la bord de la mer, et dont ils frottent les plaies." Voyage historique, littéraire, et pittoresque, dans les Îles et Possessions ci-devant Vénitiennes du Levant, tome iii. p. 103.

## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE OF DOCTOR JOHN WALLIS, PROFESSOR of GEOMETRY in the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, MEMBER of the ROYAL SOCIETY, and CHAPLAIN in ordinary to KING CHARLES II. *Extracted from a Manuscript Volume in the Possession of his Family, containing a great Number of intercepted Letters, decyphered by the Doctor for the British Government, and some too for their Allies, and other Letters relating, for the most Part, to that Subject.*

When the Earl of Clarendon was dismissed from his office, and banished from the kingdom, the Great Seal was given, in 1667, to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, under the title of Lord Keeper. It is to this Lord Keeper that the following Letter must refer. It is without date; but there was no other Lord Keeper during the six years that Clarendon, who retired to France, survived his banishment.

SLIDE TO CLARENDON.

I HAVE received your's of the 27th of July, and give you thanks for your kindness, and I hope you will be so kind as to continue this friendship to me. L. Keeper is a poor and pitiful spirited man; he is despised and publicly smiled at by every body. I am told he will be charged with bribery, through his lady's hands, she being L. Keeper, and darke lanthorne to her husband; in a word, few speak kindly or civilly of him, but very heartily wish for E. Clarendon again. There is a call off seventeen serjeants at law against *near* tearme (viz). In Gray's Inn: Math. Turner, Wm. Ellis, Mr. Willet, the Makards, Thomas Flint, Sir Wm. Scroggs; in Lyncolne's Inn, Sir John Howell, Recorder, Mr. Gaddard, Mr. Powis, Mr. Jones; Mydd. Temple, Mr. Turner, Francis Bramstone, Mr. Barton, Sir Henry Pellham; Inner Temple, Sir Richard Hopkins, Mr. Goodfellow, Jam. Baldwin. Such of these as have not formerly read, do it now, except Sir Wm. Scroggs, who is the last in the list, and who, having received his writ before the time, insisted upon his privilege of being now exempted from it, though otherwise he should have done it, as being his turn. Serjeant Brome and—supply two judges places for the summer-circuit, a baron's place being void and Atkins too old to ride. Sir Robert Atkines hapely married his son to Sir George Carteret's daughter. I am told by a man of skill, that the serjeants pay L. Keeper well for their

call. L. Keeper has promised to them that they should not put themselves to that great charge as formerly was done in like cases; but only each of them to make a good dinner of twenty pounds; and the overplus of expences on like occasions to be spent on the building their inn. L. Keeper is to be keeper of this money, and, as is beleaved, to his own accompt, nothing is more talked of.

The Gentleman to whom the following Letter is addressed appears to have been Secretary to Lord Nottingham, who was himself Principal Secretary of State to King William.

*Whitehall, Novem. first, 1689.*

SIR,

My Lord Nottingham commands me to send you the inclosed Letters from the French ministers in Poland, lately intercepted: there are 2 of the 4 of September, 2 of the 5th and 12 of October. My Lord desires that you will decipher them as soon as you can, being of great importance to his Majesty and his allies; he desires that you will begin with the postscript of Mons. DeVeil's Letter of the 5th of Octob. giving an account of a conference with the Great General of Lithuania. The Letters are of a fresh date, and therefore it is the more importante to have them soon decyphered, in regard some light may be gained by them as to what is at this time on foot.

I am Your most humble servant,

R. WARRE.

SIR, *Whitehall, July 13th, 1690.*

I SEND you herewith some Letters from Mons. Louvois to Mons. Lauzun, which I desire you will decypher as soon as possibly you can; they seeming to contain matters of great importance for their Majesties service, and that you will begin with the letter which is of the latest date, and proceed to that which is of the next latest date, and so on in that order, letting the letter of the oldest date to be that which you last decypher. As soon as you have done the letter of the freshest date, I desire you will send it back immediately by this messenger, whom I have ordered to stay till you dispatch him; and, as soon as you have decyphered any of the other letters, I desire you will send each of them as fast as they are done by a messenger, whom I will pay. Pray make what haste you can herein, since it seems to be of very great importance to their Majestys, and



and I will not be wanting in representing your services to your advantage.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,  
NOTTINGHAM.

*Dr. Wallis.*

Six Letters to Mr. Le Comte de Lauzune, the French General in Ireland, May 1st, 25, 26, 27, and June 10, from Mr. Louvois, June 22, from another.

*Dr. Wallis,*

*To the Earl of Nottingham.*

*To-morrow, July 17, 1660.*

MY LORD,

I HUMBLY thank your Lordship for the great compliment which in your Letter you were pleased to put upon me; as if I were a person of that skill and dispatch in deciphering, as by the same messenger (without detaining him a great while here) to return you a letter deciphered (without any key but what I am to make myself), written from a great minister of state in a cipher (and no mean one), which I had never seen before: but your Lordship understands cipher so well, and I am so conscious to myself how far I fall short of such a character, that it

would favour too much of vanity to pretend to it. I did, therefore, (without detaining him) dismiss your messenger presently; and I take it for a great good-hap, that in four days' time (setting to it early and late) I have (with more pains than your Lordship perhaps is aware of) been able to send with this, that deciphered which was of the latest date, which your Lordship desired to be first dispatched, which being a short letter, and a long cipher, your Lordship will excuse my having found blanks. It is not from Mr. Louvois, but subscribed by a French name in a French hand, which I cannot read. The rest are all from Mr. Louvois, but none of them in the same cipher with this, and therefore will receive no light from it; and I am the more diffident of them, having never yet mastered any of his ciphers; and I suspect somewhat of peculiar in his way of cyphering, which I have never yet had the good hap to light upon.

But am, My Lord,

Your Honour's very humble servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

[*To be continued.*]

### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

BRUNETTO LATINI.

*Letter VIII.*

[Brunetto Latini visits Oxford, Henry III. assembling a Parliament there—curious Derivation of the Word *Parliament*—Roads in England infested with Robbers, and why—Sherburn Castle—English Barons dwell in fortified Castles—State of Learning. and Condition of Oxford Students—Friar Bacon—his Brazen Head, and numerous Optical and Catoptrical Machines—his Discovery of Gunpowder, and the Mariner's Compass.]

THE Parliament being summoned to assemble at Oxford, I had an opportunity of visiting that famous school, of which you have heard so much, happily, somewhat sooner than from the nature of my avocations I might otherwise have done.

The English word *Parliament* is said by some learned men here, to be derived, *quasi*, *Parium Lamentum*; because the English Barons, at these meetings, complain of the enormities of their country: but I am of opinion it is borrowed from our word *Parleure*, Speech, and *Parleor*, an Orator; and indeed there are many speakers, and often much virulent speech delivered in these assemblies.

Our journey from London to Oxford was with some difficulty and danger made in two days; for the roads are bad, and we had to climb hills of hazardous ascent, and which to descend are equally perilous. We passed through many woods, considered here as dangerous places, as they are infested with robbers; which indeed is the case with most of the roads in England. This is a circumstance connived at by the neighbouring Barons, from the consideration of sharing in the booty, and these robbers serving their protectors on all occasions, personally, and with the whole strength of their band. However, as our company was numerous, we had nothing to fear. Accordingly, we arrived on the first night at Sherburn Castle, in the neighbourhood of Watlington, under the chain of hills, over which we passed at *Stacquin-churque* (Stokenchurch.)

This Castle was built by the Earl of Tanquerville, one of the followers of the fortunes of William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, who invaded England, and slew King Harold in a battle which decided the fate of the kingdom. It is now in possession of a descendant of the said Earl.

As

As the English Barons are frequently embroiled in disputes and quarrels with the Sovereign, and with each other, they take the precaution of building strong castles for their residence, with high towers and deep moats surrounding them, and strengthened with draw bridges, posterns, and portcullises. And further to enable themselves to hold out for a considerable length of time in case they should happen to be besieged, they make a provision of victuals, arms, and whatever else is necessary for the purpose. [Charles seignois Englois qui sovent guerrient ob li fires et entreaus se delitent en faire tors et hautes maisons de pierres, et se cest hors de vil il font fosses et palus, et murs et tornelles et pons et portes collecces. Et font garnies de mangoniaus et de sietes et de toutes choses qui besoignent a guerre por deffendre, et por gregier et por la vie des homes ens et hors maintenir.]

The country surrounding the city of Oxford is exceedingly beautiful. The city is itself watered by the Cherwell and the Isis, or Ouse, which rivers wander over the land in many a wild meander. As I stood viewing these scenes from the surrounding hills, this thought occurred to me—'If the study of physic and the arts useful for society be commendable; and if commerce, when properly conducted, and made productive without fraud, be desirable, for if it be small it is despised; yet, after every consideration, agriculture must certainly be the employment most profitable and most fitting for a gentleman (*Franc Home*):' and then I repeated these words of Horace:—

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,  
Ut pritea gens mortalium,  
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis  
Solutus omni senore.

*Epid. 2.*

Happy the man from business free,  
Who tills his land at liberty;  
Acres which unincumber'd came,  
By grandfathers left, who till'd the same.

[*Medecine et charpenterie* sont honeste a ciaux a cui eles covient. Mais *marchandise* se elle est petite lon la tient a laide. Se ele est grant et bien gaignable et done a pluiffors sans vanite ele ne doit estre blamee. Nul mestier nest meillor que laboreur de terre ne plus planteif ne plus digne de *Franc Home*. Decui dit *Oraces*. "Cil est boneureux qui laisse tous mestiers si come firent li ancien, et couve ses bues et ses chians, et est dete sans ulures."] ]

The number of scholars belonging to this high school (Oxford) is about 3000; indeed their number is too great; inasmuch as the revenues of their houses are insufficient for their support; therefore they are constrained to ask relief at the buttries of the great Barons, and the cabins of their vassals. I do not say this is the case with all of them; but it is chiefly so with those educated for the church, and designed to be preachers of the Faith in Christ and the Judgment which is to come. Others intended to practise law or physic, and employments wherein learning is requisite, live with their respective Societies, without being chargeable with the like scandal. [Ja soit que luns soit clers et mostre sa religion et la foi J'hu Crist et la gloire des bons et l'infimite des mauvais. Li autre qui sont juges ou mieges qui aide l'ame saine a maintenir sa sante, ou autre mestier de clergie veent au profit de la commune compaignie sans tort et sans honte.]

You may be assured that I did not fail to see Friar Bacon as soon as I arrived at Oxford. He is the only one there that I could hear of who is skilled in Hebrew and Greek. The Latin they have amongst them is not the Latin of Tully; and as the Doctors know nothing of the Romance Tongue, my communication with them was very little. But my amends was sufficiently made in the conversations I frequently had with this mirror of good learning, who is not like *Diſtus*,\* mentioned by Horace,

Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem  
Cogitat.

\* Who is this *Diſtus* mentioned here by Brunetto Latini? Did he understand that to be the name of the author cited by Horace, under the appellation of *Scriptor Cyclicus*, to whom both he and Horace evidently allude, as being a writer who made "what was clear and intelligible dark and obscure?" I have written this name *Diſtus*, because I supposed Brunetto Latini to have seen the six books upon the Trojan War, composed by Diſtus, of Crete, who was himself present at the Siege. This fabulous work was originally written in Greek, and was translated into the Latin Tongue in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It is to be observed, that Brunetto Latini never mentions Homer, nor any Greek author, whose works were not translated into Latin before the thirteenth century. He knew nothing of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, though he might have found honourable mention made of them in his favourite Horace,

[Car il ne veut faire ce que *dictus* fût de cui Oraces dit. "Il ne veut torner la lumiere en fumee mais la fumee fera il lumiere."]

As the Friar studied some time in Paris, he could make himself well understood in the language of France. [En Romans selonc le patois de France.]

Friar Roger Bacon is a Cordelier, of the Order of St. Francis; he is a Doctor of Divinity, a good Physician, and the greatest Chymist, Astrologer, and Mathematician of the present age. He is moreover, a profound philosopher, and has made many discoveries which have unhappily brought upon him the imputation of dealing in sorcery and magic.

I find this absurd notion respecting Friar Bacon prevailing, not only amongst the common people, and the generality of the students, but even with the Doctors, who ought to know better. This has made the good Friar exceedingly cautious before whom he exhibits his experiments. But he assured me that he had carefully registered his several discoveries, and that they would be found amongst his writings after his death; "for (says he) they do not suit the times we live in, which are lost in the vain study of abstruse speculations, producing nothing useful."

I told him the story which you and I have both of us frequently heard, of the Brazen Head; how that he and his brother in religion, Friar Thomas Bungey, should have laboured seven years to complete one, in order to obtain an answer to this enquiry, "whether it would not be possible to inclose England within a wall and rampart," which answer they failed in receiving, because, not expecting it so soon, they were out of the way, and did not hear the reply which the oracle had made. The good Friar shook his head

race, with whose writings he appears to have been intimately acquainted, and from which he has accordingly made numerous quotations. He speaks of the Siege of Troy in these words:—"Cil Priams roi de Troie fu pere au bon Hector et de Paris qui ravi Heliene la femme Menelaus le Roi de Grece por vengeance de ce que je vos ai devise fu le por quoi Troie fu destruite finaument et li rois ocis et tuit si fill selonc ce que vos pores trover ou grant livre de Troie." This Priam, King of Troy, was the father of the brave Hector and of Paris, who ravished Helen, the wife of Menelaus, King of Greece, to revenge which rape Troy was at last destroyed, and the King slain, together with both his sons, according as you find it related in the *Great Book of Troy*.

The Translator.

hereat; and observed to me in the words of Lactantius, "*Vulgus indoctum pompis inanibus gaudet, animisque puerilibus spectat omnia, oblectatur frivolis, nec ponderare secum unamquamque rem potest*;" which signifies, that "the ignorant vulgar, delighting in empty shews, view every thing with the simplicity of children, and are best pleased with trifles, as they are not able to form a proper judgment of things." It is very certain that the Friar has invented many wonderful machines; in particular, a head framed of brass, which utters certain sounds. This is undoubtedly the *Brazen Head*, which gave rise to the story of the Oracle.

He shewed me many curious mirrors of his invention; one sort which sets fire to any combustible, if exposed to the sun's rays; another, in which figures are made to appear and disappear at pleasure; and a third, which, being looked through, enables a person to discover objects at a great distance which are not to be discerned with the naked eye. In the pursuit of these discoveries he has expended much money; but this he can well do, as he is descended from a wealthy family, and has succeeded to a plentiful inheritance.

He told me that he knew a method of combining salt-petre with charcoal and sulphur, in certain proportions; of which if but a very small quantity be touched with the least spark of fire possible, most wonderful effects will be instantly produced. I had no opportunity of witnessing this experiment; but some persons, in whose presence he had made it, assured me, that it had the nearest possible resemblance to thunder and lightning. It is, I suppose, on account of the great noise attending this experiment, that the good Friar is so cautious of making any trial of it, except in retired places, labouring as he does under the suspicion of being a necromancer and magician.

He further shewed me a black ugly stone, called a magnet, which has the surprising property of drawing iron to it; and upon which if a needle be rubbed, and afterwards fastened to a straw, so as it shall swim upon water, the needle will instantly turn towards the Pole-star: therefore, be the night ever so dark, so as neither moon or star be visible, yet shall the mariner be able, by the help of this needle, to steer his vessel aright. [La magnete pierre laide et noire. Ob ele ter volenters se joint. Lon touchet ob une aguilet. Et en lestue lon s'eschie. Puis lon mette en laigue et se ti-ent desus. Et la point se torne contre lestaille. Quant la nuit se tenebrous

tenebrous et lon ne voie estoile ni lune, poet li mariner tenir droite voie.]

This discovery, which appears useful in so great a degree to all who travel by sea, must remain concealed until other times; because no master-mariner dares to use it lest he should fall under a supposition of his being a magician; nor would even the sailors venture themselves out to sea under his command, if he took with him an instrument which carries so great an appearance of being constructed under the influence of some infernal spirit. A time may come when these prejudices, which are of such great hindrance to researches into the secrets of nature, will probably be no more; and it will be then that mankind shall reap the benefit of the labours of such learned men as Friar Bacon, and do justice to that industry and intelligence for which he and they now meet with no other return than obloquy and reproach.

☞ The readers of the Monthly Magazine must certainly be obliged to its ingenious Correspondent, who under the signature D. has, in the Number for May, p. 315, given an account of the elephant, from a work in Latin (whether manuscript or printed, is not said) intitled *Besfiarium*. The Translator of Brunetto Latini perfectly agrees with D. in thinking his author to have borrowed the account of the elephant contained in Letter the Third, from that work. But is not this work, intitled *Besfiarium*, partly a translation from the Greek of Aristotle, who wrote a History of Animals? Brunetto Latini was well acquainted with the writings of Aristotle, which he had read in a Latin translation, and expressly quotes, in one place, this work *De Animalibus*. If D. will, agreeably to his promise, be so obliging as to give a further account of this exceedingly curious work, and particularly what is said in it of the dog (to illustrate Brunetto Latini's account of that animal, Monthly Mag. May, p. 356.) it must certainly confer a further obligation on the readers of that useful and entertaining Miscellany, and it will do so particularly on

*The Translator of Brunetto Latini.*

#### THE SCIENCE OF LOGIC.

It is a prevalent opinion, that Aristotle was the first who investigated the principles of logic in a philological manner, and reduced it to a regular system. This opinion seems to receive some countenance from his own declarations. "Concerning the art of rhetoric (says he) the ancients have left us numerous treatises: but previous to my own attempt no author has ever treated of syllogism."\*

This assertion, however, does not amount

to any positive proof, that before his time the art of syllogizing was unknown in the different schools of philosophy established in Greece. An art or science may be perfectly understood, although its principles have never been digested and arranged by any author. Nay, it is even certain that, before the days of Aristotle, several sects were actually in possession of a regular system of logic. That this system received many important improvements from his surprising exertions, cannot at all be doubted. Yet he cannot be regarded as the original inventor.

It is highly probable, that the Greek philosophers derived their knowledge of this science from the Eastern sages. In the works of the excellent Sir William Jones there are some observations which would induce us to conclude, that the Brahmans are in possession of a system of logic similar to that unfolded in the *Organum* of Aristotle. If this position is just, an obvious conclusion may be deduced from it. It is well known that many of the philosophers of ancient Greece had an intercourse, either mediate or immediate, with the Indian Brahmans. That they derived the rudiments of their knowledge, concerning many subjects, from this great source, is equally certain. These circumstances properly considered, it will seem more natural to suppose, that the Greeks were indebted to these learned Asiatics for the principles of logic, than that the Brahmans were originally indebted to them.

It is to be regretted that Sir William Jones did not bestow upon this subject a thorough investigation. He was fully adequate to the task, and the speculation is curious and interesting.

#### PUNISHMENT OF CRUELTY.

Early in the fifteenth century, a Highland robber having taken two cows from a poor woman, she swore she would wear no shoes till she had complained to the king. The savage, in ridicule of her oath, nailed horse-shoes to her feet. When her wounds were healed, she proceeded to the royal presence, told her story, and shewed her scars. The just monarch instantly dispatched orders to secure the thief, who being brought to Perth, and condemned, the king commanded that he should be clothed in a canvas frock, on which was painted the figure of a man fastening horse-shoes to a woman's feet. In this dress he was exhibited through the streets of the city for two days, then dragged at the tail of a horse to the gallows, and hanged.

\* De Sophist. Elench, cap. xxxiv.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## THE INVITATION.

(A Pastoral.)

COME, lovely Laura, share with me  
The rural charms our village yields,  
For beauty hangs on every tree,  
And fragrance breathes o'er all our fields.

The thrush begins his sprightly song  
High on the twig at op'ning day,  
And where the streamlet winds along  
The blackbird tunes his varied lay.

Come then, fair maid, while Nature spreads  
Her choicest sweets to deck the ground,  
And May's delightful morning sheds  
Refreshing odours all around.

For when alone I chance to stray,  
No vernal beauties smile for me;  
In vain the meads their charms display,  
For all my thoughts are fix'd on thee.

Yes, Laura, one sweet smile of thine  
Would fill my heart with more delight  
Than all these scenes, that gaily shine,  
When thou art absent from my sight.

O! let us then, my dearest maid,  
Together wander in the grove,  
Where bending hazles form a shade,  
Congenial to the voice of love.

Ah! wouldst thou then thy love declare,  
How blest, my Laura, should I be;  
'Tis all I wish that thou wouldst share  
Contentment's rural joys with me.

TERPE.

EFFUSION; after reading the interesting Account, recently published, of the young SAVAGE caught in the Woods near AVEYRON, in the Year 1798.

YE guardian shades! ye fostering solitudes!  
Why have ye thus relinquish'd your high charge,

O woods of Aveyron?

He, whose mysterious infancy ye nurs'd,  
'Mid your deep labyrinths had dwelt in peace,  
Feasting on Nature's ever-varying forms,  
Nor asking what her wisdom had denied.  
He would have smiled amid the thunder's ire,  
Danced while the lucid lightning gleamed around,

Or frolicked in his fleecy robe of snow.  
Pure genuine rapture then had fill'd his soul,  
Such as Art's sickly children never feel,  
When, in his ramblings wild, some sudden break

Bade the wide champaign greet his eager eye;  
Or when the western beam, at evening hour,  
Darting its golden splendour through the gloom,

Shew'd the coy strawberry in her verdant bow'r,

And tinged the luscious prize with lov'lier red.  
Why did ye then relinquish your high charge,

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O woods of Aveyron?

Proud Europe's o'er-fill'd cities surely boast  
Corrupted, and corrupting, sons enow.

O! unsuspecting, happy innocent,  
What will deluded mortals teach thee there?  
To think, to hope, to feel, to——agonize;  
Yes! should thy dawning soul be taught to know

All fond affection's blissful tenderness,  
Shouldst thou abhor whate'er pollution taints,

And fir'd, and fill'd, while moral lov'linefs  
Unfolds her heavenly beauties to thy sight,  
Seek, cherish, and adore that sacred good;  
O what keen torture then shall pierce thy soul!  
How wilt thou start with horror and dismay,  
To find that specious, polish'd, reasoning,

man,  
Lives the deceitful, cruel foe of man!

To see low selfishness, and gross delight,  
Polluting all the scene that seem'd so fair!  
How wilt thou stand aghast, to find thy zeal  
For all the good, the pure, derided, mock'd!  
Thy high-toned feelings, and thy vast desires,  
By narrow views and chilling customs chain'd!  
——But who, with daring hand, thy woe

shall paint,  
When kindling wishes for congenial worth  
Rush on thy soul——shall folly's shame-  
less slaves,

Bursting from midnight orgies, wantonly,  
In more indecent nakedness than thine  
When in thy native woods, lure thee to bliss?  
Or, shall her sons, to awful frenzy stung,  
O'erwhelm'd with all a gambler's guilty pangs,  
Greet thee with virtue's aid, or friendship's  
joys?

Thy foul abhorrent turns; and thy wild woods  
Rush on thy fancy, hung with tenfold charms.  
O, unsuspecting, happy innocent,  
Why, when from Montmorencie's\* lovely vale,

Gazing at Nature's soul-enlarging scenes,  
With big enraptured heart, and ardent eye,  
Didst thou not burst the barrier art had rais'd,  
And rush, unchecked, unfetter'd, and un-  
school'd,

To Aveyron's wild woods, thy sacred home?  
Ah say, for thee can fancy paint more bliss?  
No, happy innocent; unless soon taught  
To own that Power who made, and who can  
blefs.

\* It was a very curious and interesting spectacle, to observe the joy which was painted in his eyes, in all the motions and postures of his body, at the view of the hills and the woods of this charming valley: in spite of the most assiduous attention that was paid to his wishes, and the most affectionate regard that was expressed for him, he seemed to be occupied only with an anxious desire of taking his flight.—*Translation of the work of M. Hard.*

3 N

Then

Then—if on Faith's strong wing thy soul  
can rise,  
The good pursuing still, whate'er thy fate,  
Hoping, and seeking, when this dim night  
ends,  
For "glory, honour, immortality;"  
Then mayst thou bear the passing scene in  
peace,  
Secure, beyond the tomb, of nobler life,  
Where error, vice, and pain, shall be no more,  
But perfect wisdom and untainted bliss  
Fill the vast soul, and crown the eternal scene.

C.

## TO A CANDLE.

HAIL, bright companion of my lonely hours,  
My midnight sun, with faintly glim-  
mering ray;

To thee thy master now a sonnet pours:  
Accept the verse—'tis all the bard can pay.

When solemn darkness veils the gloom-spread  
earth,

And Night with sable sceptre rules the  
plain,

What time pale Fear gives fancied spectres  
birth,

And imag'd terrors fill the vulgar brain;

Then to my silent chamber I retire,

Where books and musing solitude invite,  
With secret pleasure trim my cheerful fire,  
And from its flame my frugal taper light.

More dear to me thy little quiv'ring rays,

Which scarce illumine my silent study round,  
Than the proud glare where thousand torches  
blaze,

And Mirth and Folly pour their mingled  
sound.

These spread their light, with glitt'ring ra-  
diance fraught,

To chase Reflection from the heedless  
throng;

Thy sober beam assists the poet's thought,  
Inspires the lay, and tunes his soul to song.

By thy lone light, full oft the Muse has wove,  
Or tale, or song, in Fancy's flow'ry loom:

Oft has she breath'd the plaintive notes of  
love,

And mourn'd her fate—a hapless lover's  
doom.

Thou, sole companion of each anxious care,

Didst yield sweet solace in this pensive hour,  
My bosom's various thoughts didst seem to  
share,

And rise or fall with sympathetic pow'r.

When transient joy beam'd rapture to my  
breast,

In Fancy's eye I saw thee brighter shine;  
And when my heart some hovering fear con-  
fess'd,

With gloom congenial did thy flame de-  
cline.

To thee the poet's grateful song is due,

To thee, my friend, (for social is thy kind)  
More than companion, thou'rt a teacher too,  
And much of moral shew'st th' observant  
mind.

Thy gradual waste in unperceiv'd decay,

May well to man a moral lesson teach:

Thus glide his years in silent course away,

Towards that bourne we all are doom'd to  
reach.

Be thou my friend—and as thy lustre, mine,  
And when life's lamp but gleams with fee-  
ble pow'r,

Clear as thy flame may parting reason shine,  
Warm in decay, and bright in life's last  
hour!

N. A.

## THE FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

AN ODE, BY DR. DARWIN.\*

"I am fearfully and wonderfully made."

DULL Atheist! could a giddy dance  
Of atoms lawless hurled,

Construct so wonderful, so wise,

So harmonized a world?

Why do not Arabes driving sands,

The sport of every storm,

Fair freighted fleets, the child of chance,

Or gorgeous temples form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,

That lesser fabric scan;

Tell me from whence th' immortal dust,

The god, the reptile man?

Where wast thou, when this populous earth

From chaos burst its way,

When stars exulting sang the morn,

And hailed the new-born day?

What, when the embryo speck of life,

The miniature of man,

Nursed in the womb, its slender form

To stretch and swell began?

\* Great and good men have often been prominent objects of calumny to the bigotted, the ignorant, and the malevolent; and it has been asserted, with sufficient hardihood, that the elegant writer of this ode was an Atheist. Upon those who are inflamed with that kind of incurable insanity, which blinds the eyes and stops the ears—who determine rather from passion than from reason, this proof will have no effect; but those who are actuated by a spirit of truth and candour to-wards the characters of men will readily be convinced that the charge is unfounded and malicious. Dr. Darwin will long be deplored, as a philosopher, by every man of science; as a poet, by the lovers of harmony and taste; and as a physician, by all who could discriminate, and all who have experienced the benefit of his profound knowledge and exquisite judgment. I have transcribed this Ode from the MS. of an old friend of Dr. Darwin, to whom the Doctor gave it when he resided in this city.

T. D.

Say.

Say, didst thou warp the fibre woof?  
Or mould the sentient brain?  
Thy fingers stretch the living nerve?  
Or fill the purple vein?

Didst thou then bid the bounding heart  
Its endless toil begin?  
Or clothe in flesh the hard'ning bone,  
Or weave the silken skin?

Who bids the babe, to catch the breeze,  
Expand its panting breast;  
And with impatient hands, untaught,  
The milky rill arrest?

Or who with unextinguish'd love  
The mother's bosom warms,  
Along the rugged paths of life  
To bear it in her arms?

A God! a God! the wide earth shouts,  
A God! the heavens reply;  
He moulded in his palm the world,  
And hung it in the sky.

Let us make man!—With beauty clad,  
And health in every vein;  
And, reason thron'd upon his brow,  
Step'd forth majestic man.

Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,  
All Nature's works surveys;  
Admires the earth! the skies! himself!  
And tries his tongue in praise.

Ye hills and vales! ye meads and woods!  
Bright fun, and glittering stars!  
Fair creatures, tell me, if ye can,  
From whence, and what I am?\*

What parent power, all great and good,  
Do these around me own;  
Tell me, Creation, tell me how  
T'adore the vast Unknown!  
*Litchfield, May 5, 1802.*

\* According to the MS. copy.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS DUKE OF BEDFORD.

**I**N endeavouring to present our readers with a sketch of the life and character of this truly illustrious nobleman, it is not necessary to enter into the minuteness of private detail, nor to outrage decorum, as is too commonly done, by examining with an impertinent curiosity the little arrangements of domestic economy. The Duke was in the best sense of the word a public man; from his rank, his talents, his pursuits, his whole life was before the public, and it is in this light only that we mean to view it.

His father never arrived at the rank of Duke, but died Marquis of Tavistock in the year 1767, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He had married the daughter of the late Earl of Albemarle, who survived him not long, and by whom he left three sons, the late Duke, and Lord John and Lord William Russell.

The late Francis Duke of Bedford was born on the 23d of July, 1765; and upon the death of his grandfather, in 1771, he succeeded to the title and fortunes of his family. If we are rightly informed, his Grace received the first rudiments of his education at Loughborough House, a seminary at that time much in fashion as a preparatory school. From this place he was removed at an early period to Westminster School, where, by the blow of a cricket-ball he became subject to an inveterate hernia, which proved the ultimate cause of his premature death.

It is not understood however that his Grace was a very deep proficient in the classics, and we believe he considered his own education as having been neglected; but this was amply compensated by the uncommon vigour of his mind, and his application to useful studies in his maturer years. Under the circumstances in which his Grace was placed, high in rank, and the heir of one of the most ample fortunes in this kingdom, we cannot be surprised if he indulged in early life in some of those amusements which are too commonly the sole occupation of young men of fashion. Among these, the turf seems to have engaged his early and most earnest attention; it was indeed the favourite pursuit of his grandfather. His Grace however seems to have addicted himself to this sport rather from a predilection for the noble animal which is the object of it, than from the mere love of gambling. While he continued attached to this sport, he acquired an accurate and minute knowledge of the nature and qualities of the horse; and perhaps from this passion might have originated that laudable and spirited emulation, which he afterwards evinced for improving the breed of cattle.

Such a mind however as that of the Duke could not long be confined to the narrow science of a jockey, or the sports of the court. His attention was soon directed to a more important and patriotic object, to the general improvement of agriculture, and the encouragement of every art subservient to that truly meritorious science.

The late Mr. Bakewell was one of his first instructors in the knowledge of cattle and the means of improving the breed. But he soon equalled, and was thought by some to have excelled, his master, both in what may be termed the theory and the practice.

Of his improvements in experimental farming, we hope to be able to lay occasionally some particulars before our readers. In whatever his Grace engaged, two qualities generally insured success, a clear judgment, and indefatigable perseverance; and his large property amply furnished him with the means of procuring able assistance, and directing it in the most effectual manner in the pursuit of his end. What however astonished men of experience, who were honored with his free communications on this diffuse and difficult subject, was the rapidity with which he acquired a competent knowledge of its various branches. Not only was he conversant with the different breeds of animals, and the methods of breeding and improving them, but he knew well the culture of the soil, and the management of the crop; and might be said to have a general acquaintance with the entire circle of rural affairs, at a time when the public believed him to be absorbed in the pleasures and dissipations of youth, or the duties of rank and connection. And although in his brilliant career of agriculture he may have been momentarily led astray by mistaken or interested men, who failed not to flock round a man of the Duke's liberal disposition and character; yet such were his discernment and ability of decision, that their impressions were of short duration; and, before his death, he had begun to clear up difficulties, and settle important points. Had he been permitted to continue his course, what might not his country have expected from his abilities and exertions?

Descended from a family in which patriotism was an hereditary virtue, his Grace inherited the true spirit of the Russells. From his first outset in public life therefore he was connected with Mr. Fox, and was a firm and disinterested supporter of the Whig principles. Yet it was long before his Grace could so far overcome his natural diffidence, as to be prevailed upon to speak in public. In private company the clearness of his judgment, and the force of his expression, had excited the surprise of the best judges of eloquence, who were satisfied, long before he made the effort, that his Grace possessed every requisite of a distinguished orator. What the

persuasions of those whose opinions he most respected, could not effect, was unexpectedly produced by a momentary glow of indignation; and it is remarkable that he commenced his career as a public speaker, by what is generally considered as the most difficult effort of an orator—a reply. In a debate in the House of Lords his Grace imagined himself personally alluded to by one of the speakers. He rose, and defended himself and his party in a most animated and able reply. From that period he occasionally spoke upon the most important questions that divided the House, and was constantly heard, even by his adversaries, with the most respectful attention.

He opposed the late war in its commencement, and predicted most of the calamities and miseries which ensued from it. His statements on the finances of the country, also occasionally made in the House of Peers, evinced an understanding fully competent to the arduous investigation, and profoundly versed in the complex detail. With the rest of the Whig party, he seceded from Parliament in 1796, and very seldom was seen in his place in the House, till after the change of Ministry in the beginning of the last year. Though decidedly in opposition to the late Ministers, on the event of the peace his Grace expressed himself with equal candour and dignity with respect to the conduct of the present. He approved of what they *had done*, and gave them credit for what they professed, as to their intentions of restoring to us the blessings of our ancient constitution.

His Grace was never married, though some of the first families in the kingdom, it is well known, were earnestly desirous of his alliance. His death was occasioned by the strangulation of the hernia which is already noticed. He had for some days been previously indisposed with a cold, which it is supposed he increased on Friday the 26th of February last, by playing at tennis, of which amusement he was fond. On that afternoon he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and some symptoms appeared which indicated that a part of the intestine was forced down. On this occasion Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, was sent for, and he arrived about five o'clock on Saturday morning; but every effort to reduce the intestine proved unsuccessful. It was then his Grace's desire that Sir James Earl and Dr. Halifax should be sent for, who arrived at Woburn at five on Saturday afternoon. The endeavours of Sir James to replace the intestine were

however



however not more successful than the former, and it was decided that an immediate operation was necessary. With a cheerfulness and fortitude which is rarely manifested on such occasions, his Grace agreed to submit; but requested a respite of two hours to make some necessary arrangements. That space of time he spent in his study, and sealed up two large packets, directed to each of his brothers, Lord John and Lord William Russell. The painful operation was then performed, without a struggle and almost without a groan from the patient. After this his Grace appeared in some measure relieved, and enjoyed two hours sleep. On Sunday at noon however some alarming symptoms appeared, which ended in a mortification; and on Monday his life was despaired of. His Grace retained his mental faculties in full perfection to the last, and awaited his fate not merely with resignation, but with magnanimity. He conversed freely with his brothers and his solicitor concerning the arrangements to take place on his decease; but when Lord Lauderdale (his most intimate friend, who was himself in a very ill state of health, and had gone down from London to see him,) requested admission, the Duke obstinately refused, alleging that such a scene would be equally injurious to both. A little before his death, it is said, he seriously questioned his physicians respecting the period of existence which might still be remaining; and on asking their opinion if he had yet half an hour to live, he was answered in the negative. He then raised his head, and desired that his brother John might be immediately sent for; and after conversing with him for some time, and taking an affectionate leave of both his brothers, and Lord Holland, who was also present, he expired in the arms of his brother, Lord John, at the hour of twelve, on Tuesday the second of March, in the 37th year of his age.

He is succeeded in his title and estates by Lord John Russell, now Duke of Bedford, to whom by a short will he also bequeathed his personal property, subject however to some arrangements which he made in a paper not yet before the public.

It has been judiciously remarked that the character of every man is best understood from a fair survey of his life and conduct, his objects and pursuits; and after the masterly eulogium which was pronounced upon the Duke in the great council of the nation, by one who was the best qualified to publish his virtues to the world, it may seem bold, at least, if not impertinent, to enter upon the subject. A

few observations however we shall subjoin, rather to indulge a cherished melancholy, than in the hope of adding one laurel to grace his tomb.

The universal sorrow, the deep and general regret, which was expressed by all ranks on the loss of this truly excellent young man, is above all studied panegyric, and marks his value better than volumes written in his praise. Without having filled any public situation, without having enjoyed or dispensed the national patronage—having rather courted privacy and pursued the pleasures of retirement; to have died at so early an age, so universally lamented, argues no common merit; though neither a warrior nor a statesman, to have deserved monumental honours, publicly bestowed, is certainly a decisive proof that there must have been something extraordinary in a character which could excite such general attention. Many rich men—many of the highest rank, descend to their graves with almost as little notice as their inferiors in wealth and station; and that they have existed, is only known by the enumeration of their titles and possessions inscribed upon their tombs.

His Grace's person was tall and well-proportioned, his countenance corresponded with the frankness and liberality of his disposition; it was handsome, and had a pleasing expression. His external deportment was easy and unaffected, and in his dress, if he was inclined to any extreme, it was that of plainness—it was characteristic of the wearer. His manners were generally agreeable to all ranks of society; and he could adapt himself with equal ease to a circle of the first nobility, or a company of graziers and farmers.

We have already observed that his judgment was remarkably clear—his understanding was indeed altogether strong and masculine. He seldom failed to see the right, in any question the most intricate; and he discovered at once the strong and the weak points of every argument. He was fond of conversing upon useful topics, and preferred in all cases the practical to the speculative. From his native good temper, and a cheerful disposition, he occasionally indulged in the pleasantries of conversation, and was always agreeable; but he was most instructive upon serious subjects. He was not however loquacious, but always listened attentively to others, and seemed indeed eager to receive information upon any subject.

What rendered his company particularly acceptable was, that he was equally free from vanity and pride. Whatever

the rank of the persons with whom he conversed, he never made them feel any superiority but that of his talents. He disliked praise or compliment, and in all his pursuits it never could be discovered that vanity made any part of the motive.

A greatness of mind was conspicuous in every thing he undertook. Though better acquainted with matters of business in the detail than most men, yet a greatness of design is evident in all his plans; he never undertook any thing upon a small or trifling scale. The magnificence of the improvements on the Bloomsbury estate were correspondent to the taste of the proprietor. As his disposition was sanguine, he was never lukewarm in any pursuit, and to this he added indefatigable perseverance. Had it pleased Providence to prolong his useful life, he would have probably effected more for the improvement of his country than any individual of the present age, without excepting the Duke of Bridgewater himself. He was indeed, as we said before, in all respects, the *man of the public*. His occupations, and even his amusements were all connected with public utility; and he strongly verified Lord Bacon's observation, that great improvements generally proceed from unmarried and childless men, who, unincumbered with the cares of a family, seem to have married and endowed the public.

As a politician he was firm but moderate; he did not like to be considered as a party-man. His opposition to the late ministry, we know, proceeded from the purest principles. Of a family whom not only their rank and property, but the sufferings of their ancestors had attached to the cause of the people, that cause he made his own. The soundness of his judgment could not fail to detect the extravagant and puerile schemes in which the weak ambition of the late ministers had involved the country; he foresaw the issue, he foretold it, he lamented it, he in vain endeavoured to avert it. He was falsely and unjustly charged with being favourable to French principles.—No man saw more clearly, or regretted more seriously, the absurdities and atrocities in which mistaken notions of liberty had involved that nation; and this very sentiment led him the more earnestly to oppose measures, which, by deranging our finances, were likely in this country to produce the dangers and disasters of a revolution. He was a Whig upon the good old principles, and never was political conduct more disinterested than his, since it was his decided resolution never

to accept a place under any administration.

The goodness of his heart and the excellence of his temper could be only known to those who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance. Though ardent in his friendships, as well as his pursuits, we do not know that he ever made or ever had one private enemy. In his conversation nothing escaped that could hurt the feelings of another; and we can only add, that all that has been stated to his advantage upon this subject, by Mr. Fox, must correspond exactly with the sentiments of all who knew him.

While he lived for the public, he was unfortunately inattentive to himself; and while he was exact and methodical to a great degree in the management of his affairs, he was often found negligent of those little comforts which many persons in inferior situations are studious to enjoy. Yet parsimony made no part of his character.—No master was ever more beloved by his domestics, no landlord more respected by a numerous tenantry. His private charities were great, but he was desirous of concealing them even from his most intimate friends. On the other hand, he took an active and conspicuous share in every public institution for the promotion of those arts which are most essential to the welfare of a country; and where his name and example could be of service, they were never withheld. Though his income was immense, he never thought of reserving any part of it; it was all consumed by his bounty and his improvements; and so great and extensive were his plans, that, in the words of Mr. Fox, "his munificence might, if he had lived, have engaged him in expences, to which even his princely fortune would have been found inadequate."

Such a character cannot but be esteemed as a serious loss to the public, in an age when a selfish luxury seems to absorb all the better and more generous feelings, and when patriotism is so generally sacrificed at the shrine of corruption. His Grace's memory must not only live in the hearts of many whom he has individually served and obliged, but we cannot think so ill of our countrymen as to suppose that the general sorrow which his death occasioned was a momentary effusion; on the contrary we are convinced that his name will continue long to be respected as the disinterested patriot, the promoter of useful science, the benefactor of the industrious poor, the patron of agriculture, and the friend of man.

BIOGRA-

# BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. DARWIN.

CONCERNING this far-celebrated man, whose death we had the painful task of announcing in our last Number, we have collected the following particulars:—Erasmus Darwin, the seventh child and fourth son of Robert Darwin, esq. was born at Elston, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire on the 12th of December, 1731: he received his early education at Chesterfield school, under the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of whom he always spoke with great respect. He was entered, with two of his elder brothers, at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, being intended for the practice of medicine, took the degree of M. B. in 1755, defending in his *thesis* an opinion, that the motion of the heart and arteries is produced by the immediate stimulus of the blood. During his residence at Cambridge, Mr. Darwin was elected to one of Lord Exeter's scholarships, worth about 16l. per annum, which, from the meagreness of his father's income at that time, was esteemed a desirable acquisition. After having prepared himself for his future profession, by an attendance on the Lectures of Dr. Hunter, in London, and by a severe course of study at Edinburgh, he contemplated the metropolis as the proper theatre for his exertions. Deterred, however, by the want of an immediate introduction, and the improbability of obtaining immediate patronage, Dr. Darwin thought it altogether more advisable to settle in the country: the first place to which he went, in the capacity of a physician, was Nottingham, where he was entirely disappointed in his hopes of practice; he removed, therefore, to Litchfield, with letters of introduction to Lady Gresley and the Rev. Mr. Seward. Here his great capacity and various acquirements were more justly appreciated: he resided at Litchfield during a great number of years, in the enjoyment of a very extensive reputation, and a very profitable practice, the foundation of which is said to have been laid by his success in restoring to health a gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood, whose recovery was despaired of by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

In the year 1757 Dr. Darwin married Miss Mary Howard, daughter of Charles Howard, esq. by his wife, Elizabeth Foley: she died in 1770. By this lady he had five children, two of whom died in their infancy; the eldest son,

Charles, he educated to his own profession, but he died in the 20th year of his age, very soon after he had finished his course of studies at Edinburgh, where he gained considerable reputation, by endeavouring to furnish a criterion for distinguishing *pus* from *mucus*.\* The second son, Erasmus, was an attorney, and practised at Derby: about three years since (in 1799) he walked into his garden, at dead of night, threw himself into the Derwent, and was drowned. Dr. Darwin's third son, Robert, is a physician, in very extensive practice, at Shrewsbury, and married the daughter of the late Mr. Wedgewood, of Etruria.

Soon after the decease of his wife, Dr. Darwin commenced his laborious work, the *Zoonomia*, which, however, he did not think proper to publish till about eight years since.

In 1778 he obtained a lease of a picturesque spot of ground, about a mile from Litchfield, where a cold bath was erected by Sir John Floyer, an eminent physician in the beginning of the last century: there is a grotto, surrounded by projecting rocks, from the edges of which trickles a perpetual shower of water. This place became his favourite retreat and amusement: here he formed a botanic garden, and began his poem on the "Loves of the Plants," the scenery of which, "as adapted to love-scenes, and being thence a proper reference for the modern Goddess of Botany," is taken from these sequestered shades:—

"And if with thee some hapless maid should stray,  
 Disastrous Love companion of her way,  
 Oh lead her timid steps to yonder glade,  
 Whose arching cliffs depending alders shade;  
 There as meek Evening wakes her temperate breeze,  
 And moon-beams glimmer through the trembling trees,  
 The rills, that guggle round, shall soothe her ear,  
 The weeping rocks shall number tear for tear," &c. &c. *Canto 1, line 25.*

In the year 1780, Dr. Darwin was called to attend Colonel Sackeherel Pole, of Redbourne-hall, distant four miles from Derby, and a few months after the decease of the

\* Dr. Darwin edited this posthumous work of his son Charles, which was published in 1780, under the title of "Experiments, establishing a Criterion between mucilaginous and purulent Matter: and an Account of the retrograde Motions of the absorbent Vessels of Animal Bodies in some Diseases."

Colonel he married his relict, Mrs. Pole, with a jointure of 600*l.* per annum, to which 100*l.* was added, by establishing the validity of a promissory-note, which had been given to her by her former husband. The marriage of Dr. Darwin occasioned his immediate removal from Litchfield to Radbourne, where he resided till he could be accommodated with a house in Derby: in this last situation he remained till about three months before his death, when he removed to an old mansion, called Breadwall Priory, about three miles distant from Derby, which was a commodious and peaceful retirement for his old age. During the last few years Dr. Darwin was much subject to inflammation in his breast and lungs: he had a very serious attack of this disease in the course of the last spring, from which, after repeated bleedings by himself and a surgeon, he with great difficulty recovered. On the 10th of April last he was attacked with a severe shivering fit, followed by a correspondent hot one, and accompanied with symptoms of inflammation in his lungs: his surgeon, Mr. Hadley, took from him, in the course of the day, twenty-five ounces of blood: the fever was removed, and in two or three days he became, to all appearance, quite well, and declared himself perfectly recovered. On Saturday, the 17th, he amused himself in his garden, with all his children, who were come home from school, probably, on account of the Easter-holidays: in the evening, as he was walking with Mrs. Darwin, and a lady of about his own age, the latter remarked, that he would have sufficient employment for ten years in bringing all his plans about the place to perfection. "You, Ma'am (he replied) have as good a prospect as any body I know, of your age, of living ten years—I have not."—Mrs. Darwin remarked his good looks, spirits, and strength: he said, "I always appear particularly well immediately before I become ill." He sat with his family in the evening, conversing with his usual cheerfulness, went to bed, rose at six on the following morning, and wrote some letters: he then called his servant, fell into a violent fit of passion with him on account of his horses, and was seized with a cold shivering fit, which increased, and was attended with thirst: he then sat down by the kitchen-fire, and drank a considerable quantity of butter-milk, but feeling himself much indisposed, he lay down on a sofa, when becoming more cold and torpid, he was raised up, and placed in an arm-chair, where, without pain, or any emo-

tion, he expired, between eight and nine o'clock, in the 71st year of his age.

The death of Dr. Darwin is variously accounted for: it is supposed to have been caused by the cold fit of an inflammatory fever; Dr. Fox, of Derby, considers the disease which occasioned it to have been *angina pectoris*; but Dr. Garlike, of the same place, thinks this opinion not sufficiently well-founded: whatever was the disease, it is not improbable, surely, that the fatal event was hastened by the violent fit of passion with which he was seized in the morning.

Dr. Darwin has left a widow and six children by his last marriage: besides these, there are two natural daughters (Miss Parkers) whom he has established at a school at Ashbourne, and for whose instruction and assistance he composed and published his Treatise on Female Education.

During the whole of his life Dr. Darwin was remarkable for great benevolence of disposition, and it was particularly conspicuous in the care he took even of the lowest animals. He had frequently expressed a strong desire, that the termination of his existence might be without pain, having always looked upon death as the less evil of the two. He was of a middle stature, in person gross and corpulent; his features were coarse, and his countenance heavy; if not wholly void of animation, it certainly was by no means expressive. The print of him, from a painting of Mr. Wright, is a good likeness. In his gait and dress he was rather clumsy and slovenly, and frequently walked with his tongue hanging out of his mouth.

A gentleman with whom he was many years in habits of intimacy, relates, "that in his youth Dr. Darwin was fond of sacrificing to both Bacchus and Venus: but he soon discovered that he could not continue his devotions to both these Deities without destroying his health and constitution.\* He therefore resolved to relinquish Bacchus, but his affection for Venus was retained to the last period of life."

\* At this period of life, when he was hesitating from which of the two favourite altars he must discontinue his sacrifices, we may suppose him to have translated, with so much spirit and effect, the following epigram of Martial:—

*Balnea, Vina, Venus, corrumpunt corpora nostra,  
Et faciunt vitum Balnea, Vina, Venus.*

Wine, women, warmth, against our lives combine;

But what is life without warmth, women, wine!

In the second vol. of *Zoonomia* (Class iv. 1, 2, 15. Art. *Podagra*,) Dr. Darwin relates, that about five-and-forty years ago he was first seized with a fit of the gout; in consequence of which he totally abstained from all fermented liquors, not even tasting small-beer, or a drop of any kind of wine: but he ate plentifully of flesh-meat, and all kinds of vegetables and fruit, using, for his drink at meals, chiefly water alone, or cream and water, with tea and coffee between them, as usual. By this abstinence from fermented liquors he kept quite free from the gout for fifteen or sixteen years, and from some other complaints to which he had been subject: he then indulged himself occasionally with a little wine and water, cyder and water, &c. but was speedily admonished into his former temperance, by a paroxysm of the gout. He was in the habit of eating a large quantity of food, and his stomach possessed a strong power of digestion: his advice frequently was "Eat, eat, eat, as much as you can;" but he took every opportunity to impress a dread of all fermented liquors on the minds of his patients, whose diseases he was too ready to represent as originating in the frequent use of them.

In the "Botanic Garden" (Part II. Canto iv. 357, &c.) Dr. Darwin has taken an opportunity to express his strong antipathy against fermented liquors, by comparing their effects to that of the Promethean fire:—"The ancient story of Prometheus, who concealed in his bosom the fire he had stolen, and afterwards had a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver, affords so apt an allegory for the effects of drinking spirituous liquors, that one should be induced to think the art of distillation, as well as some other chemical processes (such as calcining gold), had been known in times of great antiquity, and lost again. The swallowing drams cannot be better represented in hieroglyphic language than by taking fire into one's bosom; and certain it is, that the general effect of drinking fermented or spirituous liquors is an inflamed, schirrous, or paralytic liver, with its various critical or consequential diseases, as leprous eruptions on the face, gout, dropsy, epilepsy, insanity."

In the very brief and hasty memoir which we are now compiling, it is not to be expected that we should dissent on the genius and writings of Dr. Darwin: the various productions of his fanciful and philosophical pen have long since been exposed to public criticism, and received an

ample share, as well of obloquy as applause. Still, however, in the biographical sketch of a man, the incidents of whose private life are intrinsically unimportant, and acquire an interest only from the literary lustre which adorns his character, it may not be irrelevant to risk a few remarks on the nature of those claims from which his celebrity is derived.

There are three points of view in which the literary character of Dr. Darwin most obviously presents itself:—First, As a Medical Philosopher—Secondly, as a Philosophical Agriculturist—And thirdly, As a Poet.

I. The pretensions of Dr. Darwin to high rank as a MEDICAL PHILOSOPHER will, of course, bottom themselves in the merits, numerous and solid as they are, of the great work which he gave to the world in the year 1794. In whichever point of view the *ZOONOMIA* shall be considered, whether as a mere repository of curious natural and medical facts, or as a scheme and system of pathological and physiological disquisition, is probably matter of trifling import, so far as the reputation of its author is concerned. By either mode of appreciation it is, unquestionably, a noble effort of human labour or of human wit.

In a work, indeed, so varied, so complicated, so extensive, it is an easy task, and requiring no extraordinary powers of perception, to discover many lapses in the design and execution: but when we call to mind the vastness of the whole fabric, the bold originality of the plan upon which it is constructed, the curious nature and beautiful arrangement of the materials which compose it, the elegance of all its ornamental, and the solidity of very many of its useful parts, we cannot hesitate to assign to its contriver the merit of uncommon taste, uncommon perseverance, and uncommon skill.

To justify the panegyric which we have now ventured to pronounce, it may seem reasonable to expect that we should present to our readers an analysis of the system invented by Dr. Darwin, in order "to reduce the facts belonging to ANIMAL LIFE into classes, orders, genera, and species; and, by comparing them with each other, to unravel the theory of diseases." Such, however, is the extent of, and so diversified are the topics embraced by, his plan, that barely to enumerate the respective titles of the several sections into which it is broken, would be greatly to exceed the comparatively scanty

limits within which, by the nature of our arrangement, we are of necessity confined. To the work itself we must and do appeal for our justification, confident, that although its illustrious author may have sometimes erred from excess of ingenuity,\* that however he may have been occasionally blinded by too great a love of system, the *ZOONOMIA* will ever be considered as a production of transcendent merit.

Thy work is done! Nor Folly's active rage,  
Nor Envy's self, shall blot the golden page;  
Time shall admire—his mellowing touch  
employ,

And mend the immortal tablet, not destroy.

II. As a PHILOSOPHICAL AGRICULTOR Dr. Darwin must ever be entitled to the highest consideration: in order to profit by the multitudinous experiments of Hales, Grew, Malpighi, Bonnet, Du Hamel, Buffon, Spallanzani, Priestley, &c. collected in the *Phytologia*, it is not necessary to take possession of the air-built theory of vegetation which is there constructed, and securely inhabit it as an edifice whose solidity is equal to its elegance. Whether the analogy is in fact so close between the parts and functions of animal and vegetable beings;—whether the anatomy of the one so strictly corresponds with that of the other, as to induce a belief that the latter are in reality an inferior order of the former, possessed of a brain, uterus, muscles, and complete nervous system, is an inquiry, which, however curious, must surely be subordinate, otherwise than as it may possibly lead to a more successful culture of those vegetable products which immediately or remotely are essential to the subsistence of man. And this does not always appear to be the case:—whether the ascent of sap is owing to capillary attraction, facilitated by an expansion of the gaseous fluids, or to certain irritative motions of the absorbents—whether the spiral vessels of a vine are, in fact, the bronchia of Malpighi and Grew, or the nurture bearing absorbents of Darwin—whether the motions of the *Dionæa Muscipula*, the *Mimosa*, the *Hedysarum gyrans*, &c. are the exercise of a muscular power, or the effect of some external excitement acting on an irritable organ—whether, as the leaves of vegetables

are supposed to serve them as lungs, so the corol or petals of a flower are to be considered as a pulmonary organ belonging to the “amatorial parts,” the anthers, and the stigmas—and whether the leaves of both are furnished with a venous and arterial apparatus, the one distributed over the upper surface, exposing its contents under a thin moist pellicle to the action of the light and air; the other receiving them thus oxygenated, and conducting them on the under surface to the leaf-bud in the one case, and to the anthers and stigmas in the other—these, and many other similar questions, however curious in themselves, and whatever physiological skill and delicate analogies may be displayed in the investigation of them, must, as before observed, be ever considered as subordinate in comparison with those grand and indisputable discoveries which the application of chemistry to agriculture has brought to light.

Comparatively speaking, therefore, a small portion only of the *Phytologia* is devoted to that fanciful system of vegetable physiology, in the illustration of which Dr. Darwin has displayed such a wantonness of conjecture, and apparently such a waste of ingenuity.

The second part of the *Phytologia* treats on the economy of vegetation: the first section is a very elaborate and interesting one on the growth of seeds, buds, and bulbs; in which a curious analogy, interspersed with much useful matter, is instituted between animal and vegetable propagation. A very important chapter succeeds on “Manures:” this subject had already been treated by Mr. Kirwan, and the Earl of Dundonald, in a very masterly manner, but was not exhausted. The question which Dr. Darwin first asks himself is—What is the food of vegetables? The embryo plant in the seed or fruit is surrounded with saccharine, mucilaginous, and oily materials, like the animal foetus in the egg or uterus, which it absorbs and converts into nutriment: the embryo buds in deciduous trees are supplied with a saccharine and mucilaginous juice by the roots or sap-wood of their parent trees. Adult plants, having no stomach enabling them to decompose by a chemical process either animal or vegetable substances, must wait for that decomposition which is continually going on in those soils and climates, and those seasons of the year which are most friendly to vegetation. For the purpose of supplying adult vegetables with a larger portion of nourishment

\* It is with mingled emotions of pride and pleasure that we observe one of the most important and much-questioned of our great philosopher's theories established by Mr. Home's recent discovery and demonstration of the mobility of the nervous fibre.

ment than they could obtain without our assistance, the philosophical agricultor first considers what kinds of matter are most prevalent, or most necessary in their composition: secondly, what of these substances they can absorb without previous decomposition: and lastly, how to expedite that process when it becomes necessary. A valuable section succeeds on draining and watering lands: here some useful hints are thrown out for detecting the situation of springs, and for conveying away the water from those plains and morasses where there is no obvious channel for its escape: the benefits of flooding land are enlarged on; some necessary cautions introduced respecting the process, and suggestions made for the extension of the practice, not only by taking advantage of the natural falls of brooks and springs, and by occasionally damming them up to supply higher situations, but by the use of various machinery.

A section on the aeration and pulverization of the soil succeeds, in which the uses of fallowing are philosophically estimated, and the management of the wheat-crop enlarged on. The transplantation of wheat is here recommended in a very unqualified manner: we have ourselves tried it, on a scale of between four and five acres, with complete success.

The succeeding section treats on Light, Heat, and Electricity: under the last of these three heads one cannot but smile at the "*profitable application of electricity*" which is intimated to the gardener or the agricultor: as the oxygen of hydrogen gases may exist in the summer atmosphere in a state of mixture, but not of combination, and as the electric spark or flash of lightning may combine them and produce water instantaneously, "it is probable that in dry seasons the erection of numerous metallic points on the surface of the ground, but a few feet high, might in the night time contribute to precipitate the dew by facilitating the passage of electricity from the air into the earth; and that an erection of such points higher in the air, by means of wires wrapped round tall rods, like angle rods, or elevated on buildings, might frequently precipitate showers from the higher parts of the atmosphere." An interesting and valuable section on the diseases of plants, concludes the second part: these diseases are divided into those which appear to originate from internal causes, those from the external elements, and those from the nidification

or depredations of insects: to which is added, the destruction by vermin. Under the third head is given a very curious account of the aphid, together with various methods for destroying it; and the ingenious one is suggested of propagating its greatest enemy, the larva of the aphidivorous fly, and thus devouring one insect by the means of another.

The third part of the *Phytologia*, on agriculture and horticulture, is divided into six sections: the first treats on the production of fruits; in which the four methods are enlarged on of procuring fruit trees for the purposes of horticulture, by seeds, by root-suckers, by planted scions, and ingrafted scions: the author next proceeds to shew how a tree may be necessitated to increase the number of flower-buds, in preference to its leaf-buds. The means of perfecting, enlarging, and preserving fruit are then severally insisted on. The important subject of the production of seeds occupies the next section; in which rules are laid down for producing them early, and in great quantity—for ripening them—for generating the best kinds—for collecting good seeds and determining their goodness—for the preservation of seeds, and for sowing them advantageously. The two next sections treat, one on the production of roots and barks, and the other on the production of leaves and wood: and the last contains a plan for disposing part of the vegetable system of Linnæus into more natural classes and orders. The plan here suggested, of adopting the situations, proportions or forms, with or without the numbers of the sexual organs, as criterions of the order and classes, is well worthy the attention of botanists. While the number of stamina and pistilla are subject to variation, both from luxuriant and deficient growth, implicit confidence cannot be placed on that alone, as indicative either of an order or class. As the proportions and figures and purposes of the stamina and pistilla are immutable, Dr. Darwin imagines they would form a preferable standard, both for classical and ordinal arrangement.

But it is time that we should consider Dr. Darwin in his third character, namely as a POET. Dr. Darwin lately said to a friend, that in his poetical works his great aim was to present an object to meet the eye, and that he was not anxious to touch the heart. A more severe criticism could scarcely have been pronounced: there is, notwithstanding, a justness in the

remark

remark which is not to be disputed, and we are happy that himself has relieved us from the pain of making it. It must be observed, however, in mitigation of the censure, that a Didactic Poem, and as such we must consider the "Botanic Garden," is rather addressed to the understanding than the heart: it is not to be expected that we should be fired at the description of an ardent *flamen*, or melt with sympathy at a languishing *pisillum*: where the author's own feelings were excited, he fails not to touch a corresponding chord. If an imagination of unrivalled richness—a felicity of allusion to whatever can throw lustre on his subject—to ancient mythology and modern discoveries—to the works of nature and of art; if these are some of the essentials of poetry, Dr. Darwin may certainly claim them as his own. No man, perhaps, was ever happier in the selection and composition of his epithets, had a more imperial command of words, or could elucidate with such accuracy and elegance the most complex and intricate machinery.

Who but Dr. Darwin would have thought of describing a porcelain-manufactory in verse; the enormous powers and curious construction of a steam-engine; the delicate mechanism of a watch; and the infinite complexity of a cotton-mill? These and many similar descriptions to be found in the "Botanic Garden," are inimitable in their way; and that they do not "touch the heart," is attributable to the subject, and not to the poet: the sweet simple music of an old Scotch air is infinitely more affecting than the rapid complex movements of a modern concerto:—but a vagrant minstrel could compose the melody of the one, though it requires the scientific hand of a master to combine the various harmony of the other.

After all, we are quite ready to acknowledge that Dr. Darwin is not a poet who stands very high in our estimation: the ear is fascinated and seduced by the mellifluence of his numbers, but there is a harlotry in his embellishments which is to us unchaste. His cadences are not sufficiently varied for a poem of such length as the "Botanic Garden;" indeed there is an evident mechanism in the construction of his lines which it is by no means pleasant to detect; one half of the verse is frequently a perfect equipoise to the other\*

\* These and some other peculiarities were admirably imitated in the "Loves of the Triangles," a parody which appeared in the *Antijacobin*.

We are even so fastidious and delicate as to be cloyed with the uniform sweetness of his versification: the current of Dr. Darwin's poetry is unruffled and serene; its surface smooth and polished—"Still as the sea ere winds were taught to blow;" but oftentimes we would gladly transport ourselves to where

"The rich stream of music winds along,  
Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong."

Dr. Darwin is particularly happy in some of his minor effusions: the beautiful little song "to May," is exquisitely finished; and it would be difficult to find thirty lines in the "Botanic Garden," to rival in dignity and pathos the "Address to Swilcar's Oak," introduced in the *Phytologia*, XVIII. 2. 16.

There is a noble and indignant eloquence poured forth in the translation of a few lines from the eighth satire of Juvenal, (*Stemmata quid faciunt, &c.* See *Zoon*, Vol. II. class iii. 1. 2.) which seems to flow immediately from the heart. These, (particularly the two last), and some detached passages in the "Botanic Garden," possess a chasteness and simplicity of colouring, the want of which can never be compensated by the temporary lustre of any varnish: it is this artificial gloss, the too lavish use of this deceitful varnish; which displeases us in the poetry of Dr. Darwin. As a prose writer, Dr. Darwin was incorrect: his grammatical errors are numerous. He was even deficient in orthography: his faults in spelling were sometimes corrected by his son the attorney. He gave early evidence of a poetical genius and a philosophical turn of mind: whilst he held the appointment of Lord Exeter's scholarship, he distinguished himself by his poetical exercises, and acquired an uncommon facility in the composition of them. In the year 1758, he published in vol. L. of the *Philosophical Transactions*, "An attempt to confute the opinion of Henry Earl, concerning the ascent of vapour;" and "An account of the cure of a periodical hæmoptoe, by keeping the patient awake." This was followed by "Experiments on Animal Fluids in the exhausted Receiver."

Dr. Darwin printed in the *Derby Mercury*, an elegy written at Matlock, and addressed to Mrs. Darwin; another piece was inserted in the same paper, occasioned by the appearance of a most fatal distemper amongst horned cattle, at Calke, near Derby. It consisted of instructions to give an immediate stop to its rapid and alarming progress. A third article was written



on occasion of the earthquake, which several years ago was felt at Derby, and in the surrounding country. In the year 1782, the Botanical Society of Litchfield published a translation of Linnæus's *Systema Vegetabilium*, the execution of which was principally confided to Dr. Darwin, one of its two principal members. The Doctor's other works have already been mentioned in the course of this biographical sketch. He has left a poem entitled "The Shrine of Nature;" which is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

Next to Medicine, Mechanics and almost every branch of Natural History engaged his attention. He not only pursued these studies with great ardor and diligence himself, but also embraced every opportunity of cultivating and encouraging them amongst his numerous connections and acquaintance. Very soon after he settled in Derby, he instituted and established a philosophical society and library, both of which were in a flourishing condition at the time of his decease. The society, of which he was president, consists of members who reside in different parts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. He also took pleasure in encouraging works in natural history.

But though the learning, taste, and genius of Dr. Darwin were eminently displayed in these pursuits, yet there was one great end, to the attainment of which all his talents and views were earnestly and uniformly directed. He did not hesitate openly and repeatedly to declare in public company, that the acquisition of wealth was the leading object of all his literary undertakings! He once said to a friend: "I have gained 900*l.* by my Botanic Garden, and 900*l.* by the first volume of *Zoonomia*; and if I can every other year produce a work which will yield this sum, I shall do very well." He added: "Money, and not fame, is the object which I have in view in all my publications."

But Dr. Darwin was by no means insensible to the value of reputation. During the last years of his life, the love of fame was a passion which had great power over his mind; and the incense of praise was so very pleasant to him, that flattery was found to be the most successful means of gaining his notice and favour.

The conversation of Dr. Darwin abounded with very unequal sallies of wit: when he found himself engaged with a powerful antagonist in argument, he had sometimes recourse to ridicule, a weapon which he did not always handle with dex-

terity, for he was affected with an impediment in his speech which rendered his enunciation scarcely intelligible.

There are reasons for suspecting that Dr. Darwin was not a believer in Divine Revelation; but belief is a matter of necessity, not choice. The religion of a man is a private affair between himself and his Maker: we have nothing to do with it. A few days before his death, a gentleman to whom we are indebted for the materials of a considerable portion of these memoirs, endeavoured to discover whether he entertained a belief and expectation of a future state of existence; the Doctor was observed to speak with a considerable degree of sedateness on the subject, and remarked, that it was natural to extend our wishes and views beyond the present scene, and that it was right to pursue such measures as are likely to secure our happiness in another world; "but," he added, "let us not hear any thing about hell."

In the foregoing sketch, the intention has been merely to state a few plain facts: the excellencies of Dr. Darwin have been noticed, and his errors exposed, with equal openness: biographers, like jurymen, should deliver a verdict according to the evidence, uninfluenced by "fear, favor, or affection."

#### ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DR. JOHNSTONE, OF WORCESTER.

ON Wednesday, the 28th of April, died at Worcester, in the 73d year of his age, James Johnstone, M.D. who practised as a physician more than 50 years in that city and county, with eminent skill and reputation. Dr. Johnstone was the fourth son of John Johnstone, esq. of Galabank, one of the most ancient branches of the family of Johnstone of Johnstone: he was born at Annan in 1730, and received the rudiments of his classical education under the Rev. Dr. Henry, celebrated for his History of Great Britain. In the School of Edinburgh, under Whytt, Plummer, Monro, and Rutherford, he learnt the Science of Medicine; and in Paris, under Ferrein and Rouelle, he perfected himself in Anatomy and Chemistry. In 1750, before he had completed 21 years, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, publishing a Thesis "*De Aeris factiui Imperio in Corpore humano*," which gained him much credit, and some valuable friends. The following year he seated himself at Kidderminster, a thriving town in Worcestershire; but at that time, and some years afterwards,

wards, subject to a putrid fever of such peculiar malignity, as to be called the Kidderminster fever. His name first became known by the successful treatment he adopted for the cure of this dreadful disorder. Instead of bleeding and purging, means then in common use, he recommended bark, wine, mineral acids, free ventilation of air, and the affusion of water and vinegar; and so prominent was his success, that he was immediately introduced into considerable practice. Of this fever, as it appeared in 1756, he published an account in 1758, which proves him to be the discoverer of the power of mineral acid vapors to correct or destroy putrid febrile contagion: He orders for this purpose, vitriolic acid to be poured upon common salt, in a convenient vessel, over a proper heat. It is not a little singular, that the same means should be recommended by the celebrated Guyton de Morveau for the same purpose, more than twenty years after they were published by Dr. Johnstone, and then be cried up as a great discovery! The same principle has been applied still more lately, and a claim for remuneration from Parliament founded upon it.

The first sketches of Dr. Johnstone's physiological inquiry into the uses of the ganglions of the nerves, were published in the 54th, 57th, and 60th vols of the *Phil. Trans.* They were afterwards enlarged, and printed separately. In this inquiry, he considers ganglions as "little brains, subordinate springs and reservoirs of nervous power, the immediate sources of the nerves sent to organs moved involuntarily, and the check or cause which hinders our volitions from extending to them. In a word, ganglions limit the exercise of the soul's authority in the animal economy, and put it out of our power, by a single volition, to stop the motions of the heart, and in one capricious moment irrecoverably to end our lives." But his physiological researches did not stop here:—In a treatise on the *Walton water*, which in quality strongly resembles the *Cheltenham*, he has pointed out the probable function of the lymphatic glands, supposing them to be organs destined to purify, digest, and animalize the matters selected and absorbed by the lacteals and other lymphatics, thus fitting them for their union with the blood, and the nutrition of the body.

At Kidderminster Dr. Johnstone continued to act in a wide sphere of country practice, till the death of his eldest son, a physician fast rising into eminence, who fell a martyr to humanity in attending the

prisoners at Worcester, infected with jail-fever; and the coincidence of the death of his dearest friend the Rev. Job Orton, induced him to remove to Worcester. In this city, famous from the days of Dr. Cole, the friend of Sydenham, for its physicians, he continued vigorous, active, and sprightly, useful to the community, and beloved by his friends, to practise, till a few days previous to his death. He had been subject to pulmonary complaints in his youth, which had been averted by temperance and caution. In his later years they recurred, and during the last spring he had bled himself rather too profusely. In the last attack, which was aggravated by excessive fatigue and exertion, his weakness was such as to forbid the repetition of more than one bleeding; and his strength gradually decayed, leaving his intellect clear and unimpaired. His death was a perfect euthanasia: he expired after a short and in no wise painful struggle, having sat up and conversed with his family, till within a few hours of the awful change, cheerful, patient, and resigned. He survived his wife, with whom he lived 50 years, only two months.

To the public, his loss is irreparable; for what can supply the experience of more than half a century, actively employed by a man of the highest order of genius, not in decorating theories, but pursuing inductions? The correspondent and friend of Haller, Whytt, Cullen, and Fothergill; the bosom-friend of the virtuous Lyttelton and the pious Orton, and of many other wise and learned men, who still improve and adorn society:—the active and humane physician, the sagacious physiologist, the recondite antiquarian—few men have occupied a larger space of professional utility and private regard, than Dr. Johnstone. Firm and undeviating in his own moral carriage, his vigorous and manly mind was perhaps, on some occasions, too little accommodating to characters and circumstances. In his temper he was cheerful, though sometimes hasty—in his conversation lively and instructive—in his affections warm and attached—in his domestic relations, he was the best of fathers, his whole life was a sacrifice to the advantage of his children—in fine, as a publick or private man, his character has not often been surpassed; and although the memory of his personal services cannot be soon forgotten, yet has he erected a still more durable monument to his fame, in those various practical improvements of the medical art, which rank his name among the benefactors of mankind.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*\* \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be inserted free of Expence.*

**CAPTAIN SCHOMBERG**, of the Royal Navy, will speedily publish, the 4 first volumes of the Naval Chronology; or, an Historical Summary of Naval and Maritime Events, from the Romans to the Treaty of Peace in 1802; with an Appendix of Tables, in two volumes, the first of which will contain a state of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, from the year 1602, until the present time, with a comparative view of those of other maritime powers:—A list of the fleets, lines of battle, and squadrons, from the year 1691, with the numbers of officers and men killed and wounded in each action. The second volume of the Appendix, will contain the loss which has been sustained by Great Britain in ships of war, privateers, &c. with that of other powers: An account of all the public offices in the naval department, with the names of those noblemen and gentlemen who have filled the respective stations in them from the reign of King Alfred:—A list of admirals from the year 1660, and of captains from 1653, with an abridged statement of the eminent services they have performed.

**MR. CHURCHILL**, the Translator of Herder's Philosophy of the History of Man, has undertaken the Translation of Professor MEUSEL's History of Literature, a work which has attracted the attention and admiration of the literati throughout Europe.

The New Translation of Leonardo da Vinci's Treatise on Painting, which has been some time in the hands of Mr. RIGAUD, R. A. will be soon ready for publication, with a new set of plates and diagrams. Mr. Rigaud has now classed the chapters anew under proper heads, by which the precepts fall in regular order and succession, to the great convenience of the reader.

**DR. ROBERT HAMILTON**, of Ipswich, proposes to publish a History of Health, Longevity, and Population, with the Duration and Value of Life in the County of Suffolk, deduced from Baptismal and Obituary Tables formed from Parish-registers; or, Medico-economical Researches, comprehending the Ages of deceased persons to the End of the Year 1800, noting the Mortality of Children under five Years, with some Inquiry into the Causes;

Observations on the Influence of the Soil and Air on Living Bodies, on the Structure of Cottages and Buildings erected for the Poor: the whole affording an interesting delineation of the state of society in that county.

**MR. FULTON**, an American, known in this country by his improved canal-locks, and by a book on canals, pretends lately to have discovered a method of navigating vessels at any depth under water, and of enabling the persons who navigate them to continue immersed for seven hours without the access of fresh air. He intends, it is seriously asserted, to apply this invention to the purposes of warfare, and, from his ability to approach them unseen in a state of security, he proposes to *blow men of war to atoms!* The experiment has not been repeated in this country, but the invention itself was made the subject of a very formal notice to the House of Peers, without however producing a very grave effect upon that assembly. Should any further particulars of this curious business transpire worthy of notice, we shall not omit to lay them before our readers.

**MR. G. DYER** will publish early in June his two volumes of Poems and Critical Essays. They consist of four parts, comprising odes, elegies, representative poems, dreams, and visions. To each part will be prefixed an essay on a distinct branch of poetry, containing also observations on such ancient or more modern writers as have excelled in it.

**DR. MAJOR's** Universal History has now advanced to the seventh volume, which completes the Roman History; and the ancient part will be completed with the ninth volume, on the first of August. The modern part, to extend to sixteen volumes, will be commenced on the first of September. The entire Universal History (Ancient and Modern) is to be completed in twenty-five handsome volumes, either of which may be had separately.

**DR. BAGGS** is far advanced in his Translation from the German Schweighauser

A Translation, of several valuable Dissertations in Botany, by Mr. KOENIG, is in the press, and will be published in the course of next month. In selecting them, the translator has had the advice of the first botanists of this country.

On the 1st of July, 1802, will be published the first Number of the Churchman's Memorial: being a Biographical and Historical Account of those Divines and other Persons who were deprived of their Preferments and Situations, for their Conformity to the Church of England, during the Civil War; with an Introduction, containing a View of the Progress of Puritanism from the Reformation to 1641. The work is to be completed in twelve numbers.

A pamphlet, intitled "An Address to the Independent Freeholders of the County of Suffolk on the ensuing Election, by a Suffolk Freeholder," is in the press, and will soon be published.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have adjudged to Mr. JOHN PALMER, of Maxtack, Warwickshire, the silver medal, for the communication of a method of harvesting corn in wet weather. The method adopted by Mr. Palmer, during an extremely rainy season, was the following:—He collected as many men as were necessary for the purpose, and caused a part of them to cut the corn in the common method with sickles, and bind it into sheaves: he employed others to house and thrash it. The next morning it was winnowed, and dried in a malt-kiln. A timber-stove or a hop-kiln will answer the same purpose, and the *extra-expence* of his method of harvesting corn he estimates at nine shillings an acre, viz. five shillings per acre for drying, and four shillings for the *extra-trouble* of thrashing it. When the advantage of getting in an acre of wheat per day, in rainy seasons, at so small an additional expence, is considered, there can be but little doubt respecting its utility, especially as it is probable the men engaged in the business could not at that time be otherwise employed.

On the 26th of June will appear the first Number of an Abridgement of that most useful publication, the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, from its Institution to the present Time. In the Introduction will be given a short historical account of the institution and the regulations of the society. It is well known, that no Abridgement of these Transactions has been made for nearly fifty years.

The expedition with which the upper-leathers of shoes are tanned by washing them in lime-water previously to the tanning led M. MERAT GUILLLOT to imagine, that a combination was formed between the tan and the lime contained in

the skin, independently of the combination of the tan with the gelatinous substance. Hence he presumes, that the business would be accelerated, if, after having washed and finished the leathers with lime-water, they were to be swelled in water in which bark, once used for tanning, is infused, as the small quantity of tan dissolved in this water would combine with the lime, and, though the operation might take more time, yet the probability is, that the leather treated in this way would be firmer, heavier, and less permeable to water, than that in which the sulphuric acid is used. M. Guillot therefore recommends, as fit and important experiments, rather than as facts fully established, to ascertain whether, after the skins are swelled in the infusion of old bark, the fabrication would not be accelerated by putting them alternately into infusions of bark and lime water, taking care to leave them but a short time in the lime-water.

It has been found in the course of a number of curious and interesting experiments made by M. HILDEBRANT, that ammoniac, diluted with water, does not dissolve copper in its metallic state, without the contact of vital or atmospherical air, and does not receive from it the slightest shade of colour; nor, if united with carbonic acid, will it exhibit any stronger signs of attacking that metal.

M. MILLON gives, as the result of some accurate experiments on capillary tubes, the following facts:—1. That, if they are plunged into fluids, such as water, alcohol, &c. the fluid rises within the tube above the level of the water; and that the elevation is in direct proportion to the smallness of the tube: 2. if they are plunged in mercury, it is depressed, and the depression is also in direct proportion to the smallness of the tube.

The great superiority the English had attained by the introduction of machinery in the manufacturing of cotton, naturally excited the envy, and called forth the rival efforts, of the nations on the Continent. In France several attempts were made with various success, till the late war put a stop to them: at present there is a large cotton-mill at Arpajon, in the department of the Seine and Oise, which spins annually about 100,000 pounds of cotton, and gives employment to 300 persons. In Germany too spinning-machines have been tried—at Vienna, Berlin, and many other places: but none of them were found completely to answer the purpose. Mr. HAUSEN, who had visited England several

several times for the purpose of procuring models and description of our cotton-mills, has, after many unsuccessful attempts, lately constructed one of the most perfect kind at Ham, near Hamburg. Mr. Haufen had employed several skilful German artists and mechanics; but still there was something wanting to perfect their work; at length, however, they succeeded by the assistance of an Englishman, JOHN TURTON, an excellent workman in steel, iron, and brass, and who was initiated into the most secret mysteries of the machinery of the English cotton-mills.

Citizen DE LANDE has announced, in the Preface of his *Celestial History*, that there are many void spaces in the heavens, many changing stars, and many red stars. In a memoir lately published by him, called "*Remarks on the Fifty Thousand Stars, the Observations of which have been published by Citizen Jerome Lalande,*" he introduces further details on these objects, which he has accompanied with tables. By void spaces, he understands here the spaces where no stars of the ninth magnitude are seen. They are the smallest that can be easily perceived with an acromatic glass of 67 millimetres aperture, the objective of which is enlightened to see the edges (*filis*). It is unquestionable, that by removing every foreign light, and by employing stronger glasses, we should have the void spaces, properly so called, considerably diminished; perhaps there is not in the whole heaven a single place where a telescope can be pointed, without perceiving a great number of stars, but less than the ninth magnitude, and, by consequence, too feeble to be of any use in astronomy. Citizen Lalande gives the catalogue of all these void spaces; that is to say, his table includes the right ascension and the declination of the middle of each of these spaces. The changing stars are included in a second table; they are to the number of 31. There are only 12 the period of which is known; but there are many others which diminish so as to disappear at intervals. By following them attentively, we may determine the time which elapses between two successive appearances; and it is a kind of observation which this zealous astronomer proposes to the curiosity of those who, having only moderate instruments, are nevertheless desirous to be useful to astronomy.

*Particulars relative to the continuation of the Dictionary of the French Academy.*—

When the ruling party of what was cal-

led the Convention thought proper to complete the destruction of all that still subsisted in France—all that had been forgotten by what had been named the Constituent Assembly—the philosophical and literary societies were not spared; the existence of men of letters was a terror to those men who wished every thing to resemble themselves; their dispersion, and even the loss of life, entered into their plan of reform. A decree ordained the suppression of three academies, and the violation of their property. The manuscripts of the French Academy, the result of its labours on our language, became the object of this expoliation. Citizen MORELLET, who was then Director, was not called to the placing of the seals; but soon after, Citizens CUBIERES and URBAN DOMERQUE, a Member of the Committee of Public Instruction, sent to inform Citizen Morellet, that they were going to inspect them, and that it was fitting he should be present. The President of this Committee of Instruction likewise ordered this Academician to refer to the Committee the manuscript of the Dictionary, that is to say, the two volumes in folio of the edition of 1762, charged in the margin with all the corrections, additions, and charges, the fruits of the observations of the Academy during 30 years. Now that the government is employed in repairing the ruins of all kinds, which covered the whole of France, some men of letters, members of the old French Academy, presented to the Minister of the Interior a plan of execution, already conceived by the Academy itself, in which were found a Grammar, a System of Rhetoric, and a System of Polity. The execution was to be intrusted to those of the old Members of the Academy that had been most conversant in the study of languages, and they were to associate to themselves some distinguished men of letters, competent to concur in this labour. This project was not unknown to some Members of the Institute, and that numerous body judged that they alone should be employed in the work, following exactly the plan presented. It has accordingly appointed four members of each of the classes which compose it, to improve the language, and to preserve the principles of taste. This end, which it is not so easy to attain, as it appears to many, calls for preliminary acquirements, which those undoubtedly possess who have been nominated to the compilation, in which the ancient academicians have an unquestionable right, founded on priority, on the in-

terest of letters, and above all, on the spirit of the laws of property.

Professor REISEUR has lately published at Vienna, a pamphlet, in which he maintains that eagles may be applied to the purpose of directing balloons; he specifies the number of those birds which is necessary, according to the dimensions of the balloon, as likewise the manner of elevating and guiding them.

Mr. BERESFORD, at Berlin, proposes shortly to publish a Dramatic Library; or, a Collection of the best Pieces of the English Theatre. The very heavy taxes paid by English works have likewise induced a number of booksellers of France and Germany to reprint the classical English authors, which re-impressions will cost cent. per cent. less than the English editions! It is well-known, adds the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, that the English have been long in the habit of only publishing editions on fine paper. It is natural to suppose that the price of those editions should be regulated by this degree of typographic luxury; but they will not suit foreign amateurs, who prefer having, for the same price, a great number of works, printed, however, correctly, and on fine paper, but without luxury, than to have but few, executed with the greatest typographical expence.

There has been lately placed in the Hall of the Museum of Antiques, called *Des Romains*, at Paris, one of the finest monuments of ancient sculpture extant, known by the name of the *Torsus* of Belvidere. This figure was found without a head, without arms, and without legs; the skin of a lion, laid on the rock on which the figure is seated, has demonstrated to antiquarians, that it represented Hercules, and WINKELMANN has very judiciously observed, that the total absence of the veins, whilst the vigour of the muscles indicates that the hero is in the vigour of age, proves that the statuary has seized the moment when Hercules is partaking of the divinity, and gives reason to presume, that the very instant of his apotheosis is that which has been chosen to represent. The learned VISCONTI has given new illustrations of this opinion, in a notice inserted in the *Journal des Arts*. He is of opinion, that this beautiful figure made part of a groupe, in which that of Hebe was associated with him, and that Mr. FLAXMAN, an English sculptor, who has recomposed this groupe in the above sense has perfectly succeeded. This fragment was discovered towards the end of the fifteenth century, near

Pompey's Theatre at Rome; an inscription engrav'd on the rock announces, that it is by Apollonius, the son of Nestor, who flourished about the latter times of the Roman Republic.

Some plants of different kinds of hemp, collected from various parts of the continent and islands of Asia, have recently been cultivated, with much success, at the Cape of Good Hope; and it is supposed that this plant will thrive better in that colony than in India, the climate being more congenial to its habit and nature, than one of a warmer temperature. A species of hemp has for many years been produced at the Cape, and partially cultivated, under the name of *Dacha*, not for the purposes of cordage, but merely for the Slaves and Hottentots to use as a succedaneum for tobacco; the qualities of which are so narcotic, that the farmers would do well to discontinue the use of it altogether. The growth is so rapid and luxuriant in the Cape, that when planted singly, it assumes the habit and size of the largest shrubs; but, if sown broad-cast, in the manner of grain, rises with a tall, straight stem, and the fibres appear to be equally even and strong with any that is produced in Europe.

The celebrated German poet GOTHE, who, in a small circle of intimate friends, devotes himself entirely to the arts and sciences, has been making experiments relative to the prism and theory of colours. He has likewise been finishing his poem, entitled *Faustus*.

WIELAND lately lost his wife, with whom he had lived 35 years in wedlock, and by whom he had 16 children, 10 of whom are still alive. Her death greatly afflicts him. She is buried under an umbrageous arbour in his garden, at Osmanstädt. The fourth concluding volume of his *Aristippus* will be published at the next Leipzig Easter fair.

HERDER has been ennobled by the Elector of Bavaria: he continues his *Adrastæa*, a journal which he publishes, and the materials for which he draws from his own inexhaustible stores of learning.

Among the literati whom the present excellent Duke of Gotha has assembled around him, we find names dear to the sciences:—LENZ and JACOBS, SCHLICHTEGROLL and BECKER, LOFFER and ZACH. In the Observatory there are a great number of excellent astronomical instruments, which were made in England, agreeably to the direction of M. von Zach. The Duke's palace, one of the most beautiful in Germany, may justly be called

called a Temple of the Arts. Additions are, from time to time, made to the library, which is now under the care of three active keepers, HAMBERGER, JACOBS, and SCHLICHTEGROLL,—to the collection of pictures, and to the almost unique cabinet of medals, which is now likewise under the care of Schlichtegroll, who is arranging it. The cabinet lately received a considerable augmentation by the purchase of the Seckendorf collection in Dresden.

The foreign journals made mention, some time ago, of an earthquake which was felt at Bologna. The following particulars relative to that event have been inserted in the registers of the observatory, by Citizen CICCOLINI, a pupil of the astronomer LALANDE:—"This morning (16 *Vendémiaire*), at 52 minutes, 53 seconds, past eight, the air being calm, the weather cloudy, the thermometer of Reaumur at  $13^{\circ} \frac{3}{4}$ , I felt three strong shocks of an earthquake. These three shocks were, in general, taken for a single one; but I was able to distinguish them exactly, as they lasted half a minute. One of the pendulums of the observatory having stopped, I had the precise time of the earthquake. The bells of the hotel of the Institute rang of themselves, as also the pendulum which is on my commode. Some chimnies fell down in the city, and one was near overturning the platform of the chamber where the celebrated mathematician Saladini lodges. The remembrance of the earthquakes, which have afflicted Bologna for a year past, had rendered the consternation general. It should be observed, however, that the state of the atmosphere was very different from what it was at that period, when the sun was pale, the sky habitually darkened by lead-coloured clouds, and the horizon embrowned with very thick mists. The lightning fell pretty thick; fiery meteors were repeated in different figures, and 80 boreal auroras were perceived. No-

thing of all this took place at the season above alluded to. This earthquake was likewise felt at Cesena and at Ceuta.

Citizen RIEDLE, gardener in the expedition of Captain BAUDIN, has written home from his residence in the Isle of France. His letter is dated the 30th of Germinal, year 9; and the following is an extract:—"We arrived here on the 25th *Pluviose*, five months after our departure from Paris. I have already collected 255 species of plants, without reckoning the duplicate specimens for the Herbarium of the Museum. I have completed the Catalogue of the Colonial Garden; I have marked the trees which are to be found in the Garden of the Museum at Paris, and those which are not there; these last are to the number of 60. Citizen CERE has promised to remit me plants of them, on our return from the South Sea; I have sent him, in exchange, two cultivated or grafted olive trees, two pear-trees, two apple trees, a cherry-tree, an apricot-tree, a peach tree, an almond-tree, a chestnut-tree, two horse-chestnut-trees, and eight walnut-trees, making part of the collection of trees of which I had the charge on my leaving France. I have eat of the fruit of his bread trees, and find it delicious; he has distributed some among the principal inhabitants of the colony, to inspire a taste for it, and a desire to cultivate it. That which we ate weighed eight pounds. There yet remain eight on the two trees which have fructified; these trees are eighteen inches in circumference, and from fifteen to sixteen feet in height; they would be lofrier if they had not been broke off at the extremity by a gust of wind. I cannot extol enough the civilities which I have received from the inhabitants of this island: I have visited their gardens, and every where left among them seeds of the vegetables and flowers of Europe.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In May, 1802.*

### FRANCE.

THE celebration of the return of Peace, and the re-establishment of Popery, took place on Easter Sunday, with great parade and ostentation, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris. The Chief Consul was introduced into the church by the Cardinal Legate, and af-

terwards took his place on the throne which was formerly allotted to the Kings of France, but which, for this occasion, instead of a *throne*, was denominated a *temple*! The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Aix, the very prelate who officiated in the same character before Louis XVI on his coronation.

The grand festival of the Protestants took place on the same day. The great church, or place of assembly, at Paris, was crowded nearly as much as that of Notre Dame, and the constituted authorities attended.

*The following is a correct Copy of the Convention or Concordat concluded between Bonaparte and the Pope.*

*Copy of the late important Convention between the French Government and His Holiness the Pope, Pius VII. ratified the 23d Fructidor, year 9, (10th September, 1801.)*

THE Chief Consul of the French Republic, and his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII. have named as their respective plenipotentiaries,

The Chief Consul, the Citizens Joseph Bonaparte, Counsellor of State; Cretet, Counsellor of State; and Bernier, Doctor of Divinity, Curate of St. Laud d'Angers; furnished with full powers:

His Holiness, his Eminence Monseigneur Hercule Confalvi, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Deacon of St. Agathe *ad Suburram*, his Secretary of State; Joseph Spina, Archbishop of Corinth, Domestic Prelate to his Holiness, Attendant on the Pontifical Throne; and Father Caselli, his Holiness's Adviser on points of Theology; in like manner furnished with full powers in due form:

Who, after exchanging their full powers, have concluded the following Convention:

*Convention between the French Government and his Holiness the Pope, Pius VII.*

The Government of the republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion, is the religion of the great majority of French citizens.

His Holiness, in like manner, acknowledges that this same religion has derived, and is likely to derive, the greatest benefit and the greatest splendour from the establishment of the catholic worship in France, and from its being openly professed by the Consuls of the republic.

This mutual acknowledgment being made, in consequence, as well for the good of religion as for the maintenance of interior tranquillity, they have agreed as follows:

Article I. The Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion shall be freely exercised in France. Its service shall be publicly performed, conformably to the regulations of police, which the government shall judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

II. There shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the government, a new division of French dioceses.

III. His Holiness shall declare to the titular French bishops that he expects from them, with the firmest confidence, every sacrifice for the sake of peace and unity—even that of their sees.

After this exhortation, if they should refuse the sacrifice commanded for the good of the church (a refusal, nevertheless which his Holiness by no means expects,) the sees of the new division shall be governed by bishops appointed as follows:

IV. The Chief Consul shall present, within three months after the publication of his Holiness's bull to the archbishops and bishops of the new division. His Holiness shall confer canonical institution, according to the forms established in France before the revolution (*avant le changement de gouvernement.*)

V. The nomination to the bishoprics which become vacant in future, shall likewise belong to the Chief Consul, and canonical institution shall be administered by the Holy See, conformably to the preceding article.

VI. The bishops, before entering upon their functions, shall take, before the Chief Consul, the oath of fidelity which was in use before the revolution, expressed in the following words:

"I swear and promise to God, upon the Holy Evangelists, to preserve obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French republic. I likewise promise to carry on no correspondence, to be present at no conversation, to form no connexion, whether within the territories of the republic or without, which may, in any degree, disturb the public tranquillity: and if, in my diocese or elsewhere, I discover that any thing is going forward to the prejudice of the state, I will immediately communicate to government all the information I possess."

VII. Ecclesiastics of the second order shall take the same oath before the civil authorities appointed by the government.

VIII. The following formula of prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service in all the catholic churches of France.

Domine, salvam fac rempublicam,  
Domine, salvos fac Consules.

IX. The bishops shall make a new division of the parishes in their dioceses, which, however, shall not take effect till after it is ratified by government.

X. The bishops shall have the appointment of the parish priests.

Their choice shall not fall but on persons approved of by government.

XI. The bishops may have a chapter in their cathedral, and a seminary for the diocese, without the government being obliged to endow them.

XII. All the metropolitan, cathedral, parochial, and other churches which have not been alienated, necessary to public worship, shall be placed at the disposal of the bishops.

XIII. His Holiness, for the sake of peace and the happy re-establishment of the catholic religion, declares, that neither he nor his successors



successors will disturb in any manner those who have acquired the alienated property of the church; and that in consequence that property, and every part of it, shall belong for ever to them, their heirs and assigns.

XIV. The government shall grant a suitable salary to bishops and parish priests, whose dioceses and parishes are comprised in the new division.

XV. The government shall likewise take measures to enable French catholics, who are so inclined, to dispose of their property for the support of religion.

XVI. His Holiness recognises in the Chief Consul of the French republic the same rights and prerogatives in religious matters which the ancient government enjoyed.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that in case any of the successors of the present Chief Consul should not be a Roman Catholic, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the foregoing article, as well as the nomination to the bishops' sees, shall be regulated, with regard to him, by a new convention.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of forty days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Messidor, year 9 of the French republic.

(Signed) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

HERCULES, CARDINALIS CONSALVI.

JOSEPH, Archiep. Corinthi.

BERNIER.

F. CAROLUS CASELLI.

### *Regulations of the Gallican Church.*

*Title I.—Of the Regulations of the Catholic Church, as connected with the Policy of the State.*

Article I. No bull, rescript, decree, provision, or any thing in the place of a provision, or, in short, any other dispatch from the Court of Rome, even though it should relate to individuals only, shall be received, published, printed, or otherways put in force, without the authority of the government.

II. No individual, assuming the character of nuncio, legate, vicar, or apostolic commissary, or whatever other appellation he may assume, shall be allowed to exercise his functions in France, but with the consent of the government, and in a manner conformable to the liberties of the Gallican church.

III. The decrees of foreign synods, or even of general councils, shall not be published in France before the government shall have examined their form, their conformity to the laws, rights, and privileges of the French republic, and whatever might in their publication have a tendency to alter or to affect public tranquillity.

IV. No national or metropolitan council, no diocesan synod, no deliberative assembly, shall be allowed to be held without the express permission of government.

V. All ecclesiastical functions shall be gratuitous, with the exception of those obla-

tions which shall be authorized, and fixed by particular regulations.

VI. Recourse shall be had to the council of state in every instance of abuse, on the part of superiors, and other ecclesiastical persons. The instances of abuse are usurpation, or excess of power, contravention of the laws and institutions of the republic; infraction of the rules consecrated by the canons received in France; any attack upon the liberties, franchises, and customs of the Gallican church; and any attempt, which, in the exercise of worship, can compromise the honour of citizens, arbitrarily trouble their conscience, or lead to oppression, injury, or public scandal.

VII. There shall also be a right of appeal to the council of state, on the ground of any attempt being made to interrupt the exercise of public worship, and to infringe on that liberty which the general laws of the republic, as well as particular regulations, guarantee to its ministers.

VIII. An appeal shall be competent to any person interested; and in case no complaint is exhibited by individuals, the business shall be taken up officially by the prefects. The public functionary, ecclesiastical or individual, who shall wish to exercise this right of appeal, must address a signed memoir, containing a detail of the grievance complained of, to the counsellor of state presiding over religious affairs, whose duty it will then become to make, with the least possible delay, every inquiry into the subject; and upon his report the affair shall be definitively settled, or sent back, according to the urgency of the case, to the competent authorities.

### *Title II. Of the Clergy.—Section I. General Regulations.*

Article IX. The catholic worship shall be exercised under the direction of the archbishops and bishops in their dioceses, and under that of the *curés*, in their parishes.

X. Every privilege derogating from ecclesiastical jurisdiction is abolished.

XI. The archbishops and bishops may, with the permission of the government, establish in their dioceses cathedral chapters and seminaries. All other ecclesiastical establishments are suppressed.

XII. Archbishops and bishops may adopt the title of Citizen, or Monsieur, as they shall judge most fit; all other qualifications are forbidden.

### *Section II. Of the Archbishops, or Metropolitans.*

Article XIII. The archbishops shall consecrate and instal their suffragans. In case of failure, or refusal on their part, their place shall be supplied by the eldest bishop of the metropolitan district.

XIV. They shall watch over the maintenance of doctrine and discipline in the dioceses dependent on their see.

XV. They shall hear and judge of complaints

plaints and appeals against the conduct and decisions of the suffragan bishops.

*Section III. Of the Bishops, the Vicars-General, and the Seminaries.*

Article XVI. No person can be named a bishop who is not a Frenchman, and who is not at least thirty years of age.

XVII. Before the decree for his nomination is dispatched, he shall be bound to produce an attestation of the correctness of his conduct and manners, furnished by the bishop of that diocese in which he shall have exercised the functions of the ministry; he shall undergo an examination respecting his tenets, by a bishop and two priests commissioned by the Chief Consul, and who shall address the result of their examination to the counsellor of state who presides over the department of ecclesiastical affairs.

XVIII. The priest, nominated by the Chief Consul, shall endeavour without delay to procure installation from the Pope; he shall be permitted to perform no function till the bull authorizing his installation shall have received the sanction of Government, and till he shall have taken in person the oath prescribed by the convention entered into between the French government and the Holy See. This oath shall be taken to the Chief Consul, and a minute of it shall be entered by the secretary of state.

XIX. The bishops shall nominate and install the *curés*; they shall not however make public their appointment; nor shall they give them canonical institution till their nomination shall have been agreed to by the Chief Consul.

XX. They shall be bound to reside in their dioceses, and shall not be suffered to quit them without the permission of the Chief Consul.

XXI. Each bishop shall be empowered to appoint two, and each archbishop three, vicars-general: they shall make choice of them from among those priests who possess the requisite qualifications for being bishops.

XXII. They shall visit annually in person a certain portion of their diocese; and within the space of five years the whole of it. In case unavoidable circumstances shall prevent them from making this visit, it shall be made by a vicar-general.

XXIII. The bishops shall be bound to organize their seminaries, and the rules of this organization shall be submitted to the approbation of the Chief Consul.

XXIV. Those who shall be chosen teachers in these seminaries shall subscribe the declaration made by the French clergy in 1682, and published by an edict of the same year. They shall limit themselves to teach only the doctrine therein contained; and the bishops shall address a certificate of their abiding by this limitation, to the counsellor of state who presides over the ecclesiastical department.

XXV. The bishops shall send every year to this counsellor of state the names of the

students of those seminaries who are destined to the holy ministry.

XXVI. They shall appoint no ecclesiastic who does not possess a property of the annual value of 300 francs, unless he has attained the age of twenty-five years, and possess the qualities required by the canons of France.

The bishops shall form no ordination before the number of persons to be ordained has been submitted to the government, and by them agreed to.

*Section IV.—Of the Curés.*

Article XXVII. The *curés* shall perform no ecclesiastical functions before they have taken, in the presence of the prefect, the oath prescribed by the convention entered into between the government and the holy see. A copy of this oath shall be made out by the secretary of the prefect-general, and regularly lodged with each party.

XXVIII. They shall be introduced to the possession of their benefice either by a *curé*, or by a priest whom the bishop shall point out.

XXIX. They shall be bound to reside in their respective parishes.

XXX. The *curés* shall be directly subject to the bishops in the exercise of their functions.

XXXI. The vicars, and the assistants performing their duties, shall be under the superintendence and direction of the *curés*.

They shall be approved by the bishop, and liable to be recalled by his authority.

XXXII. No foreigner shall be employed in the functions of the ecclesiastical ministry, without the permission of the government.

XXXIII. Every ecclesiastic, though a Frenchman, is forbidden the exercise of ecclesiastical functions, unless connected with some diocese.

XXXIV. No priest shall quit his diocese to serve in another, without the permission of his bishop.

*Section V.—Of the Cathedral Chapters, and the Government of the Dioceses, during the Vacancy of the See.*

Article XXXV. The archbishops and bishops who shall wish to exercise the power which is given them, by establishing chapters, shall make no appointment without having previously obtained the authority of the government, not only for the establishment itself, but for the number and choice of the ecclesiastics by whom they are to be formed.

XXXVI. During the vacancy of the see, the metropolitan, or, in his stead, the oldest of the suffragan bishops, shall watch over the governments of the dioceses.

The vicars-general of these dioceses shall continue their functions after the death of the bishop, till the installation of his successor.

XXXVII. It shall be the duty of the metropolitans and the cathedral chapters to communicate

communicate to the government information of the vacancy of sees, and the steps which may have been taken for the government of vacant dioceses.

XXXVIII. The vicar-general, who shall govern during the vacancy, as well as the metropolitans and constituent members of chapters, shall suffer no innovation to be introduced into the usages and customs of the dioceses.

### *Title III.—Of Worship.*

Article XXXIX. There shall be only one liturgy, and one catechism, for all the catholic churches of France.

XL. No curé shall appoint extraordinary public prayers in his parish, without the special permission of the bishop.

XLI. No festival, with the exception of the sabbath, shall be established without the permission of government.

XLII. The ecclesiastics shall use, in the performance of religious ceremonies, the habits and ornaments suitable to their titles.

They shall in no case, or under any pretence, assume the colour and the distinctive marks reserved to the bishops.

XLIII. All ecclesiastics shall dress according to the French fashion, and in black. The bishops shall add to this costume the pastoral cross, and violet stockings.

XLIV. Domestic chapels and oratorios, for the accommodation of individuals, shall not be established without the express permission of the government, granted on the application of the bishop.

XLV. No religious ceremony shall be solemnized without the temples consecrated to the catholic worship, in places destined to different forms of worship.

XLVI. The same temple shall be exclusively consecrated to the same system of worship.

XLVII. There shall be in the different cathedrals and parochial churches, a place specially appointed for the civil and military authorities.

XLVIII. The bishop shall concert with the prefect the means of calling the faithful to religious worship by public bells, which are to be rung on no other occasion, without the permission of the local police.

XLIX. When the government shall appoint public prayers, the bishops shall concert with the prefect, and the military commandant of the place, the day, the hour, and the manner in which these regulations are to be carried into effect.

L. The solemn instructions known under the appellation of *sermons*, and those distinguished under the name of *fatims*, at the time of Advent and Lent, shall not be delivered but by priests who have obtained the special authority of the bishop.

LI. The curés in the ordinary exercise of their parochial duties shall pray for, and shall cause prayers to be offered up in behalf

of the prosperity of the French republic, and the safety of the French Consuls.

LII. They shall introduce into their instructions no censure, direct or indirect, either of individuals or of other forms of worship authorized by the state.

LIII. In their pulpits they shall introduce no publication foreign to the exercise of public worship, till it has at least received the authority of the government.

LIV. The nuptial benediction shall be given to those only who shall prove in due form, that their marriage has been contracted before a civil magistrate.

LV. The registers kept by the ministers of religion, not being founded upon any thing but the administration of the sacraments, are in no case to supply the registers appointed by the law to ascertain the civil condition of the French people.

LVI. In all ecclesiastical and religious acts, the equinoctial calendar established by the laws of the republic is to be continued, and particular days shall retain the names which they possess in the solstitial calendar.

LVII. The day of repose for the public functionaries shall be Sunday.

### *Title IV.—Of the Arrangement of Archbishops, Bishops, Parishes, Edifices appropriated to public Worship, and the Salaries of the Clergy.*

#### *Section I.—Of the Arrangement of Archbishops and Bishops.*

Article LVIII. There shall be in France ten archbishops and fifty bishops.

LIX. The arrangement of the archbishoprics and dioceses shall be made in conformity to the subjoined plan.

#### *Section II.—Of the Arrangement of Parishes.*

Article LX. There shall be at least one parish within the jurisdiction of a justice of peace. There shall be besides established as many subsidiary places of worship as circumstances may require.

LXI. Each bishop, in concert with the prefect, shall regulate the number and extent of these subsidiary establishments: the plan formed shall be submitted to the inspection of the government, and shall not be put into execution without its authority.

LXII. No portion of the French territory shall be formed into a district, subject to the administration of a curé, or to any subsidiary establishment, without the express authority of government.

LXIII. The priests serving in these subsidiary establishments are to be named by the bishops.

#### *Section III.—Of the Salaries of the Clergy.*

Article LXIV. The salary of the archbishops is to be 15,000 francs (about 6251. sterling.)

LXV. The bishops are to receive 10,000 francs (about 420 sterling.)

LXVI. The curés are divided into two classes. The salary of the curés of the first

class is to be 1500 francs (about 62l. sterling;) that of the second class is to be 1000 francs (about 42l. sterling.)

LXVII. The pensions they enjoy according to the regulations of the Constituent Assembly shall be deducted from their salaries.

The general councils of the larger communes shall be empowered to grant them an augmentation of salary, such as circumstances may require.

LXVIII. The vicars, and those performing their functions, shall be chosen from among the ecclesiastics receiving pensions, in conformity to the laws of the Constituent Assembly.

The amount of these pensions, and the produce of oblations shall constitute their salary.

LXIX. The bishops shall form a plan of regulations relative to the offerings which the ministers of religion shall be authorized to receive for the administration of the sacraments. The plan of the regulations furnished by the bishops shall not be published or otherwise put into execution till they have received the approbation of the government.

LXX. Every ecclesiastic now receiving a pension from the state shall be deprived of it on refusing, without sufficient reason, to take upon him the functions which he is required to discharge.

LXXI. The general councils of the departments are authorized to procure for the bishops and archbishops suitable places of residence.

LXXII. The parsonages and gardens pertaining to them which have not been alienated, shall be restored to the curés, and those officiating in the subsidiary places of worship. In cases where these parsonages cannot be procured, the general councils of the commune are authorized to procure for them a suitable lodging and garden.

LXXIII. The foundations which have for their object the maintenance of religion and the exercise of public worship, are to consist only of funds appointed by the state; they are to be accepted by the diocese and bishop, and are not to be enforced without the authority of the government.

LXXIV. The fixed property, except the buildings destined to the accommodation of the minister, is not to be affected by ecclesiastical titles, or possessed by the ministers of religion in consequence of their functions.

#### *Section IV.—Of the Edifices appropriated to public Worship.*

Article LXXV. The buildings formerly appropriated to the catholic worship, which are now at the disposal of the nation, shall be given up to the disposition of the bishops by decrees of the prefect of the department: a copy of these decrees shall be addressed to the counsellor of state who is intrusted with the regulation of religious affairs.

LXXVI. Offices shall be established for the purpose of superintending the support and

preservation of temples, and the administration of charitable contributions.

LXXVII. In those parishes where there exists no buildings fit for being employed as a place of religious worship, the bishop shall consult with the prefect respecting the establishment of a suitable edifice.

#### *Table of the Arrangement of the new Archbishoprics and Bishopsrics of France.*

*Paris*—This archbishopric shall comprehend the department of the Seine.

Troyes—l'Aube and l'Yonne.

Amiens—la Somme and l'Oise.

Soissons—l'Aisne.

Arras—le Pas de Calais.

Cambray—le Nord.

Verfailles—Seine-et-Oise, Eure-et-Loire.

Meaux—Seine-et-Marne, Marne.

Orleans—Loiret, Loire-et-Cher.

*Malines*—Archbishopric—les deux Nettes, la Dyle.

Namur—Sambre-et-Meuse.

Tourney—Jemmappe.

Aix-la-Chapelle—la Roer, Rhin-et-Moselle.

Treves—la Sarre.

Gand—l'Eseaut, la Lys.

Liege—Meuse-Inferieure, Ourthe.

Mayence—Mont Tonnerre.

*Besangon*—Archbishopric—Haute-Saone, le Doubs, le Jura.

Autun—Saone-et-Loire, la Nievre.

Metz—la Moselle, les Forets, les Ardennes.

Straßbourg—Haut-Rhin, Bas Rhin.

Nancy—la Meuse, la Meurthe, les Vosges.

Dijon—Cote-d'Or, Haute-Marne.

*Lyons*—Archbishopric—le Rhone, la Loire, l'Ain.

Mende—l'Ardèche, la Lozere.

Grenoble—l'Isere.

Valence—la Drôme.

Chambery—le Mont-blanc, le Leman.

*Aix*—Archbishopric—le Var, les Bouches-du-Rhone.

Nice—Alpes Maritimes.

Avignon—Gard, Vaucluse.

Ajaccio—le Galo, le Liamone.

Digne—Hautes-Alpes, Basses-Alpes.

*Toulouse*—Archbishopric—Haute-Garonne, Ariège.

Cahors—le Lot, l'Aveyron.

Montpellier—le Herault, le Tarn.

Carcassonne—l'Aude, les Pyrennees.

Agen—Lot-et-Garonne, le Gers.

Baionne—les Landes, Hautes-Pyrennees, Basses-Pyrennees.

*Bordeaux*—Archbishopric—la Gironde.

Poitiers—les deux Sevres, la Vienne.

La Rochelle—la Charente-Inferieure, la Vendée.

Angoulême—la Charente, la Dordogne.

*Bourges*—Archbishopric—le Cher, l'Indre.

Clermont—l'Allier, le Puy-de-Dome.

Saint-Flour—la Haute-Loire, le Cantal. Limoges

Limoges—la Creuse, la Correze, la Haute Vienne.

Tours—*Archbishopric*—Indre-et-Loire.

Le Mans—Sarthe, Mayenne.

Angers—Maine-et-Loire.

Nantes—Loire-Inferieure.

Rennes—Ille-et-Vilaine.

Vannes—le Morbihan.

Saint Brieux—Côtes-du-Nord.

Quimper—le Finistere.

Rouen—*Archbishopric*—la Seine-Inferieure.

Coutances—la Manche.

Bayeux—le Calvados.

Seez—l'Orne.

Evreux—l'Eure.

### *Articles relative to the Protestant Religion.*

#### *Title I.—General Dispositions applicable to all Protestant Communions,*

Article I. No individual shall officiate as a minister of religion who is not by birth a Frenchman.

II. Neither the Protestant churches nor their ministers shall have any connexion with a foreign power or authority.

III. The pastors and ministers of the different Protestant communions shall pray for the prosperity of the French Republic and the safety of the Consuls.

IV. No doctrinal decision or formulary, under the title of a *Confession*, or under any other title, shall be published or become a subject of instruction before its publication has been authorized by the government.

V. No change shall take place in the forms of their discipline without the same authority.

VI. The council of state shall take cognizance of all the plans formed by their ministers, and of all the dissensions which may arise among them.

VII. It shall be understood, that to the support of pastors of consistorial churches, the property of these churches shall be applied, as well as the oblations established by usage and by positive regulations.

VIII. The regulations applied to the specific articles of the Catholic worship respecting the liberty of endowments, and the nature of the property which can be the object of them, shall be common to the Protestant churches.

IX. There shall be two academies or seminaries in the east of France for the instruction of the ministers of the Confession of Augsburg.

X. There shall be a seminary at Geneva for the instruction of the ministers of the Reformed Churches.

XI. The professors in all the academies or seminaries shall be nominated by the Chief Consul.

XII. No person shall be elected a minister or pastor of any church of the Confession of Augsburg, who has not studied during a fixed period in one of the French seminaries appointed for ministers of this persuasion, and

who shall not produce a certificate in due form of his capacity and regular conduct during the continuance of his studies.

XIII. No person is to be elected a minister or pastor of the Reformed Church without having studied in the seminary of Geneva, and without producing a certificate of the descriptions pointed out in the preceding article.

XIV. The regulations respecting the administration and internal police of these seminaries, the number and the qualifications of the professors, the mode of instruction, the subjects which are taught, together with the form of the certificates of application, good conduct, and capacity, are to be approved of by the government.

#### TITLE II.

##### *Section I.—Of the Reformed Churches.—Of the general Organization of these Churches.*

Art. XV. The Reformed Churches of France shall have pastors, local consistories, and synods.

XVI. There shall be a consistorial church for every 6000 individuals of the same communion.

XVII. Five consistorial churches shall form a synod.

##### *Section II.—Of Pastors and local Consistories.*

Art. XVIII. The consistory of each church shall be composed of the pastor or pastors officiating in that church, and of a certain number of aged and respectable laymen chosen from among that class of citizens paying the greatest share of public contributions: their number shall not be under ten nor above twelve.

XIX. The number of ministers or pastors in one consistorial church shall not be augmented without the authority of the government.

XX. The members of the consistory shall watch over the maintenance of discipline, the application of the property of the church, as well as the funds arising from charitable contributions.

XXI. The pastor, or the oldest of the pastors, shall be the president of the consistorial assemblies: the office of secretary shall be filled by one of the elders.

XXII. The ordinary consistorial assemblies shall continue to be held on the days pointed out by long practice.

The extraordinary assemblies shall not be held without the permission of the sub-prefect, or of the mayor in his absence.

XXIII. Every two years one half of the elders of the consistory shall be renewed. At this period the elders in office shall fix upon an equal number of Protestant citizens, heads of families, and chosen from among those paying the largest contribution to the state in the commune where the consistory is situated, and proceed to a new election: those going out are capable of being re-elected.

XXIV. In those churches, where there is at present no consistory, one shall be formed by the election of 25 heads of Protestant families paying the largest contributions to the state. This election shall not take place without the authority, and unless in the presence of the prefect or sub-prefect.

XXV. Pastors can only be deposed after the reasons of such deposition have been confirmed by the government.

XXVI. In case of the decease, the voluntary resignation, or the confirmed deposition of a pastor, the consistory shall, according to the 18th article, choose one to fill his place by a majority of voices.

The title of election shall be presented to the First Consul by the counsellor of state intrusted with the management of religious affairs, for the purpose of receiving his approbation.

After this approbation is given, he cannot enter upon the exercise of his functions till he has taken before the prefect the oath exacted of the ministers of the Catholic worship.

XXVII. All the pastors now employed are provisionally confirmed.

XXVIII. No church shall extend from one department to another.

### *Section III.—Of Synods.*

Art. XXIX. Each synod shall consist of a pastor and an elder from each church.

XXX. The synods shall superintend the celebration of public worship, the doctrines that are taught, and the conduct of religious affairs. All their decisions, of whatever description, shall be submitted to the approbation of government.

XXXI. The synods shall not assemble without the permission of government. Previous notice shall be given to the counsellor of state intrusted with the management of religious matters, of the subjects which are to be discussed. The assembly shall be held in presence of the prefect or sub-prefect, and a copy of the minutes of the deliberations shall be addressed to the counsellor of state above-mentioned, who shall, with all possible speed, transmit a report to the government.

XXXII. The meetings of the synod shall not be prolonged beyond six days.

### *TITLE III.—Of the Organization of the Churches of the Confession of Augsburg.*

#### *Section I.—General Regulations.*

Article XXXIII. The churches of the Confession of Augsburg shall have pastors, local consistories, inspections, and general consistories.

#### *Section II.—Of the Ministers, Pastors, and local Consistories of each Church.*

Article XXXIV. With respect to pastors, the regulation of the consistorial churches, which was prescribed by the 2d Section of the preceding Title as applicable to the Reformed pastors and churches, is to be observed.

### *Section III.—Of Inspections.*

Article XXXV. The churches of the Confession of Augsburg shall be subject to inspections.

XXXVI. Five consistorial churches shall form the bounds of an inspection.

XXXVII. Each inspection shall be composed of a minister and an elder from each church of the district. It shall not assemble without the permission of the government. At its first meeting, the oldest of the ministers of the district shall preside. Each inspection shall choose two laymen and one clergyman, who shall take the title of Inspector, and whose duty it shall be to watch over the conduct of the ministers, and to preserve good order in the different churches: the choice of the inspector and the two laymen shall be confirmed by the First Consul.

XXXVIII. The inspection shall not assemble without the authority of government, in presence of the prefect or sub-prefect, or without having given previous intelligence to the counsellor of state, whose business it is to watch over religious affairs, of the subjects that are to come under discussion.

XXXIX. The inspector shall visit the churches of his district, and he may adopt the assistance of the two laymen named with him, as often as circumstances shall appear to require. He shall be charged with the convocation of the General Assembly of Inspection, no decree of which, however, shall be put in force till it has received the approbation of the government.

### *Section IV.—Of general Consistories.*

Article XL. There shall be three general consistories: one at Strasburgh for the Protestants of the Confession of Augsburg, belonging to the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; the second at Mentz, for those of the departments of Lorraine and Mont Tonnerre; and the third at Cologne, for those of the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and la Roer.

XLI. Each consistory shall be formed of one lay president, of two ecclesiastical inspectors, and a deputy from each inspection: the president and the two ecclesiastical inspectors shall be nominated by the Chief Consul. The president shall take the same oath before the Chief Consul, or a public functionary delegated for that purpose, which is imposed upon the ministers of the Catholic religion: the two ecclesiastical inspectors and the lay members shall have the same oath administered to them by the president.

XLII. The general consistory shall not be permitted to assemble without the consent of the government, and unless in presence of the prefect or sub-prefect, and after a notification of the subjects in discussion, as described in former articles.

XLIII. During the interval between the different meetings, there shall be a director, composed of the president, of the oldest of the

two ecclesiastical inspectors, and of three laymen, one of whom shall be nominated by the Chief Consul; the two others shall be chosen by the general consistory.

XLIV. The privileges of the general consistory and the directory shall continue to be directed by the customs and regulations of the churches of the Confession of Augsburg, in all points which have not been formally fixed by the laws of the republic or the present articles.

The French journals of the 7th of May contain a message from the Consuls to the Legislative bodies, communicating the Treaty of Amiens for their approbation. It takes a general review of the present state of Europe, and enumerates the benefits France has conferred on her allies; laments the disorders of the Helvetic Republic, and insinuates that it may be necessary for foreign powers to interfere to extinguish the troubles of that country. The Tribunal has passed a resolution, "that some splendid pledge of national gratitude shall be decreed to Bonaparte," to whom the general made an appropriate answer.

It does not appear that any commercial treaty has been negotiated between this country and France during the residence of Mr. Jackson at Paris, who was supposed by many persons to have been dispatched for that express purpose; nor is there any expectation that any such instrument will be negotiated. There seems to be a great aversion on the part of the French Government to such an interchange of commercial intercourse with regard to Great Britain; or rather, as is suspected, Bonaparte intends, in a short time, to benefit the trade of his own country, by proposing to the British Government, either that the very heavy duties on French brandies, silks, lawns, and other articles of French manufacture, shall be mitigated, or that equal, or even heavier, imports shall be laid upon the manufactures of this country on their being landed in France. That he has some private and cogent reasons for his conduct in this respect towards Great Britain, is easily ascertainable from the fact, that every former commercial treaty is recognized with every state with which the French Government has lately negotiated, excepting Great Britain.

The Paris journals of the 11th of May contained the most important intelligence. Bonaparte proceeds in the rash career of ambition which he has been so rapidly pursuing, and has extorted from the Conservative Senate his re-election to the Chief Consulship for another term of ten years. But, not satisfied with this limitation, in

the name of the Consuls, he has published a decree, that a proposition shall be submitted to the vote of the French people, whether he shall not be elected for life? In the present degraded situation of the French, there is no doubt of his being able to force this measure upon them; but he may perhaps find, that he has proceeded too rapidly and too insidiously to sovereign power! Some of his creatures have since had the impudence to propose, that, besides being Consul for life, he shall have the power to nominate his successor! And one man has actually published a book to prove that he ought to take the title of Emperor of the Gauls! Whether the advisers of these follies are really stimulated by a fawning spirit, or whether they design to bring disgrace and ruin upon Bonaparte, it is difficult to determine.

General Menou has arrived at Paris, and has been presented to the First Consul, who gave him the most distinguished reception: General Menou said to him—"Consul, in coming into your presence, I feel a strong renewal of my regret at having witnessed the loss of your finest Conquest." "The fate of battles (replied the First Consul) is uncertain. You did every thing that could be expected, after the unfortunate affair of the 21st of March, from a man of courage and experience. Your long resistance at Alexandria contributed to the successful issue of the preliminaries of London," &c.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The parliamentary proceedings have been as follows: The bank is restrained from the issue of cash till March 1st, 1803.

By accounts laid before the House of Commons, it appears that in the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1802, the amount of the permanent taxes imposed prior to the year 1793 was - - - £. 13,221,682

The amount of those imposed since 1793 was - - - 8,987,294

Total £. 22,208,976

To the taxes imposed since 1793, however, are to be added the 4,000,000l. proposed by Mr. Addington, making within a trifle of 13,000,000. So that the amount of permanent taxes occasioned by this war, almost equals the accumulation of taxes occasioned by all the wars since the Revolution.

By the parochial returns of the clergy, of the number of acres under tillage, which however, are far from correct, it appears that there were nearly 7,000,000 of acres

of corn grown in England in the year 1801.

In both Houses of Parliament the Definitive Treaty has laid the foundation of several debates; and if much contest have not taken place, much harangue has at least been employed. The partizans who constitute the new Opposition are determined to spin out the discussion to as great a length as possible, and Mr. Windham has been the champion appointed to display the errors of the Ministry in the late negociation.

It is impossible to give even the analysis of the ajourned debate that took place the 13th and 14th of May, on the Definitive Treaty, in the House of Commons. All we can pretend to do is, to offer a brief sketch of the general impression which the different arguments have made upon our own mind, and the effect they appear to have had upon the public. And here the most prominent fact that has struck us, is the weakness of the Ministry as to the talents of good speaking, and especially of reply. In the Lower House the task has fallen, almost exclusively, upon Lord Hawkesbury; while in the Upper, nothing worthy of a reply has occurred to us; for a few disjointed observations which have fallen from the Lords Pelham and Hobart, are scarcely entitled to such an appellation. The next thing we have to notice is, the virtual or voluntary resignation of every commendatory epithet which was applied to the Peace, by the Ministry themselves, on its first restoration.

The attack was chiefly conducted by Mr. Windham—Lord Hawkesbury spoke at great length and with much ability. He maintained that the peace consulted all the best interests of the country, and was such as it was wise in us to conclude. We cannot follow the Right Hon. Member through his particular arguments in favour of the treaty, which he defended with his usual ability. He concluded by proposing as an amendment, another address different from Mr. Windham's, stating, "that his faithful Commons having approved of the preliminaries of peace which had been laid before the House, and being satisfied of his Majesty's paternal care for his people, had also approved of the Definitive Treaty; that they hoped the same would be preserved inviolably, and that as far in them lay, they would endeavour to support the same, and to preserve the blessings of peace, and cultivate friendship with all foreign powers; and that they would, in the prosecution of these principles, support with loyalty and affection the dignity of his Majesty's crown and sacred person." The House

then proposed to divide on the two different addresses, when there appeared for the address of Mr. Windham, Ayes 20, Noes, 276; majority, 256. The question was then put on Lord Hawkesbury's amendment, which was carried without a division.

Mr. Addington, on the 17th of May, rose to consider of the several acts for establishing the Sinking Fund. He had on a former occasion stated the tendency of the resolutions, and they had received the general approbation of the House, and of the country; and if the Committee would allow him to bring in a Bill founded thereon, they would in its stages through the House have an opportunity of fully discussing the plan proposed for liquidating the National Debt. He then moved "That it was the opinion of the Committee, that the several sums granted to his Majesty, under the Act for the Reduction of the National Debt, should be consolidated under one Act; which was agreed to. He then moved, that a sum not exceeding 200,000*l.* per annum, bearing compound interest, be granted to his Majesty from and after the 25th of January, 1803, to be applied by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, &c.

Mr. W. Boyd entered into a variety of complicated statements, and observed that 14 or 15 years would at least elapse before the country would feel any benefit from the measure, but then it would have a most rapid effect. He submitted it to the House whether the plan might not be so changed as to afford immediate relief. Mr. Pitt observed, if the old Sinking Fund was to accumulate with the new, at compound interest, in about 15 years the effect would be prodigious. Mr. Tierney was of opinion that the relief to the country should not be deferred to 14 or 15 years, but take place sooner.

A subscription has been opened at Lloyd's Coffee House, for erecting a statue to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the distinguished and valuable services which he rendered to his country during the course of his able and upright Administration. There is no doubt but every supporter of the late "just and necessary war" will gladly contribute "his last guinea" to do honour to the heaven-born Minister; and the Right Hon. Gentleman himself must receive this mark of public approbation with particular satisfaction, from a consciousness of its being justly merited. To the country at large, indeed, no monument is necessary to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Pitt's  
Admi-



Administration; its effects are, and will continue to be, felt for ages. Since, however, such a monument is thought necessary, we trust that his services will be specifically detailed on its base; such as plunging his country into a "bloody and expensive war," adding 260,000,000 to the National Debt, exerting every means to abridge the liberty of the subject, reducing corruption to a complete system, &c.

By inspecting the list of subscribers to the statue, it will however be seen, that they are only paying off a debt of gratitude, since many of them owe their enormous fortunes to the lucrative jobs in which, through his favour, they were concerned, and almost all of them have been individually obliged by the Ex-minister at the expense of the nation.

*Supplement to the Table of Towns in our last.*

On account of the peculiarity in the mode of making up the Report of the House of Commons, the following places did not appear in the List of Towns, and they were consequently omitted in the List of Cities and Towns, whose population exceeds five thousand, and which List was inserted in the last Monthly Magazine. We believe the present List together with the former one will be found to include every Town in England and Wales, without exception, which contains five thousand inhabitants and upwards.


<i>Cities and Towns.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Uninhabited Houses.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Stockport - - -	2572	2965	126	6983	7847	14,830
Bolton, Great, - -	2454	2509	56	5924	6625	12,594
Wolverhampton - -	2344	3087	190	6207	6358	12,565
Oldham - - -	1212	1464	19	5946	6078	12,024
Blackburn - - -	2339	2405	13	5559	6421	11,980
Preston - - -	2169	2347	62	5415	6472	11,887
Quick (Yorkshire) -	1215	1873	92	5496	5169	10,665
Warrington - - -	2258	2315	38	4780	5787	10,567
Walsal - - -	1984	2084	185	5274	5125	10,399
Dudley - - -	1922	2170	118	4909	5198	10,107
Woolwich - - -	1341	2556	21	4476	5350	9826
Spotland (Lancashire)	1672	1707	123	4430	4601	9031
Hallifax - - -	1913	1935	62	3976	4910	8886
Frome - - -	1653	1853	56	4084	4664	8748
Wakefield - - -	1721	1792	81	3701	4430	8131
Shields, South, - -	1260	2225	3	3274	4834	8108
Wellington - - -	1467	1576	13	3796	3735	7531
Shields, North, - -	891	2024	3	2972	4308	7280
Huddersfield - - -	1376	1456	22	3619	3649	7268
Bury - - -	1341	1400	43	3442	3630	7072
Bilston - - -	1246	1268	55	3433	3481	6914
Tiverton - - -	1221	1397	101	3001	3504	6505
Bradford (Yorkshire)	1317	1393	51	2987	3406	6393
Barton - - -	1051	1150	22	3070	3127	6197
Bishop Wearmouth -	844	1603	46	2706	3420	6126
Mansfield - - -	1201	1258	44	2798	3190	5988
Trowbridge - - -	1018	1073	67	2552	3247	5799
Hunflet - - -	1205	1258	64	2828	2971	5799
Croydon - - -	1020	1115	54	2761	2982	5743
Workington - - -	1160	1375	21	2453	3263	5716
Ellesmere - - -	1009	1117	26	2733	2820	5553
Stroud - - -	1033	1355	15	2602	2820	5422
Shepton Mallet - -	1105	1191	49	2310	2794	5104
Hinckley - - -	919	966	11	2597	2473	5070

*A List of the COUNTY TOWNS in England and Wales whose Population is less than Five Thousand.*

County Towns.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Chichester - - -	821	1017	10	2091	2653	4744
Bedford - - -	783	975	17	1712	2236	3948
Stafford - - -	710	802	13	1921	1977	3898
Launceston - - -	465	947	3	1466	2218	3684
Hertford - - -	529	666	13	1762	1598	3360
Monmouth - - -	638	743	39	1512	1833	3345
Dolgelly (Merioneth)	630	730	28	1326	1623	2949
Haverfordwest - -	593	722	20	1097	1783	2880
Pool (Montgom.) -	530	661	13	1305	1567	2872
Cardiff - - -	314	413	13	852	1018	1870
Gulford - - -	464	579	19	1242	1312	2634
Buckingham - - -	551	617	14	1180	1425	2605
Brecon - - -	499	586	41	1123	1453	2576
Dorchester - - -	344	515	9	1078	1324	2402
Denbigh - - -	534	590	18	1061	1330	2391
Huntingdon - - -	350	350	6	993	1042	2035
New Radnor - - -	359	390	20	951	970	1921
Cardigan - - -	415	430	20	789	1122	1911
Carnarvon - - -	304	336	0	828	942	1770
Beaumaris - - -	267	288	2	659	917	1576

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

*Between the 20th of April and the 20th of May.*

 In Consequence of a Regulation of the STAMP-OFFICE, the Periodical Publications are henceforward prohibited from adding the PRICE of New Works and the NAME of the Publisher, unless the Stamp-duty of three Shillings is paid for every Book to which such Particulars are annexed. We are therefore under the Necessity of omitting the PRICE and the NAME of the Publisher, except when we are paid the three Shillings, by the Proprietor or Publisher, for the Addition of those Particulars.

### AGRICULTURE.

Gleanings in Ireland, particularly respecting its Agriculture, Mines, and Fisheries, by R. Frazer, esq.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture on Subjects relative to the Husbandry, &c. of the Country, 4to. 290 pages.

Observations on the Conversion of Pasture Lands into Tillage; and relaying the same into Pasture. Also on the Utility of applying the Potatoe as Food for Sheep. To which is added, a Copy of a Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the late proposed Measure of permitting Starch, manu-

factured from Potatoes, to be exempted from the Revenue Duties, by Nehemiah Bartley, Secretary to the Bath Agricultural Society.

### BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Toussaint Louverture, of St. Domingo. Translated from the French of M. Dubroca.

Life of Poggio Braccolini, by the Rev. W. Shepherd, 4to.

### DIVINITY.

The Last Days of a Person who had been one of Thomas Pain's Disciples, and who departed

parted this Life on the 11th of Feb. 1802, by William Wait, A. B.

#### DRAMA.

Oberon; or, Huon de Bourdeaux, a Mask; and Orestes, a Tragedy, by W. Sotheby, Esq. Henry and Almeria, a Tragedy, by Andrew Birrell.

The Fashionable Friends, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Prologue by the Hon. C. R. Spencer, and the Epilogue by the Hon. W. Lamb.

#### EDUCATION.

Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Vincent's Defence of Public Education; with an Attempt to state fairly the Question—Whether the Religious Instruction, and Moral Conduct, of the Rising Generation, are sufficiently provided for in our Schools and Universities; together with the Sentiments of several late Writers, and others on this important Subject; by a Layman.

Elements of the French Grammar, by Lewis Catty, French Master to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Modern Geography; A Description of Kingdoms, &c. with the Seas and Isles in all Parts of the World, including the most recent Discoveries and Political Alterations, by John Pinkerton. An Astronomical Introduction, by the Rev. S. Vince. To the whole are added, Lists of the best Maps, and Books of Travels in all Languages. 2 large vols. 4to. with numerous Maps, forming an Universal Modern Atlas.

#### HISTORY.

History of the Reign of George III. from his Accession to the Peace of 1783, by John Adolphus, 3 vols. 8vo.

#### LAW.

Reports in the Court of Exchequer during the 41st Year of George III. by Robert Forrest, Barrister at Law, Part I.

#### MEDICAL.

Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases, by William Heberden, M. D. 8vo.

A Fourth Dissertation on Fever, containing the History of, and Remedies to be employed in irregular Intermitting Fevers, by George Fordyce, M. D. 8vo.

References to the Bones, for the Use of Anatomical Schools, by Benjamin B. Simons, M. D. 8vo.

An Account of an Ophthalmia, which appeared in the Second Regiment of Argyle's Regulars, in the Months of January, February, March, and April, 1802; with some Observations on the Egyptian Ophthalmia;—by Arthur Edmonston, Surgeon.

#### MILITARY.

The Statutes for the First Department of the Royal Military College, printed by Authority.

#### MISCELLANIES.

Debrett's Peerage of England, Scotland and Ireland, corrected to May 12th 1802; containing an Account of all the Peers, whether by Summons or Creation; Family Names and Titles of Eldest Sons; a complete and alphabetical Arrangement of their Mottoes, with Translations; Extinct and Forfeited Peerages; an Account of the different Orders of Knighthood, with a List of Persons who have received the Honour of Knighthood during the present Reign, &c. &c. &c. two neat pocket volumes.

The Spirit of Anti-Jacobinism, for 1802, (to be continued annually) being a Collection of Essays, Disquisitions, &c. in Prose and Verse, on Subjects Religious, Moral, Political, and Literary, partly selected from Publications of the Day, and partly original, 12mo.

A Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, in consequence of a Publication entitled, "A Sketch of the Character of the Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford."

The Monthly Register, and Encyclopedian Magazine, intended to form a Repository of useful Information in every Department of Science, No. I. (to be continued monthly.)

Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. William Scott, delivered in the House of Commons the 7th of April, 1802, upon a Motion for Leave to bring in a Bill relative to the Non-residence of the Clergy, and other Affairs of the Church.

The Debate at the East India House, at a Special General Court, April 8, 1802, on the Subject of the Private Trade.

The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Purfers of the Royal Navy. To which is added, A Letter to the Officers of the Navy on the Subject of an Increase of their Half-pay.

Impartial Thoughts on the intended Bridges over the Minai and Conway; with Remarks on the Plans now in Contemplation for improving the Communication between Britain and Ireland, through Wales;—by a Gentleman. With Plates and Maps.

An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Termination of the War with France, by the Rev. Thomas Robinfon.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Monographia Apum Angliæ; or, an Attempt to divide into their natural Genera and Families such Species of the Linnean Genus Apis as have been discovered in England, with Descriptions and Observations. To which are prefixed some Introductory Remarks upon the Class Hymenoptera, and a Synoptical Table of the Nomenclature of the External Parts of these Insects, illustrated with Plates. By William Kirby, Rector of Batham, 2 vols. 8vo.

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A Treatise on the Art of Breeding the Almond-tumbler, containing the whole Natural History of Pigeons. With Observations on the Disorders they are liable to, and Instructions for curing them, 8vo.

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The Trident; or, The National Policy of Naval Celebration; proposing a Periodical Celebration of Naval Games, and, on Occasion of great Victories, the granting of Triumphs. These Works being intended to foster the rising Arts of Britain, and to keep in full Lustre the present Heroic Spirit of the British Navy, 4to.

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A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, G. B. and President of the Royal Society of London, containing Strictures on his Letter to the National Institute of France.

The Speech of Sir Francis Burdett, on his Motion for instituting an Inquiry into the Conduct of his Majesty's late Ministers, 12th of April, 1802.

An Address to the Freeholders of the County of Suffolk, on the approaching Election.

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A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the London Hospital, April 8, 1802, by the Bishop of Llandaff, 4to.

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A Sermon preached at Woburn, on the Sunday after the Interment of the late Duke of Bedford, by Edmund Cartwright, Rector of Goadby Marwood.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 27.

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Description des Plantes Grasses, No. 16, fol. and 4to.

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Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans, 1802.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

PUBLIC SITTING of the 11th VENDEMAIRE, YEAR 10.

CITIZEN PRONY has given an Account of the Observations made on Perpendiculars or Plumb-lines, established in the dome of the Pantheon, the object of which is to shew whether any sinking (*bassement*) has taken place in that edifice. It results from this report, that we may rest secure as to the present state of this edifice.

Citizen GIBELIN has read a Memoir on Mosaic, in which he treats of the *Mosaïst*, lately arrived from Italy at Paris, under the auspices of government, and who proposes to establish a manufactory of Mosaic, and to form pupils.

Afterwards a distribution was made of the grand prizes to the pupils of painting, of sculpture, and of architecture.

Citizen CUVIER has read an Historical Notice on Henri-François Gilbert, lately dead in Spain, and Member of the National Institute of France, and Professor and Adjunct-director of the Veterinary School of Alfort.

Citizen LEGOUVE recited the Proclamation of the Prize of Poetry, decreed to Citizen MASSON.

*Notice of the Labours of the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, during the last Quarterly Sitting of the Year 9. Mathematical Part by Citizen Delambre.*

Memoir of the Equilibrium of Vaults, by Citizen BOSSUT.

The arches of which a vault is composed, supporting one another, serve as a mutual counterbalance, and remain suspended without the help of any inferior prop, their whole effort directing itself towards the masonry-work on the uprights or pillars which uphold the vault, as if it formed a single contiguous body.

It is not sufficient, to secure the durability of a vault, that all its arches be in equilibrio; there is a further necessity that the uprights (*pieds droits*) on which it bears, oppose a sufficient resistance to the efforts which it makes to overset or to crush them.

The enquiry into the proper means to prevent the subversion, constitutes what is called the problem of the projecting force of vaults. Many geometers of the last century were already employed on it; but they had entirely neglected the problem, which would have for object the means of preventing the subversion.

SOUFFLET, to make trial of the resistance of which different stones are susceptible, struck out the idea of a machine which has since been brought to perfection by Citizen RONDELET.

The ancients had no very certain geometrical principles, to secure the solidity of their buildings: at least, we find no trace of them in the works of Vitruvius; neither do we find any thing relative to the cutting of stones, nor to that of wood; from which Citizen BOSSUT is induced to suppose, that the architects, solely occupied with decoration, and with the exterior form, left to stone-cutters the investigation of the means of construction, and of solidity, in which they have unfortunately had but too many imitators among the moderns.

LA HIRE, the first, at least in France, determined, by the theory of the angle (*coin*), the proportion according to which the weight of the arches, in a semi-circular vault, should be augmented.

PARENT, in 1704, determined by points, the figure of the extrados of a vault, the intrados of which is a semi-circle. He also determined the projecting tendency of such a vault upon its uprights.

JACQUES and JEAN BERNOULLI, HUGENS and LEIBNITZ, having resolved the problem

problem of the *chainette*, it was quickly perceived that this returned curve was that of the equilibrium for a vault composed of arches infinitely small, and of equal gravity. David Gregori first remarked this identity. It is deduced still more directly from a method given by Jacques Bernoulli. A second method of the same author, corrected by Citizen Bossut, leads likewise to the same conclusion.

LA HIRE, proceeding from some experiments, gave, in 1712, a method which, from its great facility, was adopted by the builders, who did not give themselves the trouble to inquire whether it was applicable to all cases. Not content with following it for the concavities of their vaults, they applied it likewise to domes, although the equation of equilibrium, in this case, be of the third degree, and not of the second degree only, as in the preceding case.

COUPLET has treated of the projecting force of vaults *en berceau*, and of the thickness of their uprights, first considering the arches as infinitely polished or smooth, and not experiencing any resistance on the part of friction; he has next endeavoured to correct what there was defective in that supposition; but he goes no further than La Hire and Parent.

BOUGUER has treated of vaulted domes: he has shewn that an infinite number of curves may be used therein, among which he enumerates the most advantageous. But he has not calculated the projecting force, he has not examined the law of the forces which are to act on the arches when the generative curve is subjected to given conditions; a matter fruitful in curious and useful problems.

Citizen BOSSUT undertook, in 1770, to treat the question at large, as well for vaults *en berceau*, as for those that are *en dome*. He examined all that regards the figure and the projecting force of vaults. His Memoirs were printed in the volumes of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1774 and 1776.

MASCHERONI, whom we have seen at Paris a Deputy of the Cisalpine Republic, for fixing the unity of the new measures, and who, last year, was lost to the sciences, had made, in 1785, some new investigations on this subject, and had given some beautiful propositions on the equilibrium of vaults in dome, with circular, elliptical, and polygonal bases.

After many new reflections, and a number of experiments, which may be of the greatest utility in practice, Citizen Bossut

has lately resumed his two Memoirs. He has moulded them afresh, by simplifying his calculations in many places. He has likewise made a great number of theoretical and practical additions, in so much, that the whole now forms a work which may be considered as new.

Citizen MESSIER read a Note on the Comet which he discovered the 23d of last Messidor, about half past eleven at night: in 41 minutes time it had  $24^{\circ} 40''$  of direct motion in right ascension, and  $6^{\circ} 38''$  in boreal decreasing declination. This same comet was seen on the very same day, and almost at the same instant, by Citizens MECHAIN and BOUVARD; this last had even observed it at 11h 57' 49" of true time. The right ascension was of  $111^{\circ} 15'$ , and the boreal declination of  $69^{\circ} 30'$ .

We have since learned, that Citizen PONS had observed it the same day at Marseilles; he had even perceived it on the preceding evening; but the clouds had not allowed him to satisfy himself then by regular observations, whether it was a comet, or merely a nebulous spot.

*Observations of the Summer Solstice of the Year 9.*

Citizen DUC LA CHAPELLE, an Associate-member, has communicated the result of the Observations which he made at Montauban.

By a medium between nine days' observations, he finds  $23^{\circ} 28' 9''$  for the apparent obliquity, by supposing  $15' 48''$  for the semi-diameter of the sun, and  $44^{\circ} 0' 52''$  for the latitude of his observatory.

These observations were made with the sextant of LACAILLE; and it would, perhaps, be advisable to take, in the Tables of that astronomer, the diameter of the sun, and the refractions which he had determined with the same instrument, as his Tables include, at the same time, the errors of the sextant. By this means, the observations of Citizen Duc la Chapelle would agree very well with ours. By a medium between 18 days' observations, made with a circle of Borda, he found  $23^{\circ} 28' 8'' 2$ ; Citizens MECHAIN and LE FRANÇAIS found only from 6 to 7". It is extremely difficult to avoid such small differences. In consolidating his observations for three years, he found by a medium  $23^{\circ} 28' 6'' 4$  for the apparent obliquity of the solstice of the year 8, or  $23^{\circ} 27' 58''$  for the mean obliquity. The observations of BRADLEY, MAYER, LACAILLE, and LEGENTIL, gave, as near as possible,  $23^{\circ} 28' 18''$  for 1750; it would appear hence, that the secular dimi-

nution would be only 46" in lieu of 50", which we commonly suppose. One part of the difference may very well proceed from the observations, and principally from the ancient observations, which perhaps had better be discussed afresh, with the more exact elements, which are now employed in these calculations.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON\*.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

**D**R. SCHREIBERS, of Vienna, has communicated to Sir Joseph Banks an historical and anatomical description of a doubtful amphibious animal, called *Proteus Anguinus*. It seems that this animal is found only in a small lake, called *Sitticher See*, in Carniolia. Dr. Laurenti (in 1768) was the first person who noticed this animal: his description was short and imperfect. A more circumstantial account was given, in 1772, by Dr. Scopoli. It appears that it uses its feet in creeping on the bottom, and ascending the sides of any wooden vessel, but in rising in the water it makes use only of its tail. Its motion is so slow, and differs so much from that of every other animal, that Baron Zois, who has paid most attention to it while living, calls the motion characteristic of the animal. It produces a loud hissing noise, resembling that made by the drawing the piston of a syringe, but louder than could be expected from an animal of that size. The head of one, apparently full grown, about 13 inches long, and an inch in diameter, is an inch and three quarters in length—its fore-part resembles the bill of a duck. The upper-jaw is somewhat larger than the under one, and surrounding it, with a thick folded skin, forms a considerable lip. It has no nostrils, or external ears, and its eyes are very small and black, not so globular as those of fishes; they appear to be attached to the skin by a small thread, probably the optic nerve. The anatomical description given of this animal by the learned physician, is very circumstantial, and extends to the length of several pages of the Transactions, from which he concludes, that it bears a strong and striking resemblance to the famous *Siren lacertina* of Linnaeus.

From the observations of EVERARD HOME, esq. on the structure, and mode of growth, of the grinding teeth of the wild bear and *animal incognitum*, it appears that

the mode of dentition in the human species is upon the same principle as in the wild boar: that in both, the grinding teeth come in succession after the first seven years of life; and that the most remarkable difference is, that the last-formed grinding teeth of man, called the *dentes sapientiae*, do not in size exceed the others, but are rather smaller, and very often have not sufficient room in the jaw to come into their regular places. In the Negro-race, he observes, that the *dentes sapientiae* have sufficient room to come in their place, and are full as large as the other grinders; the growth of the posterior part of the jaw being in them evidently greater than in the European.

Mr. KNIGHT has given an account of a variety of curious experiments on the ascent of the sap in trees. Early in the spring of 1799, he selected a number of young trees of different kinds, made circular incisions round one half of them, scraping off the external coat of the wood, and the other half were left in their natural state. On the ascent of the sap they all shot with equal luxuriance, but that part of the stems which was *below* the incisions had scarcely any growth, while the parts *above* increased as rapidly as in the trees the bark of which had remained untouched. From these experiments, varied in every way that occurred to him, Mr. Knight feels himself justified in concluding, that the current of sap, which adds to the annual layer of wood in the stem, *descends* through the bark from the young branches and leaves.

### ASTRONOMY.

From observations, made by Dr. HERSCHTEL, with a view of investigating the nature of the sun, &c. it appears that this body has a planetary atmosphere, which extends to a great height, and is of great density: that, like our's, it is subject to agitations, and is transparent. This astronomer thinks that solar observations may hereafter be rendered as profitable to mankind as the Nilometer is to the Egyptians, and that, by certain indications, we may be able to predict the temperature of approaching seasons. He supposes it probable that there may be a certain connection between the price of corn, or rather the abundance and scantiness of harvest, and the number of spots on the sun's surface. In proof of this he has given a statement of the prices of wheat, and the spots on the sun's disk, during five remarkable periods between 1650 and 1713. He considers the sun's spots to be symptoms of a copious emission

\* Notice of the papers published in the second part of the volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society, for the Year 1802.



sion of light and heat; and that in proportion as their number is greater or less, may be expected more or less abundant crops of corn.

In a second paper on the same subject, Dr. Herschel proposes thermometrical observations, as a future criterion of a defective or copious emission of the solar rays. He suspects that one half of the sun is less favourable to a copious emission of rays than the other; and that its variable lustre may possibly appear, to other solar systems, as irregular periodical flares are seen by us.

Mr. JOS. DE MENDOZA RIOS has given a detailed account of an improved *reflecting circle*, which he thinks will be found to be free from the imperfections attaching to other instruments of the same kind.

#### MEDICINE.

Mr. CHEVENIX proposes the following preparation as a substitute for Dr. JAMES's powder:—"Dissolve together, or separately, in the least possible portion of muriatic acid, equal parts of the white oxide of antimony, and of phosphate of lime. Pour this solution gradually into distilled water, previously alkalized by a sufficient quantity of ammoniac." A white and abundant precipitate will take place, which, well washed and dried, is the substitute for James's powder, and by several medical gentlemen, of high reputation it is considered as a capital improvement on that medicine.

Mr. WARE has given the case of a young gentleman who recovered his sight when fewer years of age, after having been deprived of it by cataracts before he was a year old. The observations on the case are highly important, and differ very materially from those long since made by Mr. Cheselden in a similar case. Besides conclusions particularly adapted to the surgical practitioner, Mr. Ware infers—1. That when children are born blind, in consequence of having cataracts in their eyes, they are never so totally deprived of sight as not to be able, faintly, to distinguish colour:—2. That immediately on the acquisition of sight, by the removal of cataracts, they are able to form some judgment of the distance, and even outline, of those strongly defined objects, with the colour of which they were previously acquainted.

In Mr. ASTLEY COOPER's observations on the destruction of the *membrana tympani*, we find several instances in which the deaf have been suddenly and effectually restored to the sense of hearing, by puncturing the *membrana tympani*, an operation which,

if properly performed, is attended with so little pain, that a patient who has experienced it in one ear expresses no unwillingness in submitting to it in the other. "A prejudice (says Mr. Cooper) has prevailed, that the ear is too delicate an organ to be operated upon, or, as it is commonly expressed, *tampered with*; and thousands have thus remained deaf for the rest of their lives, who might have been restored to hearing, had proper assistance been early applied. But this prejudice, it is hoped, will now be done away, since it appears, that the part which has been thought most essential to hearing, may be injured, or broken, without a deprivation of the sense of hearing; and that, even when this membrane is entirely destroyed, another is found to perform its functions, so that the powers of the organ have still been, in a considerable degree, preserved."

#### EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. DAVY has discovered, that an accumulation of GALVANIC influence, exactly similar to the accumulation in the common pile, may be produced by the arrangement of single metallic plates, with different strata of fluids.

The most powerful class of GALVANIC batteries constructed with fluids and single metals, is formed, when metallic substances, oxidable in acids, and capable of acting on solutions of sulphurets, are connected, as plates with oxidating fluids and solutions of sulphuret of potash, in such manner that the opposite sides of every plate may be undergoing different chemical changes, the mode of alteration being regular. Plates of silver, copper, or lead, may be arranged with woollen cloths moistened, some in acids, and others in solution of sulphurets.

Dr. WOLLASTON, from a course of experiments made by him on the chemical production and agency of electricity, states it as his opinion, that the power of electricity and Galvanism depends on the oxidation of the metal; and he infers, that the similarity in the means by which both electricity and Galvanism appear to be excited, as well as the resemblance visible in their effects, shew that they are both essentially the same, and that all the differences discoverable in the effects of the latter may be owing to its being less intense, but produced in much larger quantity.

In Dr. HULME's continuation of experiments on the light, which is spontaneously emitted from various bodies, and on solar light, it appears, from the *first* series, that objects,

objects, as fish, which abound with spontaneous light in a latent state, do not emit it, when deprived of life, but from such parts as have been some time in contact with the air, and that a blast from bellows does not increase this species of light, as it does that which proceeds from combustion: from a *second* series it appears, that oxygen gas does not act upon this light, so as to render it more vivid than it is in atmospherical air: from the *third* series, it is deserving of remark, that azotic gas is favourable to the spontaneous light emitted from fishes, but extinguishes that proceeding from rotten wood: from the *fourth* and *fifth* it appears, that hydrogen and carbonic acid gases prevent the emission of spontaneous light, and extinguish it when emitted: the

next *three* series of experiments shew, that sulphurated hydrogen gas extinguishes spontaneous light sooner than carbonic acid gas: that nitrous gas prevents the emission of light, and extinguishes that which is emitted, and that it is completely extinguished in a vacuum. From some other experiments it appears, that solar light, when imbibed by Canton's phosphorus, is subject to the same laws, with respect to heat and cold, as the spontaneous light of fishes, rotten wood, and glow-worms.

*\*\*\* In this Department of our Miscellany will hereafter be given an account of all the principal and important discoveries and facts recorded in the Transactions of the various Literary and Philosophical Societies in Great Britain,*

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

**M. PAUL DE PHILIPSTHAL'S PATENT**  
(*of the LYCEUM, STRAND,*) *for the*  
**INVENTION of representing in a DARK**  
**SCENE, HUMAN FIGURES, in various**  
**CHARACTERS, SIZES, &c. &c.**

**T**HE Patentee professes to have discovered, by indefatigable research and numerous optical experiments, a new method of producing representations of apparitions and spectres. The apparatus consists principally of two concave glasses or metal reflectors, secured in a dark closet, before which an artificial light, proportionable to their foci, is applied, and directed upon a picture representing the apparition. Lenses are made use of to throw the image of the picture on a transparent screen, which is hung between the darkened closet, or lanthorn, and the spectator. When the mirrors are brought nearer the screen, the object is diminished in size, and appears, according to the laws of perspective, to retire, and when taken farther off, the size of the object is enlarged, while it appears to approach the spectator. M. Philipsthal has, in his specification, given particular instructions for producing the various optical deceptions, which he has, for some time past, successfully exhibited at the Lyceum to crowded audiences, and at the same time claiming, in high terms, the "protection of his Britannic Majesty to his meritorious discoveries."

*Observation.*—Every person conver-

sant in the very first elements of science will easily perceive, that these *meritorious discoveries*, as they are called, depend upon the simple and well-known principle of the magic lanthorn—and the various invasions made upon this patent, under the names of Skiagraphema, &c. &c. are pretty cogent proofs, that the invention had no claims to that sort of novelty which gives exclusive privileges. Indeed, we know that the Phantasmagoria had been exhibited at a much earlier period at Paris than at London, by M. Robertson, to whom we apprehend M. Philipsthal is indebted for the invention. The Parisian exhibition was intended avowedly for the very useful purpose of dissipating all vulgar notions, prejudices and fears, respecting ghosts and apparitions. But at the Lyceum no attempt has been made to explain, to the less enlightened part of the audience, the principles upon which the delusions are founded, or the apparatus with which the exhibitions are made.

**MR. DONALDSON'S PATENT (BRISTOL)**  
*for a METHOD of making all KINDS of*  
**GLASS in a more EXPEDITIOUS MAN-**  
**NER than hitherto attempted.**

MR. Donaldson proposes no alteration in the materials for making glass, nor in the proportions usually adopted. The principle of his invention consists in the application of a stronger heat, at a much less expence, than the common operations of glass-making will admit of. And, although he

he describes the shape which he conceives the best adapted for the furnaces used in this manufacture, yet he expects no exclusive privilege on that account. What he lays claim to as an inventor, is the construction of a building in which the furnace is, except the chimney, completely included, so that the whole heat from the fire must be employed in the operation. The grate of the furnace is so constructed, that all the air consumed, must pass thro' the lower part of it; by which means it is said, that there is a saving of at least one third part of the coals; and the glass, by keeping a regular, as well as a strong, heat, is found to be of a superior quality to that made in the common way. As the heat of the room which includes the furnace, is during the operation insufferably great, iron or other doors are made, for the convenience of persons going in and out to overlook and attend to the process.

*Observation.*—The idea of preventing the access of the external air to any part of the fire, except at the bottom of the grating, is not new; it has, for several years past, been adopted by Lord Stanhope, in burning lime, with which he makes a mortar, not inferior, perhaps, to that of the ancients so much celebrated.

**MR. WINTER'S PATENT (SHACKLEWELL) for a certain MANUFACTURE for covering the FLOORS of ROOMS, and also for covering and packing GOODS, &c.**

This new manufacture is composed of waste tan or bark, after it has been used by the tanner; threads and scrapings of all kinds of leather; and the short hair of animals. The tan, and the leather, are to be well cleaned; and by certain processes, the former is to be reduced to fibres, and the latter to a pulp; the hair is to be washed and separated, so that the ingredients may be rendered fit for uniting with each other very completely. Being thus prepared, they are mixed together in the proportion of four parts of tan, two of leather, and one of hair, with five pounds of refuse tow, wadding, or wool, to every hundred weight of the mixture. The whole is then to be intimately blended together, and conveyed into vats or receivers containing warm water, in which a small portion of glue is dissolved. In this state it is moulded in frames, and the remaining part of the process is very much like that made use of in the manufacture of paper.

**MR. HOWARD'S PATENT (MANCHESTER) for a METHOD of making a BRITISH BARILLA, and POTASH, and of obtaining a greater QUANTITY of ALKALI than hitherto discovered.**

The method adopted by Mr. Howard for obtaining alkali, is by saturating with quicklime the ashes made from bleachers waste lie, rock-salt, soda, natron, common-salt, black-ashes of the soap-boilers lie, kelp, tobacco-ashes, &c. &c. To these substances, being made sufficiently small by grinding, pounding or rolling, to pass through a fine sieve, is to be added a certain proportion of coke, cinders, charcoal, or any other combustible substance, free from sulphur, and reduced to powder. These ingredients are to be most intimately mixed, and a layer of them to be spread on an even floor, to which is added a layer of quicklime. The mass is then to be sprinkled with as much common water, brine, lie, or sea-water, as it will absorb. Other layers are to be added at pleasure; and when the heap is made, it is to be cut down, while warm, and to be reduced, by means of water, lie, sea-water, &c. to the consistence of mortar, then dried on iron plates or pans; and afterwards fluxed in a reverberating furnace, which is the finishing part of Mr. Howard's operation in producing his British barilla. He gives in the Specification the proportions which he thinks may be most advantageously used; but as on this point there may be a diversity of opinions, he desires it to be understood, that the saturating by quicklime any of the ingredients mentioned by him, for the purpose of obtaining alkali, will be deemed an infringement of his patent.

Mr. Howard particularly describes the mode of obtaining alkali from *sal nixum*, and the *caput mortuum*, of the sulphuric and muriatic acids; and his mode of separating those acids from common-salt, brine, lie, &c.

**MR. ARNOLD WILDE and MR. JOSEPH RIDGE'S PATENT (LITTLE SHEFFIELD) for manufacturing of all KINDS of SAWS, STEEL DOCTORS for PRINTERS, PLATES made of IRON or STEEL, BEADS or MOULDING of FENDERS, SPRINGS made of STEEL, &c.**

When the steel or iron articles are made or cut into the proper shape, they are put into

into a frame and made red hot. They are then to be immersed in water, or a composition of grease or oil, to be hardened in the frame according to the direction wanted. When hardened, they are to be tempered, by being kept in motion over the fire till the grease smokes, and until a blue blaze alternately appear and disappear. They are then to be stretched with as much power as will bring them into the direction required. If they do not require hardening, they must be made red-hot, and suffered to cool in the open air; they are then to be ground by a machine, which being put in motion will pare, tooth, smooth, finish, set the teeth of saws; sharpen, grind, and polish plates of steel and iron; and form beads and mouldings and other articles.

MESSRS. JAMES and JOHN ROBERTSON (GLASGOW) for a METHOD of applying STEAM with the greatest ADVANTAGE in working of STEAM-ENGINES.

In the best-constructed engines, a considerable quantity of steam escapes by the

sides of the piston, and is lost without producing any mechanical effect. Messrs. Robertson's invention consists in preventing, in a great measure, the escape of the steam, and in making that which does escape, act on another piston, and thereby augment the power of the engine. In these engines, there are two steam-cylinders, one smaller than the other, with pistons fitted to each, which act together in producing the effect. To the cylinders are annexed a condensing vessel and air-pump, which are common to other steam-engines; but the principle of exclusive right is founded in the mode of conducting the steam on and between the pistons.

\* \* \* Those Patentees who wish that an early notice should be taken of their inventions and discoveries, will meet with every attention, by transmitting to the Editors of the Monthly Magazine, for a few days, copies of their specifications. The plan adopted in this publication cannot fail to interest the public in every new and important invention, without tending in the smallest degree to diminish the business of the offices, to which every person must necessarily apply who wishes for more exact and particular information than these notices are calculated to furnish.

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
<b>R</b> HEUMATISMUS	28
Catarrhus	36
Dyspnœa Ebriosa	19
Pneumonia Pulmonalis	8
Dyspepsia	16
Hypochondriasis	3
Menorrhagia	11
Leucorrhœa	9
Anasarca	7
Ascites	2
Epilepsia	5
Hysteria	13
Morbi Infantiles	29
Diarrhœa	14
Ophthalmia Tarsi et Membranarum	12
Typhus	21

Rheumatism, and the various pulmonic affections, have been peculiarly prevalent, in consequence of the frequent and abrupt vicissitudes of the weather, which, in a most remarkable degree, have characterized the last month. The inhabitants of a town are more particularly liable to such complaints, from the alternation of sun and shade, to which, in walking the streets, they are continually exposed; win-

ter is often on one side of the street, and summer on the other.

To the remarks which have already been made on diseases of this class, it will appear perhaps superfluous to make any farther additions. As in some degree however connected with this subject, it may not be improper to state a singular and interesting conclusion, drawn from the observation of a great variety of facts, that a habit of intemperance in those whose lives are daily and actively employed in the open air, such as hackney-coachmen, postilions, gardeners, &c. induces in general diseases of the lungs, or of some other of the thoracic viscera—whereas, those whose occupations are sedentary and domestic, are, by this species of excess, more peculiarly predisposed to hepatic or other abdominal disorganizations.

The susceptibility of phthisical and other morbid affections of the lungs; is in the higher classes considerably increased by the unwholesome luxury of spending the greater part of their time in apartments artificially heated, and almost hermetically sealed

sealed against the entrance of the external air. This fashionable *acrophobia* cannot fail to aggravate the injury and danger of an occasional exposure to our inconsistent and ungenial climate.

Scabies has appeared of late a kind of epidemic among the poor; it may be attributed in most instances to a partial or inaccurate attention to cleanliness; a circumstance which, more than any other, assists in inducing a predisposition to this particular disease among the lower classes, as well as to that countless variety of cutaneous maladies, with which the more elegant ranks of society are so frequently tormented.

Such complaints as these, too commonly regarded as constitutional or hereditary, for the most part originate merely from an unpardonable carelessness with regard to the first of the corporeal virtues.\*

A considerable number of the instances of ophthalmia and cephalæa, that have occurred, seem to have been occasioned by the too strenuous and continued exertion of the optic nerve, in the minute operations of watchmaking—an occupation which employs a large proportion of the mechanics within the district of the Finsbury Dispensary.

Inflammation or debility in the eye cannot but be produced by the excessive or unseasonable exercise of it, and a diseased state of that organ is likely to be communicated, by sympathy, to the brain in particular, and in many instances even to the whole nervous system. Hence, from an accidental injury apparently unimportant, inflicted on the exquisitely delicate instrument of vision, hysteria, hypochondriasis, epilepsy, and even absolute and obstinate melancholia, have not unfrequently originated. The treatment of diseases arising from this source, which has proved most efficacious and successful, has consisted principally in the well-timed and vigorous application of stimulating remedies.

As the Reporter's meaning in the use that he makes of the word *stimulus*, may be liable to misinterpretation, it seems in-

cumbent on him more accurately to explain the idea which he annexes to it. By *stimulus* he means any agent, whether physical or mental, that produces a sudden and extraordinary excitement or energy of the nervous system, which energy or excitement, is indirectly communicated in a proportionate degree to every other part and faculty of the human frame. The meaning of the word is, in general, exclusively confined to fermented and spirituous liquors: but, in a more comprehensive and philosophical sense, it ought to include, not merely what acts upon the stomach, but likewise, all that vast variety of moral causes that operate powerfully upon the imagination. A person may be intoxicated by a piece of good news, as well as by a glass of brandy—in this way prosperity often proves, even in a physical point of view, as *unwholesome* as intemperance; it has, in well-recorded instances, produced instantaneous death, and, what is still worse, dreadful and incurable paroxysms of insanity. In the well known South-sea speculations, it was remarked, that not a single individual lost his reason in consequence of the loss of his property, but that many were stimulated to madness by the too sudden accumulation of enormous wealth. Adversity, that “tamer of the human breast,” acts on the other hand as a salutary sedative upon the irritability of our frame, and protracts and preserves life, exactly in proportion as it deducts from the vivacity of its enjoyment.

In the biographical account of a late distinguished literary personage,\* it is mentioned that he was accustomed to have recourse to ice-water as his daily cordial, and that he not only experienced the most agreeable immediate effects from it, but likewise attributed to its constant use that state of health and vigour which he enjoyed with scarcely any interruption to nearly the final moment of his existence—the favourite stimulus, on the contrary, of the late celebrated Mr. Burke was water intensely hot, which, although upon temporary occasions it excited a transient energy of mind, no doubt tended ultimately to destroy the internal machinery, and to exaggerate that innate irritability of feeling, and morbid extravagance of fancy, both of which, in this singular character, seemed, contrary to the established course of nature, sensibly to increase as his strength decayed, and almost even at

\* Upon this as well as upon several other important points in the practice of medicine, the reader may be referred to Dr. Willan's recently published Reports on the Diseases of London—a work from the perusal of which the most learned in physic may derive an addition to their stock of knowledge, and which even to those who are at present altogether unacquainted with that science, cannot fail to afford a high degree of rational amusement, and of interesting information.

\* The Earl of Orford.

the moment when the flame of life was about to be extinguished. If artificial stimuli tended merely to contract the span of life, there would not exist so formidable an objection against their habitual application—but unfortunately the excitement of the system can in no instance be raised above its natural pitch, without being succeeded by a proportionate degree of depression—like the fabulous stone of Sisyphus, it invariably begins to fall as soon as it has reached the summit, and the rapidity of its subsequent descent is always in proportion to the point of its previous elevation. The author of these reports is aware, that he may seem, in various instances, to have assumed a tone of unbecoming and premature decision—but after having undergone the labour and suffered the anxiety necessarily involved in the care of upwards of 3000 patients, within the space of little more than two years, he may perhaps without an inexcusable presumption consider himself as having *earned* the privilege of speaking with some degree of confidence, concerning the nature and treatment of the generality of diseases.

Dispensary-practice must appear to afford opportunities for medical improvement, incomparably superior not only to those which are enjoyed by physicians in general, but even by those who professionally officiate in hospitals. The facility of access to a Dispensary gives the physician an opportunity of watching a disease from the moment of its commencement to that of its conclusion—he sees it too on the spot which had given it birth, and surrounded with the circumstances which affect and modify it. A mere Hospital-physician, on the other hand, has no chance of observing a disease till it is considerably advanced, and then observes it only in an artificial situation: He may be compared to a man, who, in order to acquire a knowledge of plants, studies them merely in a hot house, not considering that, to become a genuine botanist, he ought to contemplate them in the

fields, as they first spring from the earth, to analyse their native soil, and to examine the properties of the atmosphere, under which they grow, and to which they are exposed during every stage of their progress and decay.

The wide range of observation afforded by the Dispensary of a vast metropolis, is almost necessary to justify a decided opinion with regard to the genuine principles of medical science.

From a few facts, only unsafe and uncertain inferences can be drawn, especially when these facts occur at different periods, and perhaps at distant intervals.

In order to be thoroughly and accurately acquainted with the discriminating symptoms of diseases, it is as necessary for the physician to have a considerable number of *specimens* before him at the same time, as it is for the naturalist, who wishes to discern the distinguishing shades of his mosses, or the sensible qualities of any mineral productions. Another advantage, almost appropriate to the Medical Officer of a public charity, is the permission which he so frequently obtains, to learn, by means of dissection, after death, the internal cause of the previous disorder.

In consequence of a considerable period of this species of experience, the practitioner acquires the talent of ascertaining, from the physiognomy and obvious symptoms of a patient, the intrinsic nature and invisible origin of his disease.

It is to be hoped that a digression from the appropriate subject of this article may be candidly pardoned, as in all probability this is the last Medical Account from the Finsbury Dispensary, that will ever be subjected, by the present reporter at least, to the notice and attention of the public.

J. REID, M.D.

Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary.

East-street, Red-lion-square,

May 22, 1802.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

**T**HE Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened at the usual time, with upwards of 1100 pictures and drawings. It, as usual, abounds in portraits; but we in vain look for productions of that marked and prominent merit which were wont to

be displayed in the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Gainsborough, &c.

The works of the president are entitled to the first notice. He has seven pictures. That of the Paddington Passage-boat is the largest and the worst; but we have been

informed that it is sold for 300 guineas. Belisarius and the Boy is in a much better style; and a spectator who judged from composition, colouring, or any other criterion, would think it hardly possible that they could be painted by the same artist.

Sir W. Beechey has eight portraits, and they are, as usual, marked with taste and talent. I. Lee has the same number; 122, the portrait of the *Marquis of Exeter*, is masterly and original. J. M. W. Turner has eight pictures, of various and distinguished merit. The style of this gentleman's productions is in the strictest sense of the word original: they do not resemble those of any other artist, and though each of them differs from the other, all are excellent, and marked by genius of the first order. Mr. Laurence's portrait of Mr. Erskine is a strong resemblance, and admirably painted. Mr. W. Owen's portrait of Mr. Townley, of the Commons, is placed as a companion picture, and in choice of a resemblance, air of head, and colouring, has uncommon merit. Westall's drawings have his usual and marked pre-eminence.

No. 62. *A Woman and Child in a Storm*: part of the principal group of the *Storm in Harvest*, is exquisitely picturesque.

No. 196 *Hannibal in Banishment*, — "*Beneath the Weight of Age and Woe, Ruin'd but not subdued*" — is in the highest degree animated and spirited.

By our favourite artist Paul Sandby, whose admirable productions were wont to bear so prominent a front in every exhibition, there are three drawings, and they are executed in a manner that leads us to regret that the number is not greater. The two views in Windsor are faithful portraits. That in the neighbourhood of Maidstone we do not recollect to have seen.

There are several admirable portraits by Mr. T. Phillips. Northcote is improved in his colouring. We were happy to learn that Mr. J. R. Smith, of King-street, has quitted print-selling, and will for the future devote the whole of his time to portrait painting. His portraits of Mr. Fox, Lord Holland, Doctor Saunders, &c. are in the highest degree spirited and masterly. From memory, the bust, &c. he is now painting a portrait of the late Duke of Bedford, which promises to be a most striking resemblance.

Poetry has been said to be a speaking picture; and painting, a silent poem. This is well illustrated in the drawing, No. 396, *The Parting of Hector and Andro-*

*mache*, by Miss Emma Smith, thus described by the poet:

— "The illustrious chief of Troy  
Stretch'd his fond arms to clasp the lovely  
boy:  
The babe clung crying to his nurse's breast,  
Scar'd at the dazzling helm and nodding  
crest.  
With secret pleasure each fond parent  
smil'd,  
And Hector hasted to relieve his child—  
The glittering terrors from his brow un-  
bound,  
And plac'd the beaming helmet on the  
ground;  
Then kiss'd the child, and, lifting high in  
air,  
Thus to the Gods prefer'd a father's  
prayer."

The subject is very well understood; it is marked with mind, and delineated in a style that does the highest honour to the very young artist, who has also exhibited five portraits, (No. 880) all of them striking resemblances. We believe it is the first time that she has exhibited her productions, and they display every promise of her attaining a very high rank in her profession.

With two landscapes, No. 665, and 874, by J. Landon, we were very much struck. Not recollecting the name in any former catalogue, we made inquiry, and found that this is the first year in which he has exhibited. From examining one of his landscapes, which is hung but little below the eye, we were induced to seek for the other, which is placed so near the floor as to render close inspection very difficult; yet close inspection they will both of them bear. The artist has not adopted the general method, of taking Claude, Salvator, Gainsborough, or Wilson, for his model, but, recollecting that *whoever follows must remain behind*, has not taken any artist ancient or modern for his pattern, but inspected and happily imitated nature; and by this means given a manner decidedly his own. Though highly finished, his pictures are not laboured; and from parts of them, we think the artist might successfully step forward with pictures on a larger scale.

Opie's picture of *The angry Father*, No. 195, is one of the best-told stories we ever saw, and drawn and painted in a manner that few artists in this or any other country could have equalled.

The print from Westall's admirable drawing of the *Storm in Harvest*, which we noticed in a former Retrospect, is now completed, and ready for delivery to the

subscribers, and is a most beautiful engraving. Coloured impressions are unavoidably delayed for a short time.

Westminster Abbey is so crowded with monuments, that the beautiful effect which would otherwise result from the Gothic architecture, is in a great measure destroyed. The walls of St. Paul's Cathedral have long looked naked for want of monuments: this is to be remedied; and four monuments to the memory of the heroes of Britain are now going on with by Flaxman, Banks, Rossi, and Westmacot.

Mr. Dayes is now on a tour through Italy, and is commissioned by Sir Simon Clark to purchase thirty or forty of the most capital pictures from the finest collections on the continent.

The wonderfully fine print of *The Last Supper*, engraved by Raphael Morghen, from Leonardi de Vinci, which we in a former Retrospect recommended to the study of our English engravers, is as eagerly sought for, and sells at as high prices abroad as it does in England.

*Select Views of the Isle of Wight.* 1st, *Brixton Church, near Yarmouth.* 2nd, *Mirables, with Mr. Arnold's Cottage, at the Back of the Island.* 3d, *Carisbrook Castle.* 4th, *St. Catherine's-Head, from Fresh Water Bay.*

These four very beautiful prints are engraved in aquatint by Cartwright, from designs by Walmsley, and drawn and coloured in a very superior style.

*Two Views in Bohemia.* Walmsley pinxit, Black sculpt.

These are also in acqua-tinta, and intended as companions to the preceding, with which they in every respect admirably assimilate.

*Henry d'Esferre Darby, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Bellerophon, on the 1st of August, 1798.* From the original picture in the possession of John Darby, esq. to whom the print is inscribed. Sir W. Beechey, Portrait-Painter to his Majesty pinxit. R. Earlsom sculpt.

This is an extremely fine portrait, and admirably engraved.

*The wandering Vagrants, or the Gypsies detected. The Peasant's Integrity, or the lost Lamb restored.* Painted by W. R. Bigg, and engraved by W. Barnard, Fitzroy-street.

Bigg's pictures are generally the mirrors of nature, but these two mezzotintos are in a tame and cold style; they almost freeze one to look at them.

*The Storming of Seringapatam: inscribed to the King.* Painted by R. K. Porter, engraved by Vandermani.

This is only a third part of the subject,

which is to be wholly copied from the picture exhibited at the Lyceum, and, when complete, will be sold at six guineas. It is engraved in chalks, in a very bold and spirited manner, in which, without entering into a laboured detail, the general masses are given with the happiest effect. The engraver is, we believe, in partnership with Mr. Bartolozzi, and much of that inimitable artist's manner is *very perceptible* in several parts of the print.

*Francis Duke of Bedford. Inscribed to his Grace John Duke of Bedford.* Hoppner pinxit, P. Tomkins, New Bond-street, sculpt.

This is a very pleasing chalk portrait; but there was a manly character about the late Duke which the print does not possess. We think that the painter, in endeavouring to make the face handsome, has rendered it rather effeminate.

*From a Painting by Sydenham Edwards, Part of the Corps of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry performing the Attack and Defence at Speed.* Inscribed to Major Elliot, the Officers and Gentlemen of the Company. Engraved by Schiavonetti.

The above is on the whole a very good plate; but being almost wholly composed of portraits, gives it rather a stiff formal air: but this to the friends of the parties is compensated by their being, as we are told, very close resemblances of the originals.

*The British Fleet under the Command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, with Vice Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. and Rear Admiral Thomas Graves, entering the Sound, and passing the Castle and Forts of Cronenburgh, on the 28th of March, 1801.* Drawn by Mr. Pocock, from a Sketch taken on the Spot by Robinson Kittoe, esq. late Secretary to the Rear Admiral, and engraved by Black. Dedicated to Earl Spencer.

This capital print which must be very interesting to the admirers of marine painting, is intended as a companion to *The Battle off Copenhagen*, which has been noticed in a former Retrospect. The size of each of the prints is 30 inches by 22. The view being taken on the spot by so good a judge of naval architecture as Mr. Kittoe, and afterwards copied by so accurate a draftsman as Mr. Pocock, gives a certainty of correctness in the view of the fortress, the castle, and the disposition of the vessels and the coast; the whole is picturesque, and well engraved by Mr. Black.

Rubbing



*Rubbing down the Post-Horse; Watering the Cart-Horse. Pair of Prints 15 by 12. Painted by G. Morland, engraved by J. Raphael Smith.*

In subjects of this description Morland is unrivalled. There is in each of these prints, an attention to nature, and a truth of character, which has not been exceeded by any artist of any age or country, and they are admirably transferred to the copper by Mr. R. Smith.

*The annual Ceremony of administering the Oaths of Allegiance, &c. Nov. 8th. to the Lord Mayor elect. Painted by Miller, and engraved by B. Smith.*

Considered as giving an interior view of Guild-hall, and containing portraits of

more than 130 different citizens, commencing many men who were or are remarkable characters, this must be classed as an interesting print; and what gives it some additional value, is that the portraits are, generally speaking, very characteristic resemblances.

Mr. Alderman Boydell has lately published prints from five of the pictures which he presented to the Council-Chamber, Guildhall. *Providence, Innocence, Wisdom, and Happiness*, allegorical from Rigaud; engraved by B. Smith, Simon, and Burke; and *Conjugal Affection*, engraved by Thew. They form a very pleasing suite of prints.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Six English Canzonets and two Duettinos, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano forte. The Words by Lady Tuite. Composed, and dedicated to the Princess Elizabeth, by Philip Antony Corri.*

AFTER an attentive perusal of these canzonets, we are not, we must confess, disposed to form any very high opinion of Mr. Corri's talents in vocal composition. They are, generally speaking, remarkably sterile of air; the expression is feeble, sometimes even false; and the accompaniment is little more than a mere monotonous *arpeggio*. We were anxious to find one, at least, that we might recommend to the public; but did no way succeed till we arrived at the sixth. This possesses a tolerably pleasing melody, and gives the sentiment of the words with an effect, which, though not striking or original, is just, and, in a considerable degree, interesting.

*Six Songs, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by John Fergus, of Glasgow.*

Mr. Fergus has discovered some genius in this collection of airs, though we do not find any thing to warrant a very flattering report. Some of the passages are novel, and a general connection of idea is preserved. The expression is just, though not strong; and the accompaniment, though it says but little, is never at variance with the sentiment. The last song in the collection is printed in *score*, and exhibits, in the construction of the parts, some marks of ignorance or negligence, which somewhat surprised us, after our perusal of the preceding pages.

*The Welch Harper, a favourite Glee for three Voices. Composed by Theodore Smith.*

Mr. Theodore Smith, to whose well-earned reputation we have often had the pleasure of contributing, has produced, in his present effort, proofs of an unfading fancy, and a judgment not impaired by years. The melody of the "Welch Harper" is simple, original, and sweetly pretty, and the parts are put together in a masterly manner; though we must notice, that the word *merrily*, in the first page, is falsely accented in the second soprano and in the bass. The whole is set as a harmonised ballad, and comprises three verses or repetitions of the same music.

*Trio for three Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to the Miss Cassanajors, by M. P. King.*

This trio comprises three movements, and is ingenious in its construction, particularly in the last movement, which is a well-worked fugue, and does credit to Mr. King's science and contrivance. We cannot, however, give our unqualified approbation to this *plan* of composition. The execution becomes necessarily very unequally distributed, and the effect, in spite of the best management, will always be indecisive and confused. As a novel effort of art, we are pleased with the production: yet scarcely know how to recommend it to the attention of the practical student.

*"Poor Ellen," a Ballad. Set to Music by M. P. King.*

This ballad is written in an easy, natural, and expressive style. If it do not poss-

self's originality of air, yet the passages are so smooth and connected as to produce considerable sweetness of effect. A kind of burthen concludes each repetition of the melody, which greatly interests the ear. We must, however, disapprove of the *crotchet* regularly given to the first syllable of the word *morrow*, as by no means according with the natural and habitual expression of the words.

"*I will arise*," an Anthem in four Parts, with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison. Composed by J. March.

These pieces are written with considerable ability: The parts are put together with an address which bespeaks the habit of church composition; and the correctness of the responses evinces the study of the best masters in this branch of the science. The Anthem is set for two sopranos, a tenor, and bass: and the Kyrie Eleison for a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. They will be found highly useful in country choirs.

Ode to Music, by Warton. A Canzonet for four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. Marsh.

We find more melody in this canzonet than we generally expect in compositions of four parts. The passages, for the most part, though not new, are pleasingly conceived; and the harmonic arrangement displays a knowledge and a facility in this species of vocal music, beyond what we commonly meet with. The accompaniment is applied with taste and judgment, and is calculated to heighten the general effect.

Air with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte, with additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Vere, by Caroline F. Romart.

The *thema* of this composition is pleasing and elegant, and the variations, four in number, are brilliantly conceived, and full of improving execution. The composition, though by no means unappropriate for the piano-forte, is however more immediately congenial with the character and powers of the harp.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, in which are introduced favorite Danish Airs as the Subjects of the Rondos. Composed by T. H. Butler.

We can have the pleasure to speak of these sonatas in highly commendatory terms. Their style, though familiar, is gay and spirited; and the Danish airs are sweet and full of national character. Mr. Butler, in the digressive matter of the rondos, has been particularly happy in adhering to the *cast* of his subjects, to which he always returns with an address which indicates a well-cultivated taste, and maturity of judgment.

Hungarian Quick Step, a Military Rondo for the Piano-forte, with or without additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Miss E. Boyer, by Veronica Cianchettini.

We cannot profess ourselves to be struck with the subject of this rondo. Madame Cianchettini has, however, displayed so much taste and knowledge of effect in the general arrangement of the piece, as to have rendered it an attractive as well as an improving exercise for piano-forte practitioners.

"Ann of the Vale," A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed W. Bingley.

"Ann of the Vale," is a passable trifle, in which the composer has combined with some adroitness passages well known to every practised ear; and has produced an effect which, though no way striking, is sometimes agreeable. The bass, generally speaking, betrays a very superficial acquaintance with the rules of harmony, and in one place we are shocked with an unprepared *seventh* to the sixth of the key.

"Come dear Amanda," a favourite Ballad. Composed by T. Robinson, of Dublin.

The poetry and music of this favourite song are admirably matched. A mutual rapidity of idea and dulness of expression reconcile the one with the other, and display the advantage of consentaneous qualifications in the writer and composer.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between  
the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ARRIS, Thomas, Upper Rathbone place, shopkeeper. (Stokes, Upper James street, Golden square)  
Bishop, Samuel, Great Newport street, stationer. (Dawson, Warwick street, Golden square)  
Beckley, Thomas, Burton in Lonsdale, potter. (Robins, Gt. George's inn)  
Chatterton, Edward Rye, timber and coal merchant. (Switz and Rixon, Haydon square)  
Collier, John Dyer, formerly of Great Suffolk street, southwark, gun manufacturer, late of Abridge, farmer. (Seabys, Fifth Anger's Hall)  
Carr, Ralph Wood, and Robert Carr, Leeds; firm, William Carr and Co. drysalts, &c. (Wilson, Cable street, Holborn)  
Cartwright, Thomas, Manchester, upholsterer. (Jackson, Walbrook)  
Coadoo, James, and Randle Keary, Wigan, potters. (Clifton, Wigan)  
Douce, Eleanor, Coate's row, Lambeth, milliner. (Sherwood and Paine, Canterbury street)  
Dale, William, Petworth, miller. (Holmes, Arundell)  
Doller, William, Winchester, innholder. (Leigh, New Bridge street)  
Douglas, James, Cuper's Bridge, clothier and engineer. (Jones, Salisbury square)  
Elderton, John, Great Carter lane, oil and colourman. (Phillips, Featherstone buildings)  
Faulkner, John, Macclesfield, druggist and grocer. (Jackson, Walbrook)  
Geyer, Jacob, Aldergate street, scrivener. (Daniel Wilson, Davison, Clement's inn)  
Golding, James, senior and junior, Puddhill, Gloucester, clothiers. (Constable, Symond's inn)  
Gardner, Edward, Jew's row, Chelsea, cheefemonger. (Phillips, Lyon's inn)  
Gilbert, William, Chiffwell street, grocer. (Luckett, Balinghall street)  
Gough, Richard, Burbage, corn chandler. (Southby, Martineau court)  
Harper, James, Bordeley, maltmill and bayonet maker. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter lane)  
Heal, Edward, Trowbridge, innkeeper. (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn)  
Hestage, John, Oxford street, haberdasher. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row)  
Harris, John, Stoke on Trent, manufacturer of earthenware. (Willington, Temple)  
Hannaway, Daniel, Brandon, merchant. (Berry, Meard street, solicitor)  
Harrison, Thomas, jun. Sandford Hill, timber merchant. (Lirds and Nichols, Hereford)  
Joanison, Thomas, Kidderminster, grocer. (Platt, Bride court)  
Lathbrooke, William, Southampton buildings, wine merchant. (Hall, Queen street, Cheap side)  
Lansdale, Thomas, Lower Brook street, linen draper. (Dixon, Naffau street)  
Lewis, John, old Jewry, warehousman. (Davis, Addle street)  
Marchal, Francis, (partner with Robert Pringle) Northumberland street, Strand, jeweller. (Atkinson, Cable street, Falcon square)  
Mozley, Lewis, Liverpool, watchmaker. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
Newton, William Hood, Golden lane, Barbican, liquor merchant. (Luckett, Balinghall street)  
Oshalden, John, Southampton, baker. (Mathews and Good, Gough square)  
Partridge, Thomas, Dover, sail maker. (Mawley, Tottenham street)  
Temberton, Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)  
Pride, James, Rome, Monmouth, timber merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)  
Platt, Thomas, Diggle in Saddleworth, merchant and cloth manufacturer. (Batty, Chancery lane)  
Powell, Thomas, Warwick street, tailor. (Swann and Willington, Fore street)  
Robinson, William, Richard Freebone Parish, and Dinah Squires, King street, Seven Dials, bakers. (Holmes, Mark lane)  
Reader, Henry, Leeds, mercer, &c. (Wilson, Cable street, Holborn)  
Ruffell, John, Worcester, grocer. (Sparke, Staple's inn)  
Ruffell, John, Edward Ruffell, William Hartland, and Thomas Williams, Worcester, merchants. (Sparke, Staple's inn)  
Ridings, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
Ridings, John, Liverpool, and William Lever, Manchester, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)  
Ration, John, Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper. (Phipps, Philip lane)  
Scott, Adam, Workington, mercer and draper. (Falcon, Elm court, Temple)  
Sargant, James, Sunderland, spirit merchant. (Ellob, Catharine court, Seething lane)

Sadler, Elifha Farmer, Gloucester, mercer. (Jenkin and James, New inn)  
Sutherland, James, Bath, Haberdasher. (Lys, Tooke's court)  
Sutton, William, Saddler's Hall court, merchant. (Hutchinson and Poole, Brewer's Hall)  
Sveilly, William, Great Pretout street, merchant. (Pringle and Brooks, Greville street)  
Sharland, John, Cockpur street, linen draper. (Welch, Aldergate street)  
Smith, Thomas, Drury lane, baker. (Lee, Three Crown court Southwark)  
Tidwell, William, Stockport, cotton spinner. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)  
Timinings, John Burton, Portsea, grocer. (Kirtton, Mansell street, Goodman's fields)  
Varley, John, jun. Shardlow, cornfactor. (Bleafield and Alexander, New inn)  
Williams, Williams, Dean street, Holborn, carpenter. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place)  
Wilkinson, Henry, Billiter lane, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
Wilkinson, Thomas, Grimescarfoot, in Fixby, merchant. (Willis, Wainford court)  
Wrigley, George, Mattley, hatter. (Dewhurst and Bradcock, Marple, Stockport)  
White, Henry, Back road, Ilfrington, stock broker. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde street, Bloomsbury)  
Wolfeholme, Dean, jun. Waltham Cross, innholder. (Jeffrey, Bloomsbury, Waltham Abbey, or Clifford's inn)  
Warton, William, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday street)  
Wagner, Benjamin Paul, Great Winchester street, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
Yeung, William Weston, Dillis Mill, miller. (Blakes, Cook's court, Carey street)  
Yeoman, James, Tamworth, clothier. (Willington, Tamworth)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ashworth, John, South Molton street, warehousman, May 25  
Amber, William Bell, Midhurst, tallow chandler, June 11  
Alcock, Robert May-Royd, Halifax, scrivener, June 10  
Buddicorn, Robert Joseph, Liverpool, merchant, May 18  
Bairdrow, Mathew, Thornton Mill, corn miller, May 17  
Beal, George, Great Surrey street, cheefemonger, May 22  
Buddle, William, jun. Chancer street, St. Giles's, carpenter, May 29  
Beckman, Dedrick Nicholas, Princes row, Mile End, sugar grinder, June 10  
Bradbury, Samuel, Balinghall street, broker, May 29  
Beyers, Martha, Cheap side, linen draper, June 12  
Bowdise, Thomas, Lime field, factor, June 5  
Bate, Edward, West Bromwich, timber merchant, June 5  
Brown, Robert, Adam's court, Broad street, merchant, June 5  
Bower, Charles, Carey street, scrivener, June 5  
Bartlett, Robert, Streton upon Dunmore, timber merchant, June 5  
Cramond, Arthur, New Bridge street, merchant, June 15  
Cunningham, George, Welbeck square, carpenter, May 15  
Cullen, Michael, Robert Buddicorn, and Robert Martin, Liverpool, merchants, May 10  
Cawthorn, George, Strand, bookbinder, May 22  
Chown, William, Higham Mills, miller, June 12  
Charlotte and Alexander, Webster court, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, May 29  
Churton, William, Horeoret, shopkeeper, May 25  
Coles, John, Smithfield, banker, &c. May 29  
Cotterell, Joseph, Wallis, linen and woollen draper, June 7  
Cullingworth, Sarah, Darnley, bookbinder, June 8  
Chatto, William, St. Anthony, Northumberland, dealer, June 29  
Dunmore, Edward, Stenton Wyfel, miller, May 31  
Davys, John, Loughborough, scrivener, June 8  
Davies, John, Caillington, linen draper, June 12  
Edwards, Thomas, New Bond street, haberdasher, June 26  
Fildwick, John and Edward, Manchester, and George Turner, Tottenham, cotton manufacturers, June 1  
Fitcham, William, Tottenham Court road, glass-feller, June 5  
Featon, Joseph, Birmingham, tin-plate worker, June 8  
Greaves, Joseph, fen, Gloucester buildings, Walworth, insurance broker, May 22  
Grayson, George, South Cave, York, grocer, &c. June 2  
George, John, Piccadilly, diaper, June 12  
Green's, William, Hereford, hop merchant, June 30  
Haffeden, George, Liverpool, bookbinder, May 27 and 29  
Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge foot, Wexminster, coal merchants, May 25  
Horn, William, Birmingham, button maker, June 7  
Horne, James, jun. Woodbridge, corn merchant, May 28  
Hale, William, Monmouth, timber merchant, June 15  
Hatterley, Samuel, White Horse yard, Drury lane, woollen draper, June 5  
Jacey, Henry and Joseph, Milford, ship builders, May 15  
Jenkin, John, Birmingham, draper, &c. May 22  
Ireland, Samuel, St. Clement Danes, merchant, June 26

King, Richard Thomas, Evesham, mercer, July 1  
 Knight, Henry, Manchester, Calico printer, May 27  
 Lewis, David, and Richard Potter, Manfion Houfe street, linen drapers, May 23  
 Long, John, Portsea, Mariner, May 22  
 Lowe, Hamlet, Liverpool, hardwareman, May 28  
 Lunley, William, Great Yarmouth, linen and woollen drapers, June 4  
 Muir, Hugh, Liverpool, grocer, May 20  
 Mofley, William, Hare street, Bethnal Green, June 19  
 Morrison, Encas, Runcorn, brewer, June 5  
 Murray, James, Liverpool, taylor, deceased, May 31  
 Moore, Jane Elizabeth, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, May 8  
 McCulloch, John, Bistol, merchant, May 27  
 Macdon, William, Junior, Richmond, Yorkhire, grocer, June 14  
 Manfon, Thomas, Tokenhoufe yard, merchant, June 12  
 Noble, Edward Healey, Birmingham, merchant, June 1  
 Pate, John, Bury St. Edmunds, scrivener, May 25  
 Pearce, Mitbias, Blackman street, cheefemonger, May 25  
 Pitkeathly, Robert, Tavistock street, Covent Garden, book-feller, June 15  
 Platt, John, and Henry Billinge Platt, Wigan, manufacturers, June 10  
 Richards, William, jun. Walworth, ship broker, May 22  
 Reichard, Jacobs, John Philip Dahmer, and John Jacob Bruue, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchants, May 20  
 Sleane, William, Audley, maltster, May 31  
 Scudamore, Richard, Red Lion street, Holborn, taylor, May 15

Scarbrow, William, St. Neots, baker, June 2  
 Stafford, Robert, jun. Huntingdon, grocer, June 2  
 Smith, William, Oxenden street, taylor, June 5  
 Scultze, William, and Philip Unger, Little Britain, merchants, June 12  
 Sheppheard, Walwyn, Boswell court, scrivener, June 5  
 Seal, Benjamin, Boswell court, scrivener, June 5  
 Stevenson, Anthony, Edmondton, brickmaker, June 5  
 Shiles, Elizabeth, Diltord, miller and shopkeeper, June 17  
 Towniend, Samuel, Bristol, ironmonger, &c. June 19  
 Tinfon, Thomas, Charing Crofs, filverfmith, June 5  
 Vaughan, Henry, Liverpool, grocer, May 18  
 Wemberley, Thomas Peete, Huntingdon, grocer, June 2  
 Wetherell, Thomas, Sunderland, brazier, May 20  
 Wakeman, Robert, Birmingham, plater, June 4  
 Withington, Thomas and James, Manchester, and Princes street, cotton manufacturers, &c. June 4  
 Willis, Richard, Greicent, Minories, merchant, June 5  
 Wells, John, Liverpool, merchant, June 2  
 Woodward, Jonathan, Derby, calico manufacturer, June 5  
 Wood, Humphrey, and Joseph Horlock, jun. High street, Southwark, oilmen, June 5  
 Wootton, William, Rugeley, hatter, June 9  
 Ward, William, Birmingham, grocer, July 13  
 Wright, Gilbert, Worcester, glove-feller, &c. June 3  
 Witton, Sergeant, Oldwinford, glafs manufacturer, June 11  
 Wilfon, Thomas, Cheshunt, maltster, June 5  
 Wainfley, Robert, and James Pilkington, Farnworth, filfian manufacturers, June 11  
 Wilkinore, William, West Merfea, miller, June 10

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The net produce of the Income-tax last year was 5,710,572l. 13s. 6d. of which 1,175,836l. 16s. 1d. arose from trade. The charges of collection were 162,825l. The deduct ons for children amounted to 371,040l. 17s. 3½d. The number of assessments was 320,759 and of these, upwards of one-sixth part, viz. 54,321 were upon incomes from 60l. to 65l. a year.—Of incomes from 200l. to 500l. per annum, the assessments were 42,692.—From 2000l. to 5000l. the number was 3657 and those which returned above 5000l. per annum 1020.—The total aggregate of income brought under the operation of the tax was 80,217,215l. 3s. 9½d.—The county of Durham paid on incomes below 200l. per annum, 7914l. 5s. 10d.—on those above 200l. per annum, 36,145l. 5s. 9d.—total, 44,059l. 11s. 7d.—Northumberland, below 200l. per annum, 9380l. 7s. 4½d.—above 200l. per annum, 66,347l. 2s. 6½d.—total, 76,227l. 9s. 5d.—Cumberland paid in the whole 21,950l. 12s. 8½d.—The City of London, exclusive of Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, paid on incomes below 200l. per annum, 29,557. 18s. 11d.—and on those above 200l. per annum, the enormous sum of 1,084,496l. 9s. 5½d.—total, 1,114,054l. 8s. 4½d. being more than three times the amount paid by all Scotland, which was about 344,015l. 10s. 10½d.—Yorkshire paid 311,008l. 18s. 6½d.

The following is an account of the commerce of this country for the last year:—Exports in Colonial-produce, 21,921,000l.—British-manufactures, 24,000,000l.—Foreign merchandize, 17,000,000l.—Number of ships employed, 18,898—seamen, 143,000.

It appears, from the annual report of the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned

for Small Debts, that in the course of the last year, 1125 debtors have been liberated from different gaols in the kingdom; amongst these were 13 from Kingston-upon-Hull, 1 from Halifax, 1 from Ousebridge-gaol, York, 8 from York castle, 15 from Appleby, Cumberland, 14 from Carlisle, 2 from Durham, 15 from Lancaster-castle, 6 from Rothwell, near Leeds, 3 from Richmond, and 1 from Morpeth, in Northumberland.

*Married.*] Col. Dyke, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, son of J. Dyke, bart. to Miss L. Leman, daughter of Sir W. Leman, bart. M. P. for the county of Cornwall.

Mr. W. Greenwood, of Albermarle-street, to Miss Syms, daughter of Capt. Syms, of Boston, New England.

W. Treadgold, esq. of Chesterfield-street, to Miss R. Ruffel, of Hill-street, Berkley-square.

H. Baring, esq. third son of Sir Francis Baring, to Miss Bingham, of Philadelphia, daughter of B. Bingham, esq. many years a Member of the American Senate.

The Honorable G. V. Hobart, second son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss J. Maclean, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. A. Maclean, of Coll, in Scotland.

E. Dennison, esq. of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss M. Bowles, of Baker-street.

Mr. Jones, of Chelsea, to Miss E. Alexander, of the Strand.

R. H. Gower, esq. of Cheshunt, to Miss Emptage, daughter of the late Commodore Emptage, in the Hon. East India Company's service.

H. Steele, esq. merchant, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Page, of Knightsbridge.

Mr. J. Trimmer, of Brentford, to Miss Cornwallis, eldest daughter of the Reverend W. Corn

W. Cornwallis, Rector of Elam, &c. in Kent.

Miss Collins, of St. Clement Danes.

At J. Ware's, esq. in New-bridge-street, N. Polhill, esq. grandson of the late M. P. for Southwark.

In Pall Mall, Mr. W. Atkinson, an apothecary of the first respectability, employed during an extensive practice of 56 years, by many of the principal nobility, gentry, &c. and at different periods by several branches of the royal family.

In his 50th year, Mr. J. Alcock, of Aldermanbury.

At Demarara, Mr. J. Bruton, son of the late Mr. H. Bruton, of Jermyn-street, St. James's.

In Fenchurch-street, aged 66, Mr. R. Irvine, woollen-draper.

T. T. Faux, esq. of Bethnal-green.

At Beddington, Surrey, J. Walton, esq.

In Stockwell-row, Mrs. Turney, late of Wood-street.

Mr. Bishop, an attorney's clerk, well-known for many years past, in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street; he is believed to have taken a large quantity of laudanum, which occasioned his death.

At Chertsey, in Surrey, Mrs. Mellish.

The Reverend T. Hambly, of Mardock-house, Herts.

Aged 46, T. Rowntree, jun. esq. a barrister, of the Inner Temple.

W. Hotwood, esq. of Croydon, many years an eminent silk mercer in Holywell-street, London.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Hinde, widow, late of Langham Hall, in Essex.

In King-street, Bloomsbury, A. Ximenes, esq.

At Fulham, Miss S. Howard.

At the Island of Madeira, Mr. W. Smart, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

In Newman-street, in her 84th year, Mrs. E. Henry, of Hawthorn-hill, Berks.

*Died.*] At his house, in Bedford-square, after a week's illness, Job Mathew, esq. Governor of the Bank of England. His well-known character as a man of universal charity, and almost unexampled generosity, renders all eulogium needless—it is but doing justice, however, to his memory, to add, that in him the poor have lost a benefactor, the world a real Christian, his country a true patriot, and his kindred, relations, and numerous acquaintance, a valuable and most unchangeable friend.

At his house, in Grosvenor-square, aged 91, the Right Rev. Charles Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and F. R. S. His Lordship had sat on the Bench of Bishops 36 years, having been consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1766; he was consequently the oldest Spi-

ritual Lord on the Bench. He was translated to Bath and Wells in 1774. The simplicity and kindness of his Lordship's manners rendered him beloved through his diocese, while his erudition and piety procured him the veneration of the scholar and the Christian. The venerable Bishop was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1731; M. A. in 1735; and L.L.D. in 1747. He had amassed a private fortune to the amount of 140,000l.—20,000l. of which he has bequeathed to his only daughter, Mrs. King, and the remaining 120,000l. to his son, Dr. Moss.—Among his charitable legacies are—200l. to the General Hospital of Bath, and 100l. to Salisbury Infirmary.

At his house, in Bond-street, W. Harwood, esq. of Hanwell Park, Middlesex, brother to the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. He was formerly Governor of the provinces of Dinagapore, Purnea, and Rungpore, in India, from which country he returned in the year 1782, with clean hands, and an unblemished reputation.

At his house in Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, of Palmerston, in the county of Dublin, and Baron Temple, of Mount Temple, in the county of Sligo.

At his house in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, in his 45th year, the Right Hon. George Augustus North, Earl of Guildford. His Lordship was first married to a daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had two sons, who died in their infancy: on her Ladyship's decease he married Miss Coutts, eldest daughter of the banker of that name, by whom he had a daughter, who survived him, and a son, who died about a month ago. The long and painful state of his Lordship's health is ascribed to a fall from his horse a few years since, at Cheltenham, the animal taking fright as his Lordship was presenting a basket of fruit to Miss Coutts. By this accident it is supposed the spine of his back was affected, and from this fatal source were derived all the bodily sufferings under which he languished for several years, and that baffled all the skill of the ablest physicians.—His Lordship invariably discharged all the relative and social duties of life in a manner that gave an amiable resplendency to his private character, and his public principles were no less heightened by the steady direction of superior talents in support of constitutional liberty, and the general welfare of his country. He is succeeded in title, and the entailed family-estates, amounting to about 18,000l. per annum, by his next brother, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Francis North. The late Earl dying without male issue, the Barony of North is separated from the Earldom, and descends, in abeyance, to his sisters, Ladies Glenbervie, Sheffield, and C. Lindfay.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

*\* \* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Commissioners of the river Wear are about to construct a new light-house on the outer end of the North Pier at Sunderland. It is to consist of an octagonal base, 15 feet in diameter, and 70 feet high, and will be a large reflecting lamp.

*Married.*] At North Shields, Mr. R. Bell, to Miss M. Storey.—Mr. J. Hays, master-mariner, to Miss F. Bourne, milliner.—Mr. G. Foster, master mariner, to Miss Elliott.

At Newcastle, Mr. McLean, of Kilmar-nock, Scotland, to Miss Crawford.—J. Starforth, esq. Alderman of Durham, to Mrs. Watson.—Captain J. Greenlaw, to Miss M. Routledge, daughter of Mr. E. Routledge, innkeeper.

The Rev. Mr. Langhorne, of Stanhope, in Weardale, to Miss B. Featherstone, of Black-hett Hall, Hexhamshire.—Mr. M. Fairless, coal-fitter, of Sunderland, to Miss Goodchild, daughter of J. Goodchild, esq. banker, of Pallion.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Miss E. Atkinson, eldest daughter of Mr. L. Atkinson, broker.—Aged 42, Mrs. M. Robson, wife of Mr. T. Robson, tallow-chandler.

In Gateshead, aged 69, Mr. P. Grieve, gardener.

At Durham, Mr. Downey, ship-owner, of Sunderland.—Mrs. Agnew, relict of the late Captain Agnew, of the navy, brother to Gen. Agnew.—In his 86th year, N. Doubleday, M. D.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Potts.—Capt. Davie. At Morpeth, Mrs. Reed, wife of Mr. T. Reed, leather-merchant.

At Craighead, Mr. R. Nicholson, factor to Sir H. Dalrymple Hamilton, of North Berwick.

At Rosehill, near Gateshead, aged 66, Mr. R. Colthirst, many years master and owner in the goods-trade between Newcastle and London.

In Aberdeen Harbour, Captain Kennedy, of the sloop Henry, of Sunderland. He went ashore in the forenoon, and returned to his vessel about midnight, when he appeared to be in his ordinary state of health, but after a short time he fell down, and it was observed that blood was issuing copiously from his right leg, a little below the knee, where a considerable wound appeared. It was dressed in the best mode that could be done at the time, and he was put to bed, but after laying two or three hours he got up, and the wound again began bleeding. The mate of the ship

sent for a surgeon, who came immediately; but just as he stepped aboard Captain Kennedy expired from the loss of blood. The magistrates ordered a minute investigation to be made, as to the cause of Captain Kennedy's death; but nothing has appeared tending to criminate any person, and it is supposed, from all the circumstances, that he had received the wound by a fall. His watch and money were in his pockets when he came on board, and he never made any complaint of having been assaulted, or even that he had met with the slightest accident, and he bore no other marks of external violence.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Although it cannot but be highly satisfactory to observe the rapid increase of manufactures in the city and vicinity of Carlisle, and the consequent augmentation of population, there is, however, reason to lament, that amidst this progressive influx of temporal prosperity, the interests of religion are, apparently at least, neglected—so much so, that the large parish of St. Mary still remains unprovided with a church sufficiently capacious to accommodate half the inhabitants with seats. This, indeed, has long been a subject of complaint, and certainly claims the attention of the opulent parishioners, upon whom it is particularly incumbent to exert their best endeavours to promote the cause of religion and virtue.

*Married.*] At Hightae, Mr. J. Richardson, to Miss Chalmers, daughter of Mr. W. Chalmers, architect, of Torry.

At Penrith, Mr. Robson, ironmonger, to Miss Pattinson.

At Abbey Holme, Mr. O. Mann, mason, of High Cawes, to Miss F. Gunson, of Beckfoot.—Mr. A. Wilson, of Perth, in Scotland, to Miss E. Carlyle, daughter of Mr. T. Carlyle, of Carlisle.

At Whitehaven, Captain T. Steele, of the ship Sarah and Jane, to Miss Hall.

At Bridekirk, Captain W. Steward, of the ship Arbuckle, of Whitehaven, to Miss Green, of Blinderake, near Cockermouth.

Mr. Ritton, of Gilcrux, to Miss Hornsby, of Cockermouth.—Mr. W. Towerson, of Coat-cloze, in Ennerdale, to Miss Nicholson, of Egremont.

At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Aiken, with whom seventy-four winters had not chilled the genial current of her blood, to Mr. R. Jeedy, who is about 20 years younger than his amorous spouse.

Mr. Armstrong, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Herberington.

Hetherington.—R. Collins, esq. of Pettrell-green, to Miss Hodgson, of Carlisle.

At Workington, Mr. J. Alcock, carpenter, to Miss E. Smith, of Chapel-row, near Workington.

Mr. W. Hall, of Cumwhitton, to Miss E. Scholick of Hayton.

At Crofs Canonby, Captain Mc Leveen, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Sewell, of Maryport.

At Kendal, after a courtship of only a few days, Mr. H. Bowes, mariner, to Miss E. Mitchell, of Crofs Bank.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, very suddenly, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Nelson, shoe-maker.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Sims, school-mistress.—Jos. Blain, M. D. many years eminent in medicine and surgery in this city.

At Whitehaven, aged 18, Mrs. J. Newlands, widow.—Aged 66, Mrs. Moslop, widow, and pawnbroker.—Mrs. White, wife of Captain White, of the ship Peggy.—Mrs. Kirkbride, widow of Mr. R. Kirkbride, stay-maker.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Sinclair.—Aged 54, Mrs. S. Johnstone.—In her 20th year, Miss E. Nixon, second daughter of Mr. W. Nixon, tallow-chandler.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Clementson, wife of Mr. W. Clementson, tobacconist.—In his 55th year, Mr. B. Harris, comptroller of the customs of this port.

At Kendal, aged 74, Mr. W. Strickland, formerly, and for many years, a plumber and glazier in the town.—Mr. J. Briggs, school-master.

At Harrington, in the prime of life, Capt. Mc George, of the ship Kitty.

At Distington, in the prime of life, Mrs. E. Black.

At Thurfby, aged 64, Mrs. E. Ifmay, widow.

At Mowbray, near Allonby, Mrs. Clark.

At Dumfries, North Britain, S. Mackenzie, esq. writer.

In Westminster-road, Miss Carlton, only daughter of J. M. Carlton, esq. of Hillbeck Hall, Westmoreland.

At Smaithwaite, in Lamplugh, aged 25, Mr. J. Fox.

At Brisco Hill, near Carlisle, aged 18, Miss M. Scott.—The Rev. J. Geddes, minister of the Relief Congregation at Waterbeck, in the parish of Middlebie.

At Huntley, Mr. T. Stewart, supervisor of excise.

At Drynie, G. Mackenzie, esq. of Pitlundy.

Aged about 30, Mr. R. Bowman, of Spittle House, near Carlisle.

At Newcastle, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Beatie, flax-dresser, formerly of Carlisle. To an ingenious well-informed mind, polished by the culture of liberal arts, he joined an affable and social disposition, and a rectitude of conduct almost unexampled in these dregs of degenerate times. He was, both by nature and habit, modest and unassuming,

and delivered his opinions (which always evinced superior sense and judgment, if not talents) with that modest reserve and diffidence which generally characterize true merit. His death, while it impresses his friends and numerous acquaintance with a painful recollection of his many amiable virtues and properties, will also, it is to be hoped, stimulate them to a steady imitation of his example.

At Ramfay, Isle of Man, Miss E. Moore, milliner.

At Peeltown, ditto, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Kelly.

#### YORKSHIRE.

An Act has lately passed for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the several open fields, stinted pasture, and commons, &c. &c. within the parish of Richmond, in the North Riding of this county.

By the new enclosures now carrying into execution on the Yorkshire Wolds, about 10,000 acres of fresh land will be converted into tillage.

Annual Report of the Patients admitted into the York Dispensary, and discharged from the same, from March 28, 1801, to March 28, 1802, inclusive.

Patients remaining under cure at the last annual report	-	-	-	87
Admitted since	-	-	-	880
				<hr/> 967
Of whom have been				
Discharged cured	-	-	-	523
Relieved, and time expired	-	-	-	297
For irregularity	-	-	-	4
Died	-	-	-	52
Remaining under cure	-	-	-	91
				<hr/> 967

Money received for the York Dispensary, from March 28, 1801, to March 28, 1802, inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions	-	150	14 0
Collected at the sermon	-	43	6 2½
One year's interest of money received for the purposes of raising a fund	-	27	4 9
Balance due to the Treasurer	-	180	7 1
		<hr/> 401	12 0½

Money disbursed from March 28, 1801, to March 28, 1802, inclusive.

Balance due to the Treasurer, the 28th of March, 1801	-	166	6 7½
Apothecary's salary	-	60	0 0
Sundry payments	-	23	3 5½
Medicines, as per account	-	152	2 0
		<hr/> 401	12 0

Exact statement of the number of broad and narrow cloths milled in the West Riding, for the last twelve months.

## BROAD CLOTHS.

	Pieces	Yards
Milled last year	285,851	9,263,966
This year -	264,082	8,699,242
Decreased -	21,769	564,724

## NARROW CLOTHS.

	Pieces	Yards
Milled last year	169,262	6,014,420
This year -	137,231	4,833,534
Decreased -	32,031	1,180,886

**Married.]** J. Williamson, esq. barrister, to Miss Lodge, eldest daughter of the late E. Lodge, esq. of Willow Hall.—J. Johnson, esq. of Cottingham, to Miss Staveley, of Fenchurch-street, London.—Mr. W. Barff, wool-stapler, of Wakefield, to Miss Spoors, of Morpeth.—Mr. W. Nicholson, of Richmond, to Miss M. Foss, of Scorton.—T. Kendal, esq. of Nefs, to Miss Mitchelson, of Pickering.

At Hull, at the Quakers Meeting-house, Mr. J. Clay, of Rafrick, to Miss E. Travis, daughter of the late Mr. J. Travis.

Mr. J. Burnard, coach-maker, of Leeds, to Miss Parkin, of Catterick.

At Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Hodgson, apothecary, to Miss Walker.

At Sheffield, at the Quakers Meeting-house, Mr. J. Brown, to Miss E. Priest.

Mr. J. Moore, of Woolley, to Miss Greaves, of Clayton-hall, near Wakefield.—Mr. Drake, surgeon, of York, to Miss Marshall, only daughter of the late J. Marshall, esq. of Gray's Inn, London. J. B. Howard, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Thomas, of Rowlfon, in Holderness.—Mr. J. Carlile, merchant, of Hull, to Miss S. Greenwood, of Haworth, near Bradford.—Mr. A. Wratnall, of Grassington, to Miss A. Proctor, of Mearbeck, near Settle.—Mr. Hearon, of York, to Miss Wallis, daughter of the late Dr. Wallis, of London.—Mr. J. Rutherford, woolstapler, of Leeds, to Miss Cockshut, of Baildon.

**Died.]** At York, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. B. Turner, linen-draper.

In his 73d year, Mr. J. Brooks, of whom this character has been given—that if he had lived in the days of Diogenes, that philosopher would not have needed his lanthorn to have gone in search of an honest man.—And a few days before, his sister, Mrs. S. Brooks.

Mrs. Iveson, mother of Messrs. W. and J. Iveson, both of Headon.—Aged 73, Mrs. Crawford, mother to Mrs. Russell.

In his 54th year, W. Withers, esq. barrister at law, recorder of this city, recorder of the borough of Ripon, and major in the York Volunteer Infantry; a gentleman deeply regretted by his fellow-citizens, by

whom his death is justly considered as a public and private loss.

At Hull, aged 50, Ensign T. Siddons, of the Corps of Royal Invalids, in the garrison. He had been upwards of 40 years in the service.

Aged 35, Mr. S. Milner, coast-waiter, and nephew to the late Rev. Joseph Milner, vicar, of Trinity Church, &c.

Aged 41, Mr. W. Ward, mariner. The latter part of his life was entirely appropriated to the delineation of ships in perspective, in various directions, with such accuracy, united to a beautiful execution, that his drawings are real representations of different ships, particularly belonging to that port. In this department the fine arts have lost a practitioner that will rarely be equalled, and seldom surpassed.

Aged 50, Miss Walker.

At Wakefield, in his 62d year, Mr. J. Tate, painter.

At Huddersfield, of a fever, Mr. Anderson, supervisor of excise.

At Scarborough, aged about 55, Mr. J. Cocke-rill.

At Leeds, Mrs. Jaques, wife of Mr. Jaques, mercer.

At Halifax, aged 77, Mrs. Wainhouse.

At Ripon, Mr. W. Horner, merchant, formerly of Liverpool.

At Bradford, Mr. W. Hustler, merchant, one of the society of Quakers.—Mr. J. Lee, spirit-merchant.—In her 59th year, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. W. Wilkinson, worsted-manufacturer.

At Beverley, at the house of W. Beverley, esq. Mrs. Harrison, aunt to the late Lady Grantley and Mrs. Hartley.

At Doncaster, suddenly, being seized with an apoplectic fit, Mr. Townson, late of the Black Swan-inn.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Smith, for many years the principal bookseller in this town, but who had retired from business.

At Pontefract, in the prime of life, Mrs. Moor, wife of Mr. T. Moor, master of the charity-school.

In his 69th year, Mr. Hodgson, of Haxby.—Mr. J. Gratrix, of Skircoat, near Halifax.—Mr. Foster, steward to J. Radcliffe, esq. of Milnes-bridge, near Huddersfield.

In London, Mr. J. Turner, of Huddersfield.

M. Wilson, esq. of Eshon, near Skipton Craven.—The Rev. J. Cook, of Rillington, near Malton, curate of Scampston, &c.

At Nafferton, near Driffield, in his 82d year, Mr. R. Jackson, farmer.

At Baildon, A. Morris, esq. late a commander in the royal navy.

At Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley, the Hon. Mrs. Kaye, lady of J. H. Kaye, esq. and sister to the late Earl of Stratford.

At Hefle, near Hull, Mr. M. Hardy, late in partnership with Mr. T. Cooper, brandy-merchant, of Hull.



## LANCASHIRE.

Lately at Liverpool, at an annual vestry, or general meeting of the inhabitants, at St. Nicholas Church, April 20, among other resolutions unanimously voted, were the following:—That the income of the Reverend the Rectors of Liverpool is inadequate to their services, and the duties of their high station—and that it be referred to the Committee of the parish of Liverpool, to make such a reasonable addition to the income of the rectors, out of the rate to be laid for the churches and clergy, as such Committee shall think proper. Likewise, that the money necessary for the completion of the Fever Ward, or House of Recovery, directed by the last annual vestry to be erected, and for carrying into effect the contracts made for the purchasing of the ground mentioned in the Committee's report, be raised by a rate on the inhabitants, to be made distinct from the other parochial rates, and that the surplus, if any there shall be, be applied in the aid of the poor's rate. It appears, from the report lately published in the Liverpool Papers, of the above proceedings of the annual vestry, that the long contested point in dispute between the parish and the merchants, relative to the right of taxing shipping in the docks, or at the port, by the parish overseers, considered as stock in trade, is at length put to rest, the merchants, in general, having acquiesced in the rate, and in the proposed measure of taxation, in which, though shipping be not named, yet the profits arising therefrom, as a species of personal property, are admitted and included. From this improved mode of rating the merchants and tradesmen, &c. it appears, that instead of 2037l. 10s. 9d. which was the quantum of the rate on shipping and on personal property, in the year 1800, the amount of the present rate, arising by those means only, is no less than 8502l. Thus many of the merchants have already paid, some two, some three, some four times more than the sums at which they stand rated in any of the former books. It is remarkable, that the Chairman of the Committee of Merchants, who opposed the assessment on shipping as it was originally laid, was the first who paid the tax on his personal property, under the present rate, although it far exceeded the amount in any former year. It appears, likewise, that the Committee, under the advice of the faculty, have abandoned the situation originally proposed, for a Fever-house, viz. the open space of ground belonging to the parish, south of the work-house, and have purchased a field to the eastward of the workhouse, and that an hospital for the reception of paupers, in cases of fever, is now building, upon an economical plan, to answer the end proposed. The expence of the building is estimated at 5000l. and has hitherto been borne by the rate for the poor, because the use of it is to be confined to persons of that description, and as, upon the

whole, there will be a very considerable saving to the parish, by the proposed establishment, and as it will also tend to the decrease of fever in the town. The sum of 1200l. has been expended in the purchase of land—the sum of 1400l. has been likewise laid out by the Committee (appropriated from a part of the poor-rates) in the purchase of ground near the alms-house, for a cemetery, or place of interment. The Committee have added 2s. per week to the sum allowed by the parish, for the support of those truly unfortunate paupers of the Lunatic Asylum, who are under the care of the faculty attending the institution.

A very curious mechanic at Bamber-bridge, near Preston, has lately invented a machine for beating cotton, for which he is about, shortly, to procure a patent. It is likely to be an important saving to manufacturers, in time, labour, and expence, but yet the greatest improvement is stated to be its simplicity.

*Married*] At Christ Church, Mr. M. Jarvis, watch-tool-maker, to Miss P. Leadbeater, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Elliott, to Miss Slack.

Mr. J. Green, of Manchester, to Miss B. Grundy, of Bolton-le-Moors.

At Wood Plumptre, near Preston, Mr. W. Maiman, of Blackburn, to Miss Moon.

At Winwick, Captain Hargreaves, of the Royal Lancashire Volunteers, to Miss Ormerod, of Ormerod-house.

At Blackburn, Mr. T. Eddlestone, to Miss M. Duckworth.—Mr. J. Gardiner, maltman, to Miss Barton, both of Poulton, by the Sands.—Lieut. Clegg, of the Royal Lancashire Volunteers, to Miss Pollitt, of Garley-hall, in Cheshire.

At Liverpool, Mr. G. Houlding, merchant, to Miss M. Hardiker.—Mr. J. Dickson, merchant, to Miss E. Maddocks.—Mr. A. Eidfworth, to Miss Tounley, of Ortnor, in Wyersdale.—Mr. J. Brown, chief-mate of the *Rosalind*, to Miss C. Woods.—Mr. W. Hardman, to Miss A. Brownrigg.—Mr. R. Berry, liquor-merchant, to Miss C. Leech, of Ulverston.—Mr. R. Roberts, printer, late of Chester, to Miss E. Woods.—Mr. J. Bugelgn, sugar-refiner, to Miss Halton, milliner.—Mr. C. Smith, engraver, to Miss E. Telford, milliner.—A. B. W. Nicholson, esq. Captain in the second regiment of Lancashire Militia, to Miss H. Rose, third daughter of W. Rose, esq. of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, aged 96, Mrs. Travis.—Aged 35, Mr. J. Atherton, blacksmith.

Suddenly, aged 60, Mr. C. Roberts, ship-carpenter. He left his work about six o'clock in the evening, and before ten he became a lifeless corpse.

Aged 65, Mr. W. Dalrymple, formerly a Captain for several years in the West India trade.—Aged 88, Mrs. Baines, relict of Mr. H. Baines, cabinet-maker.—Captain R. Smith, many

many years commander of a vessel from this port.—Mr. H. Wilson, inn-keeper.—Aged 19, Mr. T. Burrows, grandson of Mr. Rogers, of Everton.

Mrs. S. Woods, wife of Mr. T. Woods, cooper; a woman of sincere piety, and of a most amiable character. Her heart was open, at all times, to the feelings of the distressed: *those that wanted a home* she cherished under her roof, and ever counted it her happiness to mitigate their sufferings.

At Manchester, Mrs. Barnes.—Aged 85, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Dr. Griffith, late Fellow of the collegiate church.—Mr. J. Lowe, attorney.—Mr. A. Thompson, lately a commander in the African trade from Liverpool.—Mr. W. Faulkner.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Rishton, of the Waggon and Horses public-house.

In his 18th year, much respected for the goodness of his behaviour and promising abilities, Mr. J. Howarth, articled clerk to Messrs. Beardsworth and Nevill, attorneys.

At Rochdale, H. Ormerod, M.D.

At Preston, aged 89, Mr. W. Stewart, a native of Aberdeen. He was supposed to have been the oldest *walking stationer* in England.

Mr. R. Leach.

At Clithero, in his 35th year, Mr. C. Addy, cotton-manufacturer.

At Ulverstone, aged 60, after a very short illness, Mr. Elijah Salthouse, a Quaker.

At Welby Cragg, in Ellett, near Lancaster, aged 82, Mrs. M. Welby, widow; a lady of a mild temper and benevolent heart, and her house was long the seat of hospitality and kindness. The estate has been in the Welby family upwards of 400 years, and for any thing known to the contrary, the name is now extinct.

At Goolmargh, near Preston, the Rev. Mr. Wilcock. His brother, who had constantly resided with him, died the preceding day.

On the 4th of December last, on board the *Plaver*, on the West India station, Mr. E. Cooke, midshipman, and son of Mr. J. Cook, of Salford; generally considered as a young gentleman of the most promising talents for the service.

In London, Mr. Bell, of Rochdale, a considerable woollen-manufacturer.

At Wavertree, Mr. J. Haynes.

Aged 33, Mrs. Lamb, of Ridgfield.

At Roie-hill, aged 64, Mr. T. Ryan.

On the 23d of February last, at the island of St. Bartholomew, Mr. J. Herdman, merchant, formerly of Liverpool.

Aged 57, Mrs. E. Baldwin, of Borwick, near Liverpool.

At Skerton, aged 49, Mr. J. Watkinson, attorney.

Aged 80, suddenly, T. Maychell, esq. of Aynsome, near Cartmell. He had taken a few hours ride to see his daughter, and had

scarcely entered the house when he dropped down, and expired in a few hours.

In the River Gambia, on the coast of Africa, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Davies, chief-mate of the ship *Angola*, Capt. Boys.

At Upholland, in his 48th year, the Rev. J. Fawell, minister of that place. To a head filled with learning, he united a heart filled with kindness—yet, in several respects, he was truly unfortunate. As an elegant and useful author he was deservedly respected.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. S. Bramwell, to Miss Lowe, daughter of Mr. Lowe, tobaccoist.—Captain Atkinson, to Mrs. Dillon, tea-dealer.

Mr. D. Davies, mercer, of Ruthin, to Miss Jones, of Bathasarn.—W. Daniel, esq. of Newport, in the Staffordshire-potteries, to Miss Tagg, of Rhode Cottage, near Sandbach.

At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Becket, eldest son of A. Becket, esq. of Broom Park, to Miss Taylor, of Appleton, in this county.

Mr. Gibbons, of Dublin, to Miss Monk, of Parkgate, in this county.—Mr. J. Baffnett, surgeon, of Erbsstock, near Overton, to Miss Davies, of Argoed.

At Marchwiel, Denbighshire, Mr. J. Briscoe, of Penley Hall, near Ellesmere, to Miss Brick.—Mr. Powell, of Criggion, to Miss Evans, of Houghton, near Llandrinio.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. Hayes, butcher.—Mr. Woolley, baker.

At Ruthin, in her 90th year, Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Rev. D. Morris, rector of Festiniog.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

At the first Meeting of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Breeding Society, held at Derby, April 23, the prizes were adjudged as follows;—To Mr. Mundy, of Markeaton, for his best three years old bull, 3l. 3s.—To Mr. R. Jowett, of Draycott, for his second-best ditto, 2l. 2s.—To Mr. Harrison, of the Ash, for the best yearling-bull, 3l. 3s.—And to Mr. Cox, of Brailsford, for his second-best ditto, 2l. 2s. The meeting was very numerous and respectably attended.

*Married.*] Mr. Radford, of Derby, to Miss Brentnall, of Locke Grange.

At Derby, Mr. J. Matchitt, grocer, to Miss Johns.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 66, Mrs. Bateman, widow of the late Mr. J. Bateman, attorney.

At Whittington, aged 67, Mr. J. Lalovell.—Mrs. Bradshaw, of Holbrook.—Aged 61, the Rev. W. Pickering, vicar of Mackworth, near Derby.

At Hulland Ward-gate, aged 79, Mrs. L. Heaton; much lamented by her neighbours, in doing good to whom her greatest pleasure consisted.

In his 83d year, Mr. E. Gadsby, of Headlow Field.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married*] At Southwell, Mr. J. Wright, to Miss M. Aldridge.

At Arnold, Mr. Trueman, hofier, of Nottingham, to Miss Thompson.

At Bleasby, Mr. S. Clarke, jun. hofier, to Miss P. Oldknow, daughter of Mr. Alderman Oldknow, of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Pearson, assistant-overfeer at St. Mary's workhouse.—Mr. W. Caunt, baker.—Mr. Sutton, grocer.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. James, maltster.

Mr. T. W. Watfon, a man of amiable manners and true Christian charity, and much and deservedly respected for the bright example which he held up to society, in the different characters of son, husband, parent, master, and friend.

Mrs. Bennett, widow of the late Mr. Bennett, hardwareman.—Mr. Mathews, stay-maker.—Aged 91, Mrs. Lomax, mother of Mr. E. Lomax.—In his 72d year, H. Pearson, gentleman, one of the auditors of the General Hospital.

Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. Curtis, pawnbroker, and who both, many years ago, were respectable performers in the Nottingham Theatre.

Aged 21, Miss E. Watts, mantua-maker.

Of a malignant fever, aged 17, the eldest son of the late T. W. Watfon, esq. of Nottingham: the premature loss of this so promising a youth, added to the recent one of the husband and protector, renders to the surviving widow and children, feelings the most acute, and places them in a situation perhaps the most difficult for human infirmity to sustain, with equanimity.

Mr. Flower, late of London; he was the brother of the late Mr. Flower, of York, formerly of Nottingham, whose mare won the burgessees cup, in the year 1775, which was carried to York, to the no small mortification of the freemen of Nottingham.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Foulde, widow; a woman of a cheerful disposition, and endeared to those among whom she was known for an ever active benevolence, prompted by a genuine principle of religion.

At Newark, Mrs. C. Cooke, widow of the late H. Cooke, esq.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married*] At Lincoln, in the Catholic Chapel, Mr. J. Hunt, farmer, to Miss Houlding, both late of Brattleby, in the neighbourhood.—Mr. G. Carrier, of Lincoln, to Miss M. Walker, of Stainton.

At Nocton, near Lincoln, Mr. T. Foster, farmer and grazier, of Dunston, to Miss E. Watkinson.

At Boston, Mr. W. Bowles, attorney, to Miss Pepper.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Hanthorpe, to Miss Welly, of Moreton.

At Sutterton, Mr. J. F. Watfon, hatter and hofier, of Lincoln, to Miss E. Bacon.

At Gainborough, Mr. G. Watkinson, to Miss A. Ridgill.

At Grantham, Mr. Neaves, hatter, to Miss C. Harrison, daughter of Mr. Harrison, fellmonger, at Sleaford.

*Died.*] At Gainborough, aged 70, Mr. T. Gill.—Aged 68, Mrs. Bunney.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Clarke.—Mr. T. Scott, silversmith, &c.—Aged 57, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, grocer; one of the society of Quakers.

At Stamford, aged 72, Mr. J. Dean, formerly master of the George and Angel public-house, and, for the last 16 years, parish-clerk of St. Mary's.

Advanced in years, Mr. J. Tubney, late surgeon of Billingborough. Returning home on horseback, from spending the day with a friend, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and found dead next morning in the fields.

Aged 38, S. Pennell, esq. of Willoughby, near Ancaster, and formerly of Horncastle.

At Spittlegate, aged 92, J. Wheelwright, gentleman, many years the senior alderman of Grantham.

At Stamford, in her 47th year, Mrs. Atlay, wife of the Rev. M. Atlay, and sister to Mr. Alderman Robinson.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the last General Half-yearly Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Leicester and Northampton Union Canal, held at Market Harboro', May 3, it was, among other things, unanimously resolved, that it will be expedient for the interests of the Company, that this undertaking should be carried forwards to Harboro'; and also to join the Grand Junction Canal in the most convenient way, &c. A Committee was also appointed at the Meeting to procure such surveys and opinions as they should think proper, on the subject.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Marrison, near Chelmsford, to Miss A. Burges, of Leicester.—S. Deverell, esq. of Clifton, near Nottingham, to Mrs. Thorp, of Burleigh House, in this county.

[*Died.*] At Leicester, aged 69, Mr. Livesey, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Bell, relict of the late Mr. J. Bell.

At Loughboro', in his 20th year, Mr. J. Adams, youngest son of Mr. Adams, book-seller.

Aged 93, the Rev. J. Belgrave, rector of Preston, in Rutland, and of North Kilworth, in this county, the former of which livings he had held 68 years.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Burges, attorney. At her house, in the Crescent, Bath, Mrs. Bunney, relict of the late J. Bunney, esq. of the Newark, Leicester.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wombourn, Mr. Lockley, grazier, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Hornebrook.

At Checkley, Mr. Welsh, of the Five Ways House, near Birmingham, to Miss S. Langley.—Mr. Gretton, of Shelton, near Burton upon Trent, to Miss Cope, of the Marlpit House, near Abbots Bromley.—Mr. A. Gordon, wine-merchant, of Dudley, to Miss M. Loxton, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Butterworth, currier, of Coventry, to Miss Goddard, of Litchfield.

At Stafford, the Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Burton upon Trent, to Miss Dodd, niece of the Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Stafford.

At Eccleshall, Mr. T. Gibbs, of the New House, near Charns, to Miss Hand, of Wellings.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Walker, of London, to Miss D. Wilcock.—Mr. Fletcher, of London, to Miss Mallabar.

*Died.* At Litchfield, aged 54, Mr. J. Winfield, baker.

Mrs. Thornton, wife of Mr. T. Thornton, farmer; a benevolent woman, who for upwards of 20 years, had contributed greatly to the Christian virtue of giving her advice, and healing the diseases of the poor in general, who stood in need of her assistance.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. W. Wetton, late of Dunfall.

At Whitmore, near Newcastle under Lyne, in her 24th year, Miss Clewlow.

At New Chapel, near Handley, Mr. R. Humphreys, schoolmaster.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.* At Birmingham, Mr. Dixon, attorney, to Miss Pickhard.—Mr. W. Glaze, to Miss A. Boole.—Mr. J. S. Greene, to Miss Rock.—Mr. W. Smith, tanner, to Miss Nash, of Droitwich.—Mr. D. Locke, merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. Pulton.—Mr. E. S. Yorke, to Miss E. Roe.—Mr. E. Silk, to Miss J. Piper.—Mr. J. Tyndal, to Miss C. Wright.—Mr. G. Dale, to Mrs. M. Griffin, of Dudley.

In London, Mr. S. Morris, bridle-cutter, to Miss Clifford, of Beaconsfield.

At Stratford upon Avon, Is. Dupuy, esq. of Berkeley-street, London, to Miss S. Parsons.—Mr. D. Aston, dissenting-minister, to Miss A. Smith, of Bridgetown-grounds.

At Alton, Mr. J. Mander, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss S. West.

At Rendcombe, in Gloucestershire, Mr. R. Gale of Birmingham, to Miss Kendall.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Mills, of Mill-green, to Miss Cooper, of Handsworth.

At Coventry, B. Wilmer, esq. to Miss Rat-tray.

*Died.* At Birmingham, Mr. C. Johnson.—Mr. H. Vale, button-maker.—Mrs. Robinson.—Aged 50, Mr. Eustace, button-maker.—Mrs. Arnold, of the Livery Stables public-house.—Mr. Harrison, silkman, partner with Mr. Venning, of London.—Mr. W. Farnell, late of the Bull's Head public house in Moseley.—Aged 78, Mr. Calley.—Far advanced in years, Mr. J. Smart, currier.—Of a decline, Miss Kinson.—Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. J. Smith, die-sinker; a man of uncommon ability in his particular line of business, and whose loss will be much felt by the manufacturing part of the town.

Mr. T. Bentley, victualler.—Mr. J. Fearon, tin-plate-worker.

In Deritend, in his 81st year, Mr. T. Lawrence, formerly a hatter, &c. of Bull-street, Birmingham.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.* At Marchwell, Denbighshire, Mr. J. Briscoe, of Penley-hall, near Ellef-mere, to Miss Brick.—Mr. Holt, tea-dealer, of Gloucester, to Miss Atcherley, second daughter of the Rev. J. Atcherley, late of Shrewsbury.—J. Collinson, esq. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss King, daughter of the Rev. R. King, rector of Worthin, in this county.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Minton, of Astley, to Miss Brookes, of Grinshill.—Mr. J. Ellis, to Miss Evans, of Church Stretton.

Mr. Payne, clock-maker, &c. to Miss Harding, both of Ludlow.

*Died.* At Shrewsbury, Mr. Morris, cow-keeper.—After an illness of several months, Mrs. M. Slade, sister to Mr. Slade, of Millington's Hospital.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

It appears from a report of the proceedings of the Flour and Bread Institution established at Worcester in October 1800, upon a capital of 2415l. advanced by 115 subscribers, at 20 guineas each, the whole of the original subscription has been returned to them, and that a balance of 138l. 10s. 4d. remains, which sum it has been lately agreed to present as a donation to the infirmary. The total quantity of flour sold and used, appears to have been 441,966lbs. and by a very accurate account, the applicants for the relief have derived an advantage of 3521l. 8s. by the reduced prices at which they have purchased the flour and bread. Each subscriber has therefore by means of this charity, been enabled to give to the poor upwards of 30l. by the loan of 20 guineas only for a few months.

*Married.* Mr. H. Hewgill, skinner, to Miss A. Doughty, both of Everham.—Mr. Backhouse, merchant, of London, to Miss Poole, of Worcester.—Mr. J. Shuter, to Miss A. Tomkins, both of Feckenham.—Mr. J. Dowding, hop-merchant, to Miss B. Williamson, both of Worcester.—Mr. G. Hemmings, of Feckenham, to Miss Stephens, of Harrow, Warwickshire.

*Died.* At Worcester, Mr. W. Fowler, of the Tything; one of the society of Quakers.—Mr. R. Rafter, of the Saracen's Head public-house.—Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. L. Hall, glover.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Bevington, senr. a preacher among the Quakers. He was eminently conspicuous as a religious character, yet without bigotry; temperate, easy, and affectionate in private life, lively, facetious, and

and pleasant in conversation, ever present to his company, never absent to himself; active, punctual, and correct as a tradesman and man of business; sincere in his friendship, and charitable without ostentation. As a friend and arbitrator, on many occasions, his advice and decisions were truly just and impartial, and generally approved by the applicants.

*Mrs. Cox, of Stourbridge.*—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Clarke, of Pendock.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. S. Winnall, of the New House, in the parish of Rock.—Aged 80, E. Hickman, esq. of Old Swinford, many years a magistrate for this county and Staffordshire.

At Broomegrove, Mrs. Shutt, wife of Mr. Shutt, fadler.

Mr. A. Bowkett, youngest son of Mr. Bowkett, of Eastham.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cradley, the Rev. G. Reece, to Miss S. Ford, sister to the Rev. Dr. Ford, canon residentiary of Hereford cathedral.

At Kington, Mr. J. Price, of Builth, to Miss F. Jones.—Mr. W. Harding, of Bruton, to Miss Highat, of Meers.

*Died.*] At Hereford, in his 32d year, Mr. W. B. Thomas, attorney. To the respectable character he maintained in private life, was added an early acquired fund of professional knowledge, which he exercised with equal assiduity and success.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. B. Starey, wholesale linen-draper, of the Poultry, London, to Miss Bletchley, of Gloucester.

At Gloucester, Mr. Vetrinder, to Miss Stock, milliner.—Mr. Purbrick, linen draper, to Miss S. Dark.

At Monmouth, Mr. Bafs, to Miss H. Baker.

Mr. O. Rose, of Longboro', to Miss F. Webb, of Blockley, Worcestershire.—Mr. G. Butt, of Minsternorth, to Miss M. A. Heath, of Rodborough.

At Tewksbury, Mr. Price, linen-draper, to Miss Read.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Bryan, statuary and mason; much respected by his fellow citizens for his honourable dealings as a tradesman.

Mrs. Wadley.—Mr. Okey, of the Saracen's-Head Inn.

At Uley, J. U. Harris, esq.

In Germany, on the 24th of March last, aged 82, Mrs. F. Isaac, mother of Mr. H. Barnett, silversmith, of Gloucester.

At Witcombe-Park, aged 86, Lady Hicks-relict of Sir Howe Hicks, bart.—Mrs. Whinjing, of Brimpsfield.—Aged 85, Mrs. C. Serjaunt, of Mitchel Dean.—Mrs. Mills, of Miserdine.—Mrs. Butts, of Standish.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Turner, of Woodstock, to Miss Townshend, of Oxford.—The Rev. C. R. Marshall, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miss Parfett, of Everley Lodge, Hants.—Mr. R. Taylor, of Beaconsfield

Farm, to Miss S. Curtis, both in the parish of Great Tew.—J. Laurell, esq. of Eastwick Park, near Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miss Parsons, only daughter of the late J. Parsons, M.D. of the University of Oxford.—The Rev. S. Henfhall, fellow of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, and Rector of Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, to Miss Pearson, of North Aston.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 77, Mrs. Showell.—Aged 76, Mr. W. Pielley, an eminent currier, and one of the members of the corporation.—In her 20th year, Miss S. A. Galloway.—Aged 44, Mr. D. Jones, joiner and print-seller.—Aged 49, M. W. Gollightly.

In his 24th year, Mr. Walker, of Deane; a gentleman of exemplary conduct and agreeable disposition.

At North-Hinksey, near Oxford, aged about 66, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. H. Puller.—Mrs. Holtom, wife of Mr. W. Holtom, post-master of Chipping-Norton.

At Blethington, aged 46, Mr. J. Painter, farmer: he was one of the tallest men in England, measuring when dead, six feet and eight inches.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] In London, Mr. Crook, solicitor, of Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane, to Miss Jacob, late of Peterborough.

At Peterborough, Mr. Gates, taylor, to Mrs. Beal.

Mr. E. Dobson, of Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. Ricket, of Lolham-mill, in this county.—Mr. T. Chater, lacemerchant, of Olney, Bucks, to Miss R. Andrew, of Northampton.

At Rowell, the Rev. Mr. Wood, dissenting minister, to Miss M. Cogan.

At Higham Ferrars, Mr. J. Mee, draper, of Wellingborough, to Miss Mathews.

*Died.*] At Oundle, Mr. J. Parsonson.

At Newport Pagnell, Bucks, aged 69, Mrs. Pomfret.

At Camp-house, in Dorton parish, Bucks, Mrs. Stone.

At Aftrop, aged 62, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. J. Deacle.

In a fit apoplexy, the Rev. J. Russel, B.D. Rector of Helmedon, in this county, &c.—Mr. J. Lovell, of Sulby Abbey.—The Rev. T. Bradbury, Vicar of Bradwell, Bucks.

At Apley Academy, of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. Watkins, third son of Mr. Watkins, of Daventry.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wilbeach, at the Quakers Meeting-house, Mr. W. Masley, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, to Miss Bateman, of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely.—The Rev. T. Bourdillon, late a Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Dewar, of Clapham, Surrey.

At Upwell, Mr. R. Palmer, wheelwright, &c. to Miss M. Failes.—Also Mr. E. Hodson, farmer and grazier, to Miss Mary Wells.

Mr. R. Hutchinson Lewin, to Mrs. Cow-

herd, widow, both of March, in the Isle of Ely.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. J. Willett, gardener.

Mr. J. Burges, printer to the University; to which office he was appointed jointly with Mr. Archdeacon, on the 1st of July, 1793, and on the decease of Mr. Archdeacon, September 10, 1795, he was made sole printer to the University.

At the Black Bull-inn, in this town, in her 57th year, Mrs. Ghymes, wife of Mr. W. Ghymes, woollen draper, in Ludgate-street, London.

At Bath, General Adeane, of Babraham, M. P. for this county. He was likewise Col. of the 45th regt. of Foot, and one of the Grooms of the King's Bed-chamber.

In her 25th year, Miss Browning, of Wilbraham.

Lately of a fever, within 10 days fail of Canton, East Indies, Mr. C. Marsh, third officer of the Admiral Gardner, East India-man, and youngest son of Mr. J. L. Marsh, of Cambridge.

At Sawtry Lodge, Huntingdonshire, in his 25th year, G. Walton Furness, esq. medical student of the University of Glasgow, and adopted son of the late Dr. Walton, of Upton.

At St. Ives, in his 59th year, Mr. T. Chadwell, hair-dresser and miller. He was spending an evening with a friend at the White Hart-inn, apparently in perfect health, when he was taken suddenly ill, and expired in a few hours.

At Cherry Hinton, in his 36th year, Mr. J. Ventris.

At Walsoken, near Wisbeach, Mr. J. Murley, farmer and grazier.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, at the Quakers' Meeting-house, Mr. A. Nash, grocer, of Yarmouth, to Mrs. M. Carter.—Mr. Z. Buck, to Miss S. Prior.—H. Bevan, esq. of Riddleworth-hall, to Miss H. Droy, of Portland-place, London.—Mr. C. Bensley, late of Norwich, to Mrs. Marston, widow, of Repps.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 41, Mrs. Critchfield, wife of Mr. Critchfield, cutler.—Aged 55, Mrs. E. Friar.—Aged 94, Mr. G. Buckenham.—Aged 81, Mr. J. Garthorn.—In his 56th year, Mr. Pritchard, baker.—Aged 61, Mr. S. Stannard, fireman. In his 69th year, Mr. T. Cattermoul, wine-merchant.—Mrs. M. Howard.

At Lynn, Mr. P. Bradd, formerly a ship-master.—Mr. W. Clarke, of the Red Lion public-house.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Ipswich, Mr. Webster, mariner, to Miss Hall.—Mr. Cook, mariner, to Mrs. Fenn, of Woodbridge.—Mr. Levitt, to Mrs. Chamberlain, widow.—Mr. Ranfome, of the Iron Foundry, to Miss M. Webb.

Mr. Starkye, surgeon, of Norwich, to Miss Mott, of Bury.

At Walton, the Rev. T. C. Blofield, Vicar of Bishop's Norton, in Lincolnshire, to Miss M. C. Grose, daughter of the late Francis Grose, esq. F. A. S.—Mr. B. Daines, of Brandon, to Miss S. Moore, of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Bury, aged 85 years, the three last of which were spent in the most afflictive state, Mrs. M. Adams, mother of Mr. S. Adams, grocer.—Mrs. Havens, widow.—Mrs. Clark, mother of Mrs. Frost, at the Black Boy-inn. She suddenly dropped down, without any previous symptoms of illness, and expired immediately.

At Ipswich, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. King, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. Cole, watchmaker.—Mr. Sawyer, of the Post Chaise-inn.—Mrs. Raymer, widow.

At Saxmundham, aged 80, Mr. L. Booth. At Lowestoft, aged 86, the widow Newton.—Mr. C. Adkin, school-master, of Rougham, near Bury.

At Brandon, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Dent, carpenter.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Raileigh, Mr. J. Carter, linen-draper, of Hoddeston, Herts, to Miss Sophia Harridge.

At Colchester, R. Twining, jun. esq. of London, to Miss Smythies, daughter of the Rev. J. Smythies, of Colchester.—Mr. T. Prickett, surgeon, to Miss R. Poole, both of Witham.—W. Simes, esq. of the second West India regt. to Miss Clark, of Little Baddow-mill.

At Barking, R. J. Brassy, esq. eldest son of the late N. Brassy, esq. banker of Lombard-street, to Miss A. Ibbetson, third daughter of S. Ibbetson, esq.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. St. Jackson, many years town-cryer.—Mrs. Macroft, wife of Mr. W. Macroft, collar-maker.—In her 43d year, Mrs. S. Lacell.

At Colchester, aged 75, Mr. T. Blyth, formerly a seedsman and corn-chandler.

At Maldon, R. Paxton, M. D.—Aged 78, Mrs. Richard.—Mr. Hearn, plumber and glazier. He had been many years violently afflicted with the gout.

At Kelvedon, Mr. E. Drind, upwards of 30 years leading tenor voice to the company of singers at that place; his remains were interred with vocal honours, by a most respectable and numerous company.

At Great Waltham, suddenly, Mr. J. Moody, shopkeeper.

At Witham, Mrs. Allen.

Suddenly, in his 81st year, Mr. W. Coole, of Rivenhall, many years huntsman to Col. Bullock.

At Paris, April 12, Sir Robert Smith, bart. late of Berechurch, in this county. The health of this gentleman had been declining for some time past, and on the night of the above day he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which terminated his existence. His remains have been since interred in the family-vault at Berechurch.

The

The Rev. T. Hambly, of Murdock House, Herts.

At Prittlewell, Mr. Ellcock, miller.—In his 63d year, Mr. Healey, of Great Berkhamstead, Herts.

## KENT.

At a late General Board of the Governors of the County-hospital, it appeared from the auditor's reports, that there was a surplus remaining to the hospital, of 104l. 2s. 11d.<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, which, with a legacy from the late Mrs. Knatchbull of 100l. and another from the late Mrs. Sherwin of 100l. with other subscriptions and benefactions, gives, at once, a very pleasing prospect of its future support.

In addition to the elegant set of hot and cold baths, to be erected at Tunbridge Wells, (as mentioned in our last number) Mrs. Baker is now erecting there a new and elegant theatre, on a large and extensive scale, for the accommodation of the company, the ensuing season.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Ramsden, to Mrs. Clapson, both of New Romney.

At Fordwich, Mr. J. Mantell, to Miss Webb.

At Folkestone, Mr. R. Godden, to Miss Golder.

W. Huggeffen Huggeffen, esq. of Stodmarsh, to Miss Lambert, of York.

At St. Nicholas, Thanet, Mr. G. Solly, of Sandwich, to Mrs. Elgar, of Sarr.—Mr. D. Sutton, taylor, of Wye, to Miss C. Sutton, of Chilham.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. S. Stevenson to Miss A. Smith.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Goodban, one of the lay-clerks of the cathedral.—Mrs. Denna.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Elvy, draper.—In her 72d year, Mrs. E. Poole.—Mrs. Scott, at the Marquis of Granby public-house.

At Margate, Mrs. Pound, wife of Mr. D. Pound, fisherman.—Aged 76, Mr. J. De Lafons, formerly of the Broadway, Blackfriars.

At Queenborough, Mrs. Green, relict of the late Mr. J. Green, jun. of Maidstone.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Shrubsole, widow of the late Reverend Mr. Shrubsole, of Bethel-chapel.—Mrs. Balfard, wife of Mr. J. Balfard, foreman to the bricklayers, in Sheerness-yard.

At Greenwich, Miss E. C. Hughes, late of Belshanger.

At Folkstone, in an advanced age, Mrs. M. Siadden.—Aged 79, Mrs. Spearpoint.—Miss M. Gittins.

In her 21st year, Miss C. Abbott, daughter of Mr. Abbott, brewer, of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury; a young lady much lamented by her family, friends, and acquaintance, for her youth, beauty, and amiable disposition.

Aged 19, Mr. J. D. J. Grinfield, attorney's clerk; highly respected as a dutiful son, a loving brother, a mild, sober, steady youth, and a cheerful companion.

Suddenly, Mrs. Earle, of Bonnington.—Mr. J. Noyes, of Crundale; the manner of his death is unknown as he was found dead in his bed.

At Upleefe, near Feversham, Mrs. Benstead.

## SUSSEX.

At a late meeting at Saddlecombe, of gentlemen interested in the growth and culture of hops, the following resolution was agreed to, among others, that the "use of Quassia and other drugs, in the making of beer, is very prevalent, and in a degree highly injurious to the planters of hops." The chairman was desired to communicate the resolutions of the meeting to the members for the county, and, in the name of the meeting, to request them to use their endeavours that a clause may be introduced into the act for imposing an additional duty on hops, for the effectual prevention of the use of such bitters in making of beer—and likewise, that a proportionable increase of duty be added on the importation of foreign hops.

A public corn-mill has been lately built at Lewes, by subscription, and is now ready for working, to grind corn at a moderate price, for ready money, the full produce of the corn being returned to the employer.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Mr. Alfrey, a very respectable yeoman, of Friston, near East-Bourne.

Near Hellingley, William Reed, a youth aged about 15; while employed in driving a plough-team, he incautiously ate part of the root of a plant turned up by the plough, and brought thither with a quantity of mould, collected from cleaning out the moat which surrounded Horfe-lunges-house; in botany, it is named *anranthe crocata*, and commonly called hemlock dropwort, or dead tongue. In three quarters of an hour after having eaten the root, he was seized with dizziness, sickness, locked-jaw, and a violent convulsive constriction of the muscles of the throat, and all the other symptoms usually produced by poison, and notwithstanding various efforts to give him medical relief, he died in four hours, in the most agonizing contortions, Mr. Long, the apothecary, declares he ever beheld the human body to endure. Another boy who partook of the same root was attacked, at the same time, with the like symptoms, but was relieved from its deadly effects, by a strong emetic, consisting of large and powerful doses of white vitriol, from 15 to 20 grains, and repeated in smaller quantities, the active operations of which is more expeditious than any other remedy. Acids he took also, to decompose the noxious matter, but afterwards combined with alkali in the act of effervescence, to excite a fresh action on his stomach. Hemlock is a species of vegetable poison, which does not destroy life, by producing inflammation or other caustic effects on the coats of the stomach (as

mineral poisons do) but kills by its effects on the nerves, and consequently on the vital energies of the system.

## HAMPSHIRE.

A County Society has been lately established at Winchester, in aid of the benevolent purposes of the Society in London, for the relief of persons confined for small debts. The rules of the London Society are to be applicable to this institution. The Bishop of Winchester to be perpetual President.

On February 2 was found, eight feet eight inches under the surface of the ground, in a gravel-pit, in the parish of Newton St. Lee, an elephant's tusk, measuring six feet six inches in length, and thirteen inches round the lowest end: it is quite perfect, and retains its pristine natural colour. A few days after, at the distance of about twenty yards from the above spot, and at the same depth, another tusk was found, measuring nine feet one inch, and fifteen inches round the largest end: this likewise is perfect, and retains its colour; and near it is a large bone, supposed to be the *os ilium* of an elephant, of the weight of 12lbs.

*Married.*] Mr. Marshall, of Wallop, to Miss E. Hobbs, of Crawley.—Mr. A. Todd, attorney, of Winchester, to Miss Quinton, of Andover.—Mr. W. Wills, first wringing-master, of Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, to Miss Burrows, of Salisbury.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs. Blant, widow.—Mr. W. Rolph, butcher.

At Portsmouth, Mr. G. W. Nelham, hatter.

At Twyford, near Winchester, Mrs. Durore, widow, formerly of Ackton, in Yorkshire.

At Fareham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Montagu, relict of the late Admiral Montagu, a lady of a truly excellent character, whose hands were ever open, to relieve the distressed of the surrounding poor.

In London, of a decline, Mrs Middleton, of Townhill, near Southampton. Aged 86, Mr. H. Midlane, cabinet-maker, of Havant.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Hall, upholsterer, of Reading, to Miss Welch, of Hartley-row, Hants.—Mr. T. English, linen-draper, of Great Marlow, to Miss Medwin, of Woburn, Bucks.—Mr. H. Carpenter, attorney, of Union-court, Broad-street, London, late of Henley, to Miss Scales, of Stoke-Newington.

At Reading, Mr. J. Bulley, to Miss C. Poock.

*Died.*] At Chawton, near Alton, aged 82, the Rev. J. Hinton, who, during fifty-eight years, had been constantly resident as rector of that parish.

In his 64th year, Mr. T. Shackel, of Coley-farm.

At Binfield, Mrs. Parry.

At Abingdon, in her 20th year, Miss M. Davis, late of Newbury.

In London, where he went on a visit, after a few hours of severe illness, the Chevalier de Maribail. He had resided for six years, at Binfield, in this county, and was about 35 years of age; he had served with, and was wounded in, a regiment of Emigrants, commanded by his relation the Count de Beon, when the French first acquired possession of Holland.

At his Lordship's house, in Windor-castle, Mrs. Douglas, lady of the Bishop of Salisbury.

## WILTSHIRE.

The Committee of Management of the Wilts and Berks Canal, have lately advertised to receive proposals for executing the following work by contract, viz. the cutting and completing the canal from Hay-lane, to the east end of the Head Level, near South Matton, a distance of about six miles and a half; also for the building of four locks near Wotton Bassett; an aqueduct bridge over Broad Town-brook, and all the road and occupation-bridges, and culverts upon the canal, from the crossing of the said brook to the east end of the Head Level, a distance of about ten miles.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Pinkney, of Lake, to Miss Smith, of Salisbury.

At Bath, G. Seymour, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss Gunning, youngest daughter of the late J. Gunning, esq.—Holdsworth, esq. of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, to Mrs. Elton.

At Salisbury, Mr. R. Hayward, clothier, to Miss Coster.

Mr. W. Everett, of Tisbury, to Miss Chubb, of Swallow Cliff.—Mr. G. Cole, of Devizes, to Miss Hayward, of Roundway.

*Died.*] At Chippenham, R. Singer, esq.

At Warminster, aged 85, T. Warren, esq. He had in his bureau the sum of 10,000l. in ready cash, at his death.

At Devizes, Mr. Merrifield, late of Salisbury.

F. Gifford, esq. of Upham.

At the Hotwells, Somerset, Miss E. Goddard, youngest daughter of Amb. Goddard, esq. M. P. of Swindon, in this county.—The Rev. T. Barnard, B.D. rector of Steeple Langford.—Mrs. Bowle, of Gomeldon.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wells, W. Hunt Prynne, esq. only son of W. Hunt, esq. of Langford-Park, near Cheltenham, to Miss H. Salmon, youngest daughter of J. Salmon, esq.

At Bath, Mr. Lockier, to Miss Pike.—Mr. C. G. Davis, painter, to Miss M. Syle.

At Bristol, W. Bennet, esq. of the county of Norfolk, to Miss Pownall.—Mr. T. W. Hall, to Miss Burbridge, of East Knoyle.

The Rev. E. Bradford, rector of Stalbridge, to Miss Paget, of Doulting, in this county.—Mr. Dodd, of Taunton, to Miss Hayman, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Hayman, rector of Halstock, &c. Dorset.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. E. Greville, At Market Lavington, Mr. J. Legge.



At Bath, Mrs. Chilton, widow. In her 13th year, Miss Luggier.—Mr. Burke.—Mrs. Jaques, widow of the late Mr. C. Jaques, of Warrminster.

After a short but severe indisposition, the consequence of a sudden apoplectic seizure, Mr. W. Gye, a respectable printer and book-seller, much lamented by his friends as an useful member of society, and by the community at large for his strict integrity and unblemished reputation.

Mr. R. Gerrard, surgeon.—Mrs. Williams, daughter of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart.—In his 79th year, the venerable and Rev. E. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorp, and father of Lord Viscount Nelson.—In her 45th year, Mrs. Whitty, second daughter of S. Pretor, esq. banker, of Sherborne.

At Frome, Miss M. Rositer.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Stone, printer and book-seller.

At his house, on Mount Beacon, near Bath, W. Higginson, esq. late of Salisbury.

In his 29th year, of a rapid decline, at the house of Richard Cumberland, esq. his father-in-law, near Brighton, W. Badcock, esq.

In the East Indies, Major Gillum, of the Hon. East India Company's Establishment, and brother to Dr. Gillum, of Bath.

Miss Brine, of Temple Combe.

[The remains of the late Earl of Belmore, whose death, rather sudden, at Bath, was announced in Number 84, have been sent for interment to the family vault at Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland]—His Lordship, who died in his 53d year, had been three times married—first to Lady Mary Butler, sister to the Earl of Carrick, by whom he had issue one son, the present Earl, now nearly thirty years old; next to Lady Henrietta Hobart, daughter to the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had issue one daughter, Lady Louisa Corry; and last to Miss Caldwell, daughter of the late Sir James Caldwell, bart. by whom he has not left any issue. His Lordship's estates, which are of immense value, lie principally in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, the former of which counties the present Earl represented in parliament from his arrival at age, and took a most manly, honourable, and decided part in the politics of the country, especially on the great question of the Union, which he vigorously opposed in every stage. In the latter county the Earl built the most magnificent house ever erected, it is said, in Ireland, which was finished but a few years before his death.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] S. Fitzherbert, esq. of Chidcock, to Mrs. Plowman, of Milton Abbey.

Died.] At Dorchester, aged 83, Mr. Sabine, formerly of Sherborne.

At Keynsham, aged 75, Mrs. S. Canble, who had been employed in the basket-making business about 50 years.

At Enmore, Mr. Cruikshanks, steward to

the Earl of Egmont.—Mr. Gerrish, surgeon, of Downend

At Lower Easton, Mr. M. Underwood, son of the late M. Underwood, esq. of Bristol.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, suddenly, in his 29th year, Mr. J. Bull, mason. The miraculous escapes of this person, in the preceding parts of his life, have been somewhat singular:—In repairing a house some years since, for Mr. Trowbridge, the scaffold gave way, and he tumbled from a place 10 feet high, with a ton of large stones, yet escaped unhurt. Being afterwards employed with another mason, Mr. J. Garrat, in repairing a well, for E. Ogden, esq. they both fell into it, empty, and, wonderful to say, they received very little injury. Bull has since served in the royal navy, on board the Monarque, was in the hottest part of the engagement with the Dutch fleet, under Lord Duncan, and at the battle of Copenhagen, eight men out of eleven were killed at the gun where he was quartered. He was discharged but a few weeks prior to his death.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Williams, chemist and druggist, to Miss Turner, daughter of Mr. Turner, builder.

At St. Pancras, London, J. Green, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Burges, only sister of the late Captain Burges, of the royal navy.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. R. Dawe, late a respectable grocer, but who had retired from business.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. O. Tucker, attorney.

At Swilly, near Plymouth, the Rev. J. Furneaux.

At Topsham, aged 74, Mrs. Follett, wife of Mr. Follett, merchant.—Mr. N. Pearce, ironmonger, of Minchin Hampton.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Rosetta, in Egypt, Lieutenant Colonel P. Garden, of the second battalion of the 1st royal regiment of foot.

At Hamburg, on the 26th of October last, D. Mitchell, esq.

Lately, on his passage home, from the Jamaica station, Lieutenant M. Brookes, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Brookes, of Shipton, in Oxfordshire.

At Pondicherry, in the East Indies, in July last, Mr. W. Robertson, of the 74th regiment.

In the camp, before Alexandria, on the 1st of Sept. last, Lieutenant W. Ball, of the 24th regiment of foot.

November 22, 1799, at Bencoolen, in the East Indies, H. G. Maxwell, esq.

On the 16th of December, 1800, at Huryhur, Captain C. W. Maxwell.

On December 6, 1801, of the yellow fever, T. Mills, esq. secretary to Rear Admiral Montagu, commander in chief on the Jamaica station, and purser of the Topaz frigate.

In the island of Dominica, September 22, 1801,

1801, the Reverend D. Ritchie. He had been appointed rector of Roseau, and fell a victim to the climate, soon after his landing to take possession of his rectorate.

At Parnassus Estate, Clarendon, Jamaica, of a putrid fever, Mr. J. Eves, third son of Mr. F. Eves, of Clifford, Herefordshire.

Major Impey, of the 6th regiment, in consequence of a duel with Lieutenant Willis, which originated in a quarrel at the mess-room, on the 25th of August. The parties met on the following morning, and the Major fell dead at the first shot.

At Paris, suddenly, of an apopleptic fit, the celebrated sculptor, Monchi.

At Lisbon, the eldest brother of the reigning prince; as also the eldest son of the Duke de Foence, both of the small-pox.

At Naples, the Princess of the presumptive heir to the crown; she was daughter to the late emperor Leopold.

At Malta, December 23, Captain J. Elphinstone, captain of the fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Keith.

Mrs. Follett, widow of the late—Follett, esq. of Newfoundland and her two daughters. Mrs. Follett was sister to Dr. J. Lyon of Liverpool, and after an absence of upwards of twenty years was returning to her friends;

she unfortunately took her passage home in the Schooner Richard, Mr. N. Booin, master, which was wrecked at Portulain, when every soul on board perished. The register of the vessel, with some other property, was cast on shore, which ascertained the matter beyond a doubt, to the unspeakable grief of her afflicted relatives.

At Amsterdam, aged 106, Mr. Jacob Harmfen. In the middle part of his life he made two voyages to the Indies; during a period of more than forty years he worked on the city mud-boat; and four years before his death he was strong enough to carry water through the streets.

Lately, at Rosemburg, in Silesia, at the great age of 115, a widow woman, named Marianne Stanzy. She was born at Suly, in 1686: in 1711 she married a farmer, whose name she bore, and who died in 1776; from this union, which lasted sixty-five years, she had three sons and five daughters, who brought sixty-eight grand children, fifty-three great grand children, and two children of the fourth generation. She retained her hearing and sight to the last, was never ill in the course of her life, and expired like a flame which has no more aliment to support it.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Committee of Ship-owners, having been unable to convince the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the impolicy and injurious tendency of the duty which has been imposed on the tonnage of shipping, mean to endeavour to obtain a repeal of the tax. And to promote and protect the shipping interest, they have agreed to establish a society of ship-owners, with committees to be annually chosen from amongst them in London, and at the Out-ports, who are from time to time to enter into and adopt such measures as shall be requisite, for the preservation of the privileges which the Legislature has conferred on the owners of British ships.

The Act by which the duties imposed by the Convoy Act of 1798 have been revived or newly adjusted, was passed on the 7th, and commenced from the 12th of May. In most cases the duty has been increased, and in some instances considerably, as will appear on a comparison of the following list of the import duties on some of the principal articles, with the former duties.\*

Alum 2s. 6d. per cwt.  
Annotto 21s. 8d. per 100 lbs.  
Argol 2s. 3d. per cwt.  
Assaætida 5s. 6d. per 100 lbs.  
Barilla 1s. 10d. per cwt.  
Books, bound, 11s. 4d. per cwt.  
Books, unbound, 5s. 8d. per cwt.  
Brimstone 1s. per cwt.  
Burs for millstones 19s. 6d. per cwt.  
Camphire 2d. per lb.  
Cantharides 9d. per lb.  
Castor oil 9d. per gallon.  
Cinnamon 5d. per lb.  
Clover feed 2s. 9d. per cwt.  
Cochineal 10d. per lb.  
Coffee 4s. per cwt.  
Copperas, green, 3d. per cwt.  
Copperas, white, 1s. 10d. per cwt.  
Cork 9d. per cwt.  
Cortex Peruvianus 10s. per 100 lbs.  
Cotton wool 10s. 6d. per 100 lbs.  
Currants 1s. 6d. per cwt.  
Elephants' teeth 18s. per cwt.  
Fustic 9d. per cwt.

Galls 5s. per cwt.  
Ginger 1s. 10d. per cwt.  
Gum Arabic 3s. 8d. per cwt.  
Hemp rough or undressed 23s. 2d. per ton.  
Kelp 4s. 6d. per ton.  
Lemons 3s. 10d. per thousand.  
Linseed oil 39s. per ton.  
Logwood 5s. 6d. per ton.  
Loth hides 10s. per 100 lbs.  
Mahogany 13s. per ton.  
Molasses 1s. 3d. per cwt.  
Nutmegs 1s. 2d. per lb.  
Oranges 4s. 4d. per thousand.  
Pimento 2s. 2d. per 100 lbs.  
Rags 15s. 9d. per ton.  
Rhubarb 8d. per lb.  
Rum 18s. per 100 gallons.  
Saffad oil 21s. 8d. per 100 gallons.  
Saltpetre 2s. 4d. per cwt.  
Silk, raw, 8d. per lb.  
Silk, thrown, 9d. per lb.  
Tallow 1s. 10d. per cwt.  
Tobacco 3s. per 100 lbs.  
Valonia 11d. per cwt.

\* See Monthly Magazine, vol. vi. p. 78.

The West India merchants, after several interviews with the Minister, have declined pressing for a diminution of the duty upon *raw sugar*, since it would have become necessary to have adopted as a substitute, a heavy excise upon the refined article.

The great importation of *rice* which has been the consequence of the permission granted by the East India Company, in the beginning of last year, to individuals, to fit out ships for this purpose, has so much reduced the price of this useful article, that it is now retailing at two pence per lb. and large quantities have lately been exported to the continent.

In consequence of the orders sent out during the dispute between this country and the Northern Powers, considerable quantities of *bemp*, *flax*, *jute*, *paut*, and *sun*, have arrived from the East Indies, which, from experiments that has been made, it is supposed, will make very good ropes, nets, twines, cloth, &c. and after having been used in that state, will furnish materials for a strong useful paper.

The following statement of the price per pound of *printing and writing paper*, in the last nine years, shews the enormous advance which has taken place in this article, and obviously accounts for the decline of the export trade in stationary and books.

	PRINTING DEMY.				WRITING DEMY.			
	Price per Ream.	Price per lb.	Duty per lb.		Price per Ream.	Price per lb.	Duty per lb.	
	s. d.	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	d.	
July 1793	14 0	8	$1\frac{8}{21}$		26 0	1 1	$2\frac{15}{24}$	
1794	17 0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		27 0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1795	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$		27 0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1796	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$		27 0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1797	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$		27 0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1798	17 6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$		27 6	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1799	19 6	$11\frac{4}{7}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		28 6	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1800	24 0	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		34 2	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1801	28 0	16	5		41 0	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	

The *Post Office* have adopted measures for extending the number of post days to and from the Continent of Europe, in consequence of which the mails for France, Holland, and Hamburgh, are to be made up three times a week instead of twice, and to be dispatched at ten in the evening, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. We are persuaded the alteration will be the means of increasing this branch of the public revenue, and as under the new arrangement all letters must be sent to the Post-office before nine o'clock in the evening, the London merchants will be under no necessity of detaining their clerks and servants at business beyond midnight, a practice highly inimical to the health and comfort of such persons, and unnecessary in a great degree under proper management even at present. The new regulation commences from the 31st of May.

A Commissioner is expected from France to arrange a regular system of Commercial Intercourse between the two countries.

#### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE changeable state of the season during the early part of the present month, has not by any means been so favourable as might have been expected for the various kinds of crops. It has retarded the growth of the wheat as well as the other sorts of grain crops, especially on the more thin and light soils; the cold and frosty nights have also been highly injurious to various kinds of fruits, particularly those of the more early descriptions. And all the tender sorts of trees have suffered more than has been experienced for a great length of time from the same causes. Average price of grain for England and Wales, to the week ending May 15—Wheat 64s. 4d. rye 41s. barley 11s. 8d. oats 18s. 10d. beans 33s. 11d. peas 35s. 3d.

The want of rain has likewise been very prejudicial to the grass in the hay districts, the crops in general at present appearing thin and very backward. The clovers on the lighter soils are declining, and seem to promise but an indifferent crop.

The old pastures in many districts afford but very indifferent crops of grass for the feeding of cattle. This is probably a principal cause of the continued high price of butchers' meat. At Smithfield Market, on Monday, May 24, beef sold from 4s. to 5s. mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. veal, 4s. to 5s. 6d. pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Market, beef sold from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. veal, 3s. to 4s. 8d. pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s.

Hay is on the advance. At St. James's Market, on Saturday, May 22, hay sold from 3l. 6s. to 5l. 12s. straw, 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l. 6s. 6d. At Whitechapel Market, hay, 4l. to 5l. 10s. clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. straw, 1l. 14s. to 2l.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*

Highest 30.10. May 5 & 6, Wind E.  
Lowest 29.44. April 27, Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 31 hundredths of an inch. { Between the morning of the 18th and 19th of the present month the barometer fell from 29.81 to 29.50.

*Thermometer.*

Highest 75° May 21. Wind S. E.  
Lowest 25° May 18. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 20°.

On the 20th instant the thermometer stood no higher than temperature, or at 55°; on the next day it remained for a considerable time as high as 75°, but a single degree below summer heat.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 1.470 inches in depth.

During the last month the variations in the density of the air have again been but trifling: the barometer has for a few hours only been below *change*, and although the mercury fell rather more than three tenths of an inch between the 18th and 19th, yet by the same hour on the 20th it had resumed its former place. Its average height, being 29.84, fell something short of what it had been the two preceding months.

The public attention has, during the last week, been arrested by changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, more remarkable probably than was ever remembered at this season of the year by the oldest man alive. During three successive days there were repeated falls of hail and snow, and though, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, they were but slight, yet at a farther distance in the country, the ground was frequently completely covered; the frost on these mornings was uncommonly severe; ice was seen more than a quarter of an inch thick; after sun rise on the 16th the mercury was at 29°, and, at a few minutes after four on the 18th, it was actually at 25°, or seven degrees below the freezing point. This was a degree of cold which we apprehend to have been unparalleled in this country on the 19th of May. On the same day in the year 1794, which the writer of this article well remembers, pease were sold in London at eighteen pence per peck. A strange difference between the seasons of that year and the present.

Dr. Herschel, in a paper of the Philosophical Transactions, and which has been noticed in another part of this number of the Monthly Magazine, has attempted to establish a new theory respecting the nature of the sun, in which he has pointed out certain symptomatic dispositions of the sun for emitting light and heat. Unfortunately for the doctrine of this truly great astronomer, the present season ought to have been highly favourable to vegetation and agricultural fertility; while, therefore, we are willing to treat his opinions with a respect and deference due to his great talents, we cannot, without more apposite facts, admit that the difference of the seasons in this country is owing to a more or less copious emission of the solar beams.

Notwithstanding the heat of the weather the last four days, the average height of the thermometer for the whole month is only 50.78, nearly a degree less than the mean height of the last month.

The quantity of rain fallen, though very small, is nearly double that mentioned in the last Report; still, however, the earth gapes for a fresh supply, and unless some showers fall speedily, we may dread the return of scarcity.

### *Further Account of the last new Planet, Pallas.*

Dr. Olbers, who discovered it on the 28th of March, after observing it for five weeks, was fully persuaded of its being a true planet. Dr. Gauss has determined the elements of its orbit, as near as could be done from so small a part of it. Its excentricity is a little greater than that of Mercury; the inclination 33° 39'; its mean distance a little less than that of Ceres; and its periodic time four years and five months, or two months less than that of Ceres. But the most remarkable circumstance concerning it is, that it crosses the orbit of Ceres, approaching the sun nearer in its perihelium, and receding further from him in his aphelium, than Ceres does. Dr. Herschel has made some curious observations of the apparent diameters both of Pallas and Ceres, from which he infers the real diameter of Pallas to be 95 miles, and that of Ceres 162 miles. He considers them of a different species from the known planets. In their smallness and motions they resemble comets; but in the clearness of their light they resemble the other planets.

May 29, 1802.

ASTROPHYLUS.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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JULY 1, 1802.

[No. 6, of Vol. 13.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS written during an EXCURSION  
through FRANCE to GENEVA.

(Continued from page 416, No. 87.)

LETTER V.

*Provins, Thurs. Dec. 10, 1801.*

**I** GIVE you the date of this letter with great parade of circumstantiality, because I suspect it may not be right, and you will thus have an opportunity to correct it: the fact is, that I am not initiated into the mysteries of the new calendar; and as the old one is obsolete in this country, between the two I have almost forgotten how time goes.

We have now left the capital of France, and are making rapid strides to Geneva: perhaps you will follow us on your map, where you will travel with much more ease, expedition, and safety, than we can do on these unmerciful roads: with that in your hand,

A river or a sea  
Will be to you a dish of tea,  
And a kingdom, bread and butter.

Our plan is to pass through Troyes and Dijon, to cross the vast chain of Mount Jura, and step over the little neck of Switzerland which divides France from Geneva; here we shall remain no longer than is necessary to transact our business, and then return by a different road, if we can without materially lengthening our journey, in order to see as much of the country as possible; but assure yourself, that

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,  
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee;  
Still to my \*\* turns with ceaseless pain,  
And drags at each remove a length'ning chain."

We set off this morning at half after eight o'clock, having waited for the lashing on of the luggage a full hour and half: our faithful courier, De Buck, never suffers a trunk to be fastened on behind; and to-day we experienced the wisdom of his provision, for the roughness of the *pavé* had so loosened the cordage, that two of the trunks were within a very little of the ground, when one of us observed the accident time enough to prevent the ill consequence. I leave you to imagine the comfortable congratulation we should

have made to each other, after a long day's journey, at the loss of our luggage, which, had it been placed behind instead of before the carriage, would, in all probability, have befallen us.

I have once or twice hinted to you the great usefulness of our courier: indeed we are exceedingly fortunate, and particularly so, considering the circumstances under which we engaged him; amidst the confusion and bustle of preparation for our journey we had absolutely omitted to take any steps towards procuring a travelling servant, till the chaises which took us the first stage for Dover were ordered to the door! We instantly sent to two or three places, and in less than five minutes had two or three applications. François de Buck brought his credentials of good character in his pocket, which we were lucky enough to have authenticated without any delay: we hired him on his own terms, which were so moderate, that we felt no disposition to abate him one sixpence.

De Buck is an extraordinary man, or I should not have introduced him to your acquaintance. He is a Swiss by birth, and is about three or four-and-forty years of age: when quite a youth, he cultivated a small farm with success, and here he expected to establish himself for life with a young woman, to whom he had been long and tenderly attached. His father, however, a severe and determined man, opposed the connection, probably from prudential motives, and insisted that his son should for ever break it off, or instantly quit the farm, and be turned penniless on the world. The indignant youth scorned the alternative; and as he could not enjoy the patrimonial inheritance of his father with the girl of his heart, he would not enjoy it without her. He packed up as many cloaths as he could conveniently carry on his shoulder, collected all the savings of his farm, which amounted to a considerable sum, and set off at the dead of night from his own house, to which he has never since returned! It was some time before his family heard any thing of their lost son; the latter, however, at length thought proper to acquaint them with his situation and his schemes; he has kept up an occasional correspondence

dence since, and has it in contemplation to pay them a visit in the course of the ensuing summer.

The young adventurer engaged himself as valet to a gentleman who was then going abroad, and demeaned himself with such propriety, as to obtain from him a valuable recommendation when he quitted his service: his passion for travelling has increased with his opportunities for indulging it, and he states himself to have refused several very tempting offers of settlement which his patrons (many of them persons of rank) have made him in consideration of his services. He has been fortunate in his matters, and says, that he has acquired a competence, with which he is now in a situation to *retire from business* whenever he may be disposed. He has repeatedly travelled over almost every country in Europe, and has resided for a considerable time in the West Indies. There is scarcely a living language with which he is not acquainted: he speaks English, French, and Italian; High Dutch, Low Dutch, Spanish, German, and Russian, and can converse with a wild Irishman or Scotch Highlander in his own tongue. With this jargon in his head, it is not to be supposed that he should trouble himself much with grammatical refinements: in short, though he speaks every language he does not understand one, not having any which he can call his own; and it is no uncommon thing with him to begin a sentence in one language, and finish it in another.

De Buck is a tall athletic man; active, patient, or rather ignorant of fatigue: he is extremely attentive and obliging, and we have every reason to believe him most scrupulously honest—in one word, he is a very valuable servant.\*

The country over which we have travelled to-day is very generally cultivated: it is almost a dead flat, unintersected by a single hedge; an immense breadth of wheat is growing, but it is almost every where foddren with water. If the French can grow crops with their present careless cul-

tivation, what would they do if an English farmer could sit down among them, and encourage the natural fecundity of the soil by his skill and industry!

Every inch of the ground we have travelled to-day is paved precisely like the streets of London, and the broad road is on either side ornamented with a single line of lofty trees; the perspective produced by this long vista is extremely pleasing, even in the leafless month of December—in the summer surely it must be delightful.

Troyes, Dec. 11.—Sixty miles on the *pavé* yesterday had well nigh dislocated every bone in our frames, and I was heartily glad to stretch my limbs between the sheets: indeed I foresee that it will not be in my power to devote much time to you till we get to Geneva. We breakfast early, and from the time that we enter the carriage stop not for refreshment till we have reached the end of our day's journey: a good dinner and a bottle of Burgundy have then a very soothing and soporific influence. The face of the country to-day is very much the same with that we had already passed over: here is an immensity of young wheat, much of which looks flourishing. We see no stock except a few sheep, no turnips or winter-food of any sort: no corn-stacks! Thirty miles in any corn-county of England would exhibit to a traveller more corn-stacks than the three hundred which we have travelled in the interior of France. I cannot conjecture where the depositories of corn are, or where the live stock is, for here certainly can be no deficiency of either. We see but few barns, and remark an extreme rarity of farm-houses! We are compelled, therefore, to form a very inadequate idea of the population of France, which here is apparently thinner than that of England. The proportionate population even of Paris itself appears to be much less than that of London: no streets in the former place exhibit such a crowded scene as Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand. When we made this remark to our friend B—, he accounted for the deception (for such it probably is) from the superior accommodation which London affords for its foot-passengers:—In Paris there is no separate pavement, so that there are almost as many walkers in the middle of the street as there are on its sides; thus dispersed, they appear to be less numerous than in London, where a foot-man never leaves the side-pavement, except to cross over the street.

Chatillon, Saturday, 12.—It is now drawing

\* François de Buck, at Mr. Johnstone's, South-street, No. 3, near Berkley-square, London. I think it proper to give the address and character of a man who will save more than his wages to any traveller who is unacquainted with the Continent, by defeating the numerous tricks and cheats with which he is perpetually beset.

De Buck's polyglot head reminds one of the celebrated epigram which was written on a portrait of Mr. Gibbon.

drawing very near to midnight; we sat down to our dinner at about ten o'clock, glad enough to get out of the chaise. Since we left the *parc*, the roads have been execrably bad, really dangerous: we have gone many a mile this day at only a footpace, the carriage pitching and heaving precisely as if she had been at sea; with all our ballast, we could not always keep her from going gunnel-to—however we are brought safe to anchor for the present.

Last night I left you at Troyes, which we entered by moon-light: the massy gateways, and the deep yawning fossé, produced, as we passed over the draw-bridge, a very striking effect. Troyes, I should imagine, is a very large and populous city. Being detained there this morning two or three hours by our carriage, which, as usual, wanted some little reparation after the fatigue of the day, R—— and myself walked about the town. It was market-day, and we both agreed that we had never seen a market more extensive or more plentifully supplied: it abounded, literally abounded, with pigs, turkeys, geese, chickens, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, ducks, larks, and vegetables of every description. All the domestic animals are brought to market alive, and the confusion of noises is enough to distract one. The price of pork is five *sols* (2½d. English) per pound; but the animals are generally in such a poor condition that they would not have been saleable in England for the purpose of immediate slaughter. Mutton we often taste that is extremely delicate and fine, nor is there any reason to find fault with the beef, which is fattened with oil-cake: seeing a large quantity of this in the market, and not knowing what it was, we enquired of a sales-woman, who told us that it was *pour donner aux bestiaux*.

All travellers through France, prior to the Revolution, have noticed the extreme scarcity of game: the laws were then rigorous to excess for the preservation of it. These laws have for some years been abolished, and game abounds: the success of an experiment, made on so large a scale, might surely prompt the British legislature to withdraw the destructive protection (if you will allow me the solecism) which it yet holds in England over the birds of the air.

As there is no square at Troyes large enough of itself to contain the market, it is extended through several contiguous streets, where the women, facing each other, stand with their respective goods,

making a lane for purchasers and passers: they were dressed very neatly, and the scene was altogether lively and amusing. Two quack-doctors (we have seen several of these assassins in France) were vending their villainous drugs in one of these crowded streets; in another was a delinquent, his arms pinioned, exposed to public shame, on an elevated scaffold: this instrument of punishment is something like our pillory; that is to say, it contents itself with disgracing the offender, without inflicting on him any corporal pain. On this scaffold was placed a chair, and on the chair was seated the down-cast culprit, with a paper, stating, in large letters, his name and offence, which was, that he had stolen money from one of his comrades. I wished from my heart, that I could have placed on each side of the poor fellow one of those detestable pests of society, those infamous empirics, whom we had just heard haranguing the deluded populace, and that I could have there made them swallow a copious dose of their own unantidoted poison.

To-day we have passed through very extensive vineyards: I am surprised to see the plants flourish on a soil, which, to the superficial glance, presents the very picture of poverty: I should just as soon have expected the turnpike-road, or a hungry gravel pit, to have yielded me a crop, as the stoney surface of these hills.

The river Seine has accompanied us all the way from Paris; and its waters are so high, that the corn-lands and vineyards are overflowed for many acres together. Our road to-day has frequently been raised five-and-twenty and thirty feet above the natural level of the land: here is no fence of any sort, and the postillions, to avoid the beaten road, drive fearfully near the edge. But these fellows are the best *whips* I ever sat behind in my life: one is quite astonished at the dexterity with which they wind among the frequent holes and stones which lie in their way. We have always found them particularly careful of the carriage, and civil to ourselves: the French post-boys, indeed, are under the immediate inspection of government: they wear a livery and badge of their office, and a complaint lodged at Paris would soon find its way to any one in the remotest department. They are, moreover, not only deterred from behaving ill by the fear of punishment, but they are encouraged to behave well by a positive reward: every one who has driven during the term of twenty years, without having had any well-founded complaint

plaint lodged against him, is entitled to a pension of not less than 150 nor more than 200 francs. Actuated by this double motive, the post-boys here are far more civil, and less dissatisfied, than they are in England.

*Dijon, Dec. 13.*—We seem to have taken leave of the “vine-covered hills and gay regions of France,” having travelled this day a much more rocky, mountainous, and uncultivated region, than any we had hitherto passed: with six horses, we have not been able to average four miles and a half an hour! That it should not be the fashion here to travel for mere pleasure, is not to be wondered at: to whatever perfection the arts and sciences may be carried in this country, the French are very far behind us in the common conveniences and delicacies of life. A man has very little chance of getting a comfortable dinner here, unless he brings his knife in his pocket: even at Paris, you are not supposed to want more than one at a meal, although you cannot dine without dirtying half-a-dozen plates. A knife is never sharpened from the day it comes from the cutler’s to the day of its destruction—to wipe it is thought abundantly sufficient: we have frequently been obliged to call for knives after the dinner was brought up. At Chatillon, we asked the two girls who were waiting, to bring us some—“*Ab, Monsieur! quatre couteaux—Oui, oui*”—and each of them immediately pulled out of her pocket two dirty well-heated clasp-knives, and, wiping them with their aprons, with the utmost good humour offered us the accommodation, which we very graciously accepted.

The French are, in many respects, a very nasty people: their *cabinets d’aïssance*, as they are called by a most violent misnomer, are of all pestilent places the most horrible and offensive: a traveller, however, may rest perfectly assured, that at the end of his day’s journey he will find plenty of clean linen, comprehending sheets, table cloths, napkins, and towels; good bread, good coffee, good milk, good wine, and good cookery; together with sprightly, good-humoured countenances among the girls who wait upon him.

Our journey this day would have been delightful in summer-time: the road frequently twined between two friendly mountains, and led the eye along a lovely vale, watered by the infant Seine, which, like the God of Labours, gives evidence of his future strength even in the cradle. We have travelled along the banks of the

Seine all the way from Paris; and the stream is impetuous wherever we see it: yesterday it evidently diminished in breadth; this morning more so, and more so and more so as we proceeded, and we were curious to trace its sources, and detect its head, which we certainly did between Chanceaux and St. Seine: within the space of six or eight miles, five hundred little rills from the mountains rippled down their sides, and collected into a stream, which, riotous as it was, appeared so narrow, that one might almost have sprung over it—this was the Seine.

Since our arrival here, we have learned that it is impossible to proceed to Geneva, that much snow has fallen, from the melting of which the Lake has overflowed its banks, and rendered access to it extremely dangerous: these sort of tales are invented in order to delay us: we certainly shall not stop till we are forced to it.

*Dole, Dec. 14.*—I really begin to suspect there may be some truth in our landlord’s report: we have hitherto had delightful weather—clear and serene—till this morning, when, to our astonishment and vexation, the ground was covered with snow! If the winter sets in, the roads mud surely be impassable, as they are every thing but that already. Dijon is the best town, except Paris, that we have yet seen: it contains several very handsome churches, several very handsome public edifices, and private houses: the streets are wider, more airy, and more clean, than those of any town we have yet entered. But as we have no time for church-hunting, we set off as soon as the diurnal repARATION of our carriage was completed. At Auxonne, we crossed the river Saone, of which we were informed by the sight of several hundred acres of land on our right-hand and on our left, which were deluged by his overflowing waves: a noble road, fringed with trees, has been thrown up, at an immense expence, and we seemed, like the host of the Israelites, to be travelling on dry land securely through the divided waters.

*Poligny, Dec. 15.*—This little village is at the foot of Mont Jura, which we expected to have crossed this day: but, on our arrival here, an hour ago, we learned that the snow was drifted on the other side of the mountain, and blocked up the road. The *Diligence* has made three attempts to reach Geneva, and been “thrice sent bootless home and weather-beaten back:” it is now standing in the post-house yard, encrusted with ice, where it has been delayed these three weeks. The day



day before yesterday, a French family traversed part of the mountain, returned in dis-appointment, and this morning set off by the circuitous route of Bourge, which we must pursue at the expence of two extra days. Travelling improves upon us: we were this day four long hours in coming eleven short miles, and of course had abundant leisure for enjoying the beauties of the country. Oxen are here very commonly used for draught; yesterday they made their first appearance to us: they are yoked by the horns, and I can hardly conceive a more uneasy mode of management for the poor animals, who cannot walk with their natural gait, or hold their heads in their natural position. Indian corn is grown here on a considerable scale, and the eaves of the houses in several of the villages through which we have passed, project ten or twelve feet from the plane of the walls. You will smile at my coupling two such remarks as these, but they are not so unconnected as you may imagine: when the corn is cut, it is tied up in bunches, and suspended from light rafters, horizontally placed, under the shelter of these eaves, where it remains in a state of progressive desiccation—it is a hard word, but I hope you will excuse it—till it is required for use. From this circumstance of publicly exposing their corn, one augurs favourably of the honesty of the people: if thus exposed in England, I doubt there is too much reason to fear, that half of it would be stolen the first night.

The first view of Mont Jura, on the road from Mont sous Voudrais to Poligny, is very striking: from easy, though very lofty, eminences, the eye is all at once led along a vast semi-circular chain of hills, a mighty amphitheatre of mountains, whose declivity is naked and abrupt. These mountains were covered with snow, the sky was partially clouded, the air severely frosty, and the sun, where its rays were not obviously intercepted, shone brilliantly, and presented to us a very strong opposition of light and shade on various portions of the scene before us. The village of Poligny is nasty, poor, and without any appearance of comfort, but its site is eligible and pretty: immediately under the lofty perpendicular precipices of Jura, it is screened by them both from the north and east winds, and on its front commands a very extensive valley to the south and west.

*Genève, Monday, Dec. 21.*—Thanks to the moon, who has been very kind to us, we are here at last! You will like to hear something of our operations since we left Poligny. Being obliged to take the cir-

cuit of Bourge en Bresse, we determined to make a grand push. On Wednesday, therefore, as there was but little snow on the ground, and that was frozen so as to improve the roads, by having filled the ruts, we were in the carriage very early, and did not stir foot out of it till the clock struck ten at night, when we found ourselves at Bourge, a distance of about sixty-three miles from Poligny. No preparation was made for us, as De Buck could scarcely get his stumbling bidet along the road. We did not sit down to dinner till half past eleven o'clock, after which we enjoyed our Burgundy till one, and I felt no disposition to use my pen and ink. Leaving Mont Jura, we bore a little off from the mountains, and the road wound by the side of them at a considerable distance during almost the whole of that day's journey, which, though a very fatiguing, was a very delightful one; the form of the hills varying with every turn of the wheel, and the striking opposition of deep shade and brilliant light, forcibly contrasted by the sun-beams, which were reflected from large masses of unsoftened snow, added much to the romantic richness of the scenery. Here and there, on some seemingly inaccessible precipice, stand the tottering ruins of an ancient castle, and in the vallies are sprinkled frequent villages, on both of which the imagination may repose with pleasure; the dismantled towers, and the prostrate strength of the one, may be contemplated with no less complacency, than the present security and snugness of the other. On ascending some of these hills, the horizon was only bounded by the weakness of man's vision, which could penetrate no farther; these are not views which delight me: one is bewildered by the confusion and diminutiveness of the objects, but I particularly remember, that twice, when we were on no very lofty ground, the landscape was excessively beautiful. I suspect there was an optical deception in the case: the valley below us appeared to be of a concave shape, and in whichever direction the eye extended itself, the distant ground seemed gently to rise, and as the sphere of vision was not large, the effect was extremely pleasing. Towards evening, the air being clear and frosty, we had a fine view of the setting-sun; but a sun-set among the Alps! who is 'to describe it? A man's pen must be dipped in the rich colours which adorn the sky, and play reflected on the mountains: the scene is only to be conceived by an actual view of it: I shall not attempt what a thousand have failed in,

in, but content myself with simply stating, that the predominant colour, sometimes faint and sometimes strong, is that grey misty purple, which has sometimes been represented with considerable truth and effect upon the canvas.

From Bourge, we proceeded, amidst a thick snow, towards Nantua. Oxen are more and more abundantly used in draught as we come nearer to Genève: the carts which are used for the carriage of goods are, I should imagine, not above two-thirds so wide, and certainly two-thirds longer, than those of England. Like the caravans over the Great Desert, they travel in large companies; we frequently meet sixteen, eighteen, twenty of these long-backed carriages in a string together, each drawn by a single horse, with about half-a dozen drivers attending them. This mode is probably adopted by the carmen, that either may render assistance to the other in case of accident: where the road is so bad, that a single horse is unequal to the draught, we have more than once seen two or three unyoked from the neighbouring carts, and added to that which is in distress: the others, in their turn, receive the same assistance. Villages now became more thickly scattered around us, and population obviously increased.

The road from Bourge to Nantua lies through the village of Cerdon, where we changed horses, and were informed, that as a heavy mountain was before us, extra cattle would be necessary. We had no sooner left the village, than we began to ascend; and the impression which this most perilous of all roads made on my mind, no time or circumstance I think can efface. The ascent was oftentimes so steep, that had any of the horses refused draft, or made a false step, the carriage must have run backwards till some piece of rock had overturned it into the gulph below; the road, which must have been cut with great labour up the side of the mountain, although in some places wide enough for two carriages to pass, frequently (perhaps in consequence of the drifted snow), did not leave us above two feet on either side of the wheels; nor is there the slightest defence against the precipice; scarcely a stone or a bush to mark the limits of security! It may give you some faint inadequate idea of this monstrous range of crags, that when to appearance we had ascended half way of their visible altitude, the lofty timbers which we had left in the valley were almost lost upon us; we looked over them, and they were reduced to little tufts of brush-wood, while the larch, which co-

vered part of the hill on the opposite side of the vale, appeared like the little *maiden's hair* of the meadow. After looking down this dreadful and immediate declivity, so distant that all was confusion; we turned our eyes upwards, and the naked over-hanging rocks seemed not to have lost one inch of their height since we had begun to ascend them: the snow was drifted against the edge of the precipice—had the wheel touched its treacherous surface, instant and inevitable destruction must have ensued. After we had scaled Mont Cerdon, the road ran among hills and vallies; but the evening fell fast upon us, and probably relieved our eyes from the sight of similar dangers. As the moon rose, I recollect remarking the contrast between the black rocks which seemed to enclose us on every side, and an extensive level surface of what appeared to be turf, lying at a considerable distance immediately under our feet. There was a serenity and peacefulness spread over the lawn that were uncommonly striking, and we were surprised that no hut was peeping out to enjoy them. After a time our surprise subsided, for descending the mountain, we heard the rippling water; and the moon increasing its light, shewed us, that what we had mistaken for grass, was a lake, along the side of which we had been unconsciously travelling. We much regretted, being so unfortunate as to pass the Lac de Cerdon in the night time; but at seven o'clock, we reached Nantua, and forgot our regret at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, one of the cleanest, and in every respect the most comfortable inn, that we have found in the course of the journey.

We determined to reach Genève the following day:—Rose at five, had a good fire and coffee prepared for us, and were in the carriage by six o'clock; it was a lovely day and a lovely ride. Early in the morning, we passed the Lac de Nantua, a narrow winding piece of water, not very rich in surrounding beauties: the road, however, runs by the side of a water-fall, which, when it thaws, must have a fine effect. Between Bellegarde and Coulonges, about three miles distant from the former, Mont Blanc presented to us a front of immeasurable magnitude; the surrounding hills, awed by his majestic presence, seemed to shrink into littleness and insignificance. A light fleecy cloud curled round the brow of the mountain, which looked like another Olympus, the fabled residence of Jove; I really could hardly help fancying, that the old thunderer was then holding a council of the gods and goddesses.

goddesses on the concerns of us mortals, from whose unholy eyes they were veiled by the clouds that coiled round them. The road from Coulonges to St. Genis is strikingly grand; it holds a circuitous course midway among the wildest rocks; below is a deep and narrow vale, watered by the dark-blue Rhone, in its way to Lyons, where the Saone joins it, and whence the united rivers run into the Mediterranean. Among these rocks, commanding a great part of the valley, but itself commanded by superior eminences, stands the fortress, which, till lately, divided France from the independent republic of Genève. Fort de l'Ecluse is now garrisoned by French soldiers, to whom we shewed our passports, and who suffered us to proceed without any delay, so that we passed the draw-bridge of Genève, at between five and six o'clock, on Friday, the 18th, having been nine days on our journey from Paris.

*Tuesday, 22.*—You will have just reason to accuse me of indolence, if I do not give you some account of this delightful spot, and communicate all the information I can collect respecting the manners, customs, &c. of the people: but my letter is already so long, that I dare not begin a subject which must necessarily occupy much room; you must wait with patience, my good friend, till I have opportunity to begin another sheet. It will not be fair, however, to delay for a moment to inform you, that we have experienced here the most flattering reception: there is an openness and generosity depicted on the countenances of the Genevans, which form a very favourable and obvious distinction between them and their neighbours on the other side of Fort de l'Ecluse; and *Fronti nulla fides*, shall not be my motto, at any rate, till I am an older man.

In consequence of M. Parregaux letter of introduction, immediately on our arrival we called on M. Heutsch, who received us with much politeness, and introduced us to M. and Madame Odier. This latter gentleman is a physician and professor of medicine of much eminence: he received his medical education at Edinburgh, and speaks English with much fluency, and with the most grammatical correctness. When Bonaparte was at Genève, Dr. Odier was in company with him two or three times, and he expressed to me his astonishment at the variety of knowledge which the First Consul displayed: whatever subject was brought before him, physics, morals, natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, Bonaparte conversed on

each of these subjects as if he had made it one of the principal studies of his life! He had investigated the nature of the diseases of his army in Egypt, and discussed them like a professional man: when he was on the eve of crossing the Alps with his army, an achievement before which, if we consider the incumbrance of cannon, the famed passage of Hannibal must lose half its difficulties, Bonaparte conversed on indifferent subjects with the same calmness and *sang-froid*, that he would have done, had he been merely going from the Tuilleries to Mal-maison. No man surely ever profited more by the Horatian advice,

Equam memento rebus in arduis  
Servare mentem.

You will not infer, from this voluntary acknowledgment of the astonishing capacity and mental acquisitions of an individual, that the French nation is respected here, or that that individual himself, in his political character, is an object of esteem. Truly, no. The Genevans hate the French: these latter are invariably detested, abhorred, abominated, and—you may complete the sentence with any other word, if you can find one more expressive of antipathy. To the English, on the contrary, they are extremely attached; at any rate, they pretend to be so; and a compliment is certainly due to their politeness, even if it be at the expence of their sincerity: we are the first who have arrived here since the signature of the preliminaries, and it is difficult to form a conception of the delight which every one seems to feel who knows where we come from: they receive us with the cordiality of an old friend, whose intimacy had, by some untoward accident, been suspended, rather than with the shyness of a stranger, who had never heard of us before. The Genevans seem to be proud of what little similarity exists between their manners and those of the English, and express themselves heartily solicitous that a free intercourse may take place between us: this kindness on their part has doubtless excited a reciprocal prejudice (for, in the strict sense of the word, it certainly is a prejudice) on our's. This day, at a dinner at M. le Cointe's, where about twenty ladies and gentlemen were seated at table, one of the company, in compliment to us, sent round a bumper to the health of King George: had we been in France, our politeness would certainly have prompted us to have returned the civility, by drinking a bumper to the First Consul; but, in the present

present case, it would have been a very questionable compliment. But I promised to release you some time ago, and will now be as good as my word: I will not be idle in collecting any information which may interest you. Believe me,

Very affectionately, your's

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I Should be obliged to any one of your Correspondents, who could inform me by whom the following Essays in Dr. Johnson's *Idler* were written, as the Doctor acknowledges they were written by his Correspondents, viz. Numbers 9, 15, 42, 54, 58. The writers of these Numbers Mr. Boswell, in his *Life of Johnson*, does not mention.

WM. ANSON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ABOUT a year and a half ago I began to examine how far the English language might be indebted to the ancient British, with respect to its stock of words; being intended as a part of a larger work, undertaken upwards of eighteen years since. The result of such an investigation, when completed, will be of great importance, as may be perceived by the following example, which is a table formed of all the words under the letter B, in *Ash's Dictionary*.

*Words under B, as derived by Lexicographers.*

Saxon	1101
British, and uncertain	886
French	541
Latin	461
Greek	164
Dutch	135
Italian	60

3348

From the 1101 Saxon words I claim 165 as British words.—Among the 886 British and uncertain words I recognize 740 as purely British. Thence it follows, that the basis of the English language, under the letter B, as to Saxon and British, appears to be thus:—

Saxon words	936
British words	905

Made, I believe I shall find that the foregoing parallel, as to the Saxon and British, will hold good through the compass of the whole Dictionary; and therefore, according to my calculation, about 19,200 British words are blended with about 50,000 other words of various derivations,

in the formation of the present English language.

This fact, Mr. Editor, has not been suspected by English lexicographers; and Dr. Johnson, in the Introduction to his Dictionary, controverts the possibility of it in these terms:—"Though the Britains or Welsh were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore, in civil history, always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the English language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge, to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words, which can, with any probability, be referred to British roots, that we justly regard the Saxons and Welsh as nations totally distinct."—And of similar conclusion are the words of Dr. Adam Smith, in his *Dissertation on Language*, when he says, that "the English is compounded of the French and the ancient Saxon languages."

The sentiments here quoted, as hostile to the result of my investigations, have the authority of celebrated names, which has a prejudicial influence among the bulk of mankind; but as I conceive it can have no weight with the intelligent readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, I shall conclude without making comments thereon.

I remain Sir,

May 10, 1862.

Your's, &c.

MEIRION.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE been much gratified, in common, I doubt not, with your readers in general, by the remarks of Mr. Singleton, in your magazine for Jan. on apparent violations of Greek concord, and by the subsequent illustrations of Mr. Cogan, to which they gave rise. I hold myself always indebted to any gentleman, who, making public his philological difficulties, affords me an incentive for calling into revision my own ideas on the point, and procures me the elucidations of those whose previous contest with the difficulty enables them to relieve me.

I will just mention that a similar anomaly to that adduced by Mr. Singleton from Homer, occurs in Plato de Rep. lib. i.

κλέπτειν ἄρα τις ὁ δίκαιος, ὡς εἴποιεν, ἀναπείσανται.

I am, Sir,  
Your humble servant,

L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH of the HISTORY of PURE MATHEMATICS, translated from "*Traité Élémentaire de Mathématiques Pures, par LEMOINE, Professeur de Mathématiques et de Physique, &c.*"

[Continued from page 329.]

#### ALGEBRA.

63. CAVALLERI\*, quitting the ancient indirect method of determining the surfaces and the solidities of bodies, opened a new path and proceeded more directly to that object, by his method of *indivisibles*. In this theory, surfaces are regarded as being formed of the sums of an infinity of lines, and solids as composed of the sums of an infinity of surfaces. But these elementary lines and surfaces must be conceived as the last terms of the decomposition of surfaces and solids, by dividing them continually into parallel sections.

64. While Cavalleri was signaling himself in Italy, the French geometers were engaged in learned researches, and were rendering themselves illustrious by great discoveries. The logarithmic spiral owes its origin to our celebrated Descartes†, and one of his contemporaries,

\* Bonaventura Cavalleri was born at Milan in 1598, and entered, at an early age, into the order of the Hieronymians. Having been sent by his superiors to Pisa, to profit by the advantages which that university then afforded, he studied the mathematics, in order to keep his mind free from melancholy, and to afford him some amusement under the pain of the gout, which began to attack him, and which always grew worse. He was appointed one of the professors in the University of Bologna, where he died, in 1647, after having experienced for twelve years such dreadful fits of the gout, that at last he became incapable of holding his pen.

† René Descartes, the son of a counsellor of the Parliament of Brittany, was born at Haye, in Touraine, on the 31st of March, 1596. He made a remarkable progress in his studies, and, from his infancy, shewed a decided taste for natural knowledge. Disgusted with the jargon of a ridiculous philosophy, he found no where but in the mathematics the certainty with which he was charmed. He gave himself up entirely to geometry, and from thence he derived the most solid and undisputed part of his renown. This philosopher, who taught us to think, who broke the yoke of antiquity, and re-established reason in her rights, this very Descartes was himself led astray by his imagination. Let us respect his errors; for never did an

who was perhaps his equal in geometry, Fermat\*, studied the nature of spirals and parabolas of superior orders. Those illustrious rivals investigated the properties of the cycloid, which were also studied by Pascal† and Rober-

ordinary men fall into the like. His edifice of *Vortices*, like the philosophy of Aristotle, has been demolished by the efforts of his successors; and his system concerning the nature of animals, in which he saw no principle superior to mechanism, is at present rejected. But, if we do not always find truth in the works of Descartes, we are at no loss to trace evident marks of genius. That philosopher was a profound thinker, and spent his life in solitude. In vain did Cardinal Richelieu, in the name of the King, offer him important posts: he preferred his retirement to the slavery of honours. Yet, yielding to the urgent solicitations of Queen Christina, who wished to see and converse with him, he repaired to Stockholm. But the hours of their interviews were not regulated by the rules of Descartes. That great man, born with a weak constitution, which was rendered still more delicate by his custom of meditating in bed, then rose every morning at five o'clock, notwithstanding the rigours of the climate, and repaired to the library of Christina. A defluency on the lungs terminated his days, on the 11th of February, 1650. In 1667, his corpse was brought to France, and is now deposited in the Pantheon.

\* Peter Fermat was born at Thoulouse in 1590, and died in 1665. Having been as conversant in the ancient geometry as in the modern analysis, he has rendered almost as great services to the mathematics as Descartes. The accurate sciences were not the sole occupation of Fermat, for he also prosecuted literature with success. He had a perfect knowledge of Greek, and several modern languages were familiar to him. Having been a counsellor in the parliament of Thoulouse, he knew how to reconcile the study of the mathematics with that of the laws, and discharged, with equal assiduity, learning, and zeal, the great duties which his station called upon him to perform.

† Blaise Pascal, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, on the 19th of June 1623, announced almost in his cradle the great genius which he afterwards exhibited. From a simple mathematical definition, he discovered by degrees, and by the unaided force of his understanding, that the three angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles, which is 32 E. 1. At 16 years of age Pascal composed a *Traité* on the Conic Sections, which was looked upon as a prodigy of sagacity. Scarcely had he attained his nineteenth year, when he invented the famous arithmetical machine which bears his name, and by which all sorts of operations in num-

*val*\*. No sooner was the cycloid known than it excited disputes among geometers. The first idea of that remarkable curve seemed to have occurred to Galileo†.

bers may be performed by the use of the eyes and hands alone. Shortly afterwards his experiments decided the opinions of philosophers respecting the weight of the air. He invented the Arithmetical Triangle, and the Elements of the Arithmetic of Probabilities. All these labours ruined the health of Pascal. Bodily weakness forced him to suspend all mental exertions, and to enter on a course of a moderate exercise. One day, in the month of October 1654, as he was going to the bridge of Neuilly, in a chariot and four, the two foremost horses ran away close to a precipice, where there was no parapet, down which they rushed into the Seine. Fortunately they broke the traces by their first effort, and left the chariot standing on the very brink of the precipice. This accident so much disturbed the brain of Pascal, that ever after he imagined there was an abyss on his left hand. He wholly renounced the world, and retired to the Abbey of Port Royal. The regular life which he led in that retreat, procured him very long intervals of health, during which he wrote the Provincial Letters, one of the most perfect works which exist in the French language. For many years Pascal relinquished all purely human sciences. Having been tormented by a most severe tooth-ach, which almost wholly deprived him of rest, he sought in intense application the means of mitigating his pain; and the discoveries which he then made in the cycloid are, even at the present day, reckoned among the greatest efforts of the human mind. Pascal died at Paris on the 19th of August, 1662, in the 39th year of his age.

\* Gilles Perfonne de Roberval was born in 1602, at Roberval, a village in the diocese of Beauvais. He had some sharp disputes with Descartes, whose enemy he always was. Although Roberval was an able geometrician, he did not possess the art of clearly expressing his ideas. He died in November, 1675.

† Galileo was born at Pisa, in 1564. His father, Vincent Galilei, a noble Florentine, gave him an extraordinary education, designing him for the study of medicine; but the impulse of nature made him a mathematician, and he occupied, for 18 years, a professor's chair at Padua, from which the Grand Duke of Tuscany removed him, in order to settle him in his territories. Galileo rendered great services to astronomy and mechanics, and his discoveries confirmed the system of Copernicus. Every one knows what a detestable persecution Galileo endured on that occasion, from the odious tribunal of the Inquisition. That great man, at the age 70, was con-

It is also said, that father *Mersennus*\* took notice of it in 1615. Roberval found its area, about the same time that Fermat and Descartes determined its tangents. Death prevented Galileo from solving these problems, in which Cavalieri failed; but of which Torricelli† and Viviani‡ surmounted the difficulties. The former found the area, and the latter the tangents, of the cycloid.

65. Pascal, who had attentively considered that curve, wished to make a trial of the abilities of his cotemporary geometers. With this view he proposed to them some new problems on the cycloid, promising 40 pistoles to the first person, and 20 to the second, who should solve these problems. The only candidates, who returned answers to all the problems, and claimed the prizes, were Wallis§ and Father Lallouere, otherwise called Lalou-

demned to abjure his opinions. Not contented with demanding this humiliating recantation, they enjoined him not to depart from the territory of Florence, in which he died in 1642, at his country-house of Arcetri.

\* Marinus Mersennus, a Minime friar, born in the Maine, in 1588, studied at La Fleche, along with Descartes, a circumstance which united them for life in an intimate friendship. He rendered himself, as it were, the centre of the learned, by the mutual correspondence which he kept up among them. He died at Paris in 1648.

† Torricelli, who became so celebrated for his discovery of the pressure of the atmosphere, was born at Faenza in 1608, and died in 1647. This pupil of Galileo discovered the solidity of the hyperbolic conoid, infinite in length, formed by the revolution of the asymptotic space about the asymptote as an axis.

‡ Viviani was born at Florence in 1622, and died in 1703. That mathematician was for three years, namely, from his 17th to his 20th year, under the tuition of Galileo, and he conceived such an attachment to his master, that he never put his name to the title of any of his works, without accompanying it with the distinctive appellation of "the last Scholar of the Great Galileo."

§ Dr. John Wallis, who was born in Kent in 1616, and died at Oxford in 1703, merited the reputation which he held as a mathematician.

*Note by the Translator.*—Dr. Wallis was a remarkable exception to Pope's general rule, that

—In the soul, while memory prevails,  
The solid power of understanding fails.

That distinguished mathematician tells us, that

here, the Jesuit. *Huygens*\* squared the segment comprehended between the vortex of the cycloid and the fourth of the diameter of the generating circle *Slusius*† measured the area of that curve in a very elegant manner, and *Wren*‡ found its rectification. But all those researches did not entirely answer the questions in the *Programma* circulated by *Pascal*, under the name of *A. Dettonville*. He affirmed that *Wallis* and *Father Lallouere* were mistaken in several particulars, and therefore he withheld the promised rewards. He himself, however, gave perfect solutions of the problems which he had proposed, and of several others, which were necessary to complete the theory of the cycloid.

that, by unaided strength of memory, he could perform multiplication, division, &c. to 20, 30, or 40 figures; and particularly that in the dark, on the night of December 22, 1669, he extracted the square root of three to 20 places of decimals; and farther, that, at the request of a foreign gentleman, on the 18th of February, 1670, being in bed, and in the dark, he proposed to himself a number, consisting of 53 figures, the square root of which he extracted to 27 places, and the next morning dictated the whole to the gentleman!—See *Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Phil. Trans.* vol. iii. p. 661. This exertion of memory far exceeds that of *Henderson*, the player, when, for a wager, he got a whole newspaper by heart in a day; nor is it equalled by that of the present *Mr. T*—r, who, I am told, can multiply nine figures by nine figures, by mere dint of memory.

\* *Christian Huygens* was born at the Hague on the 14th of April, 1629. His father was secretary and counsellor to the Prince of Orange. At the age of 13, young Huygens gave proofs of that profound genius, which was one day to conduct him through the most obscure researches. Having been invited by *Louis XIV.* to settle in France, he repaired to Paris in 1666, and, during his residence in that city, he was one of the principal ornaments of the Academy of Sciences. Anticipating the revocation of the *Edict of Nantz*, he retired into his native country, where he died in 1695.

† *Renatus Francis Walterus Slusius*, a canon of the cathedral of Liege, was born in 1623, and died in 1685. He possessed a superior genius for the mathematics, joined to great erudition and literary taste.

‡ *Sir Christopher Wren*, a celebrated English mathematician and architect, was born in 1632, and died in 1723. He conducted the erection of *St. Paul's Church*, in London, and his remains lie interred in it.

66. About the same time, the Low Countries produced *Gregory Saint Vincent*\*, a geometrician, who acquired great reputation by his work on the *Quadrature of the Circle*. In pursuing this chimera, which he could not attain, he reaped an ample harvest of new truths and important discoveries. Huygens publicly refuted the pretended quadrature, and having been then very young, he soon afterwards took a more elevated flight, and the most difficult problems became the object of his labours. In contemplating the logarithmic curve, the first idea of which was given by *Edmund Gunter*†, the contemporary of *Briggs*‡, Huygens found that the tangent of that curve is a constant quantity. He afterwards invented the Theory of the *Evolutes of Curves*, which will always be regarded as one of the most important discoveries in geometry, and which conducted the author to that fine property of the cycloid, namely, that its evolute is a cycloid equal to the first; but, placed in a contrary direction, and that at every point the radius of the evolute is equal to double the corresponding chord of the generating circle.

67. It was by help of the ancient methods, that the geometricians made the discoveries of which we have hitherto been speaking. But the means by which they effected such great things were insufficient to elevate them to more sublime speculations, and to enable them to disentangle more complicated relations. The aid of the modern analysis was necessary to enable them to overcome with facility difficulties which were insurmountable by the ordinary methods.

\* *Gregory de Saint Vincent* was born at Bruges in 1584, became a Jesuit at 20 years of age, and died at Prague in 1667. He was a distinguished professor of the mathematics, and was as eminent for his virtues as for his learning.

† *Edmund Gunter*, Professor of Astronomy in London, died in 1626, having acquired celebrity by his lectures (in *Gresham College*?) and by his writings.

‡ *Henry Briggs*, Professor of the Mathematics at Oxford, died in 1631. That indefatigable calculator, who lived content with his lot, a stranger to envy, pride, or ambition, published, in 1624, a Table of the Logarithms of the natural Numbers from 1 to 20,000, and from 90,000 to 101,000. Death prevented him from finishing his table of the logarithmic sines and tangents for every degree, and hundredth part of a degree, of the quadrant, which he had far advanced.

68. The analytic art remained for some time in the state in which Vieta left it. The first steps in its farther improvement were made by *Harriot*\*, who simplified the notation of the French analyst, by introducing the use of small letters instead of capitals. Harriot first thought of carrying all the terms of an equation to one side, so as to make the whole expression equal to nothing; and hence every value, positive or negative, which, when substituted for the unknown quantity and its powers, in such an equation, makes it equal to nothing, will be the value, or one of the values, of that unknown quantity. In fine, *Harriot* made the important observation, that all equations of many dimensions may be considered as the products of equations of one dimension. This manner of viewing the generation of equations makes it evident, that, in every equation, the unknown quantity hath as many values as there are units in the index in its highest and characterising dimension.

69. Such are nearly all the discoveries with which Harriot enriched analysis. But no geometrician has contributed so much to its progress as Descartes. He first shewed how to mark with numerical exponents the powers to which the same letter arises by repeated multiplications. To him we owe our knowledge of the nature and use of negative roots. He taught us that those roots, which were rejected as useless by preceding analysts, are as real as positive roots; that, like them, they serve to solve a problem, and that between positive and negative roots there is no difference but in the manner of considering the quantities which they represent.

70. Descartes is also the author of that fine rule, which, in an equation all whose roots are real, shews us how to determine, by the bare inspection of the signs, the number of positive and of negative roots belonging to that equation. He is also the inventor of the method of using indeterminate co-efficients, which is of great importance, and much used, in the theory

of equations, and in a great number of mathematical problems.

71. Some mathematicians before Descartes had applied algebra to geometry, so that he had only the merit of extending the use of that method. But the honour of having applied algebra to the theory of curves is wholly his own. He considers a curve as formed by the extremities of variable lines, which have certain proportions to other variable lines; and the expression of those proportions in algebraic language presented to him a table, in which he read, so to speak, all the affections of the curves which he considered.

72. But of all the discoveries of Descartes, that which gave him the most satisfaction, and appeared to him the most useful, was his general rule for drawing tangents to curves. To determine the tangents, he has left us two ingenious methods, founded on the same principle.

73. Before Descartes published his Geometry, Fermat was in possession of a method of determining the *Maxima* and *Minima*. By means of this method, it was easy to draw tangents to curves, by considering a tangent as a secant, and by making the interval between the ordinates, corresponding to the points of intersection, to vanish. From hence there remained but one step to the *Differential Calculus*; but Fermat was not the man who made it. We may observe, by the way, that Fermat made deep discoveries in the theory of prime numbers, and that he investigated several fine properties of figurate numbers, while Pascal was penetrating deeply into their nature by means of his arithmetical triangle.

74. The Geometry of Descartes did not meet with an universal good reception. Roberval strove to depress it; but *De Baume*\*, *Schooten*†, *Hudde*‡, *Van Heuraet*§, &c. supported it with zeal, and endeavoured to display all its merit.

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\* Florimond de Beaune, Counsellor or President of Blois, was born in 1601, and died in 1651. Descartes had such a friendship for him, that, in several of his letters, he declares, that he relied more on his learning and approbation, than on those of all the other geometers then in France.

† Francis Schooten was a Professor at Leyden.

‡ John Hudde, a Burgomaster of Amsterdam, died at a great age in 1704. Having been as great in politics as in geometry, he served his country in distinguished situations, and contributed, by his discoveries, to the advancement of the sciences.

§ Van Heuraet was a Dutchman.

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\* Thomas Harriot was born at Oxford in 1560, and died in 1621. The work in which he collected his own analytical discoveries and those of his predecessors, is intitled *Artis Analyticæ Praxis*. From this book, Wallis pretends that Descartes, whom he treats as a plagiarist, copied what he wrote on analysis. But the English are the only people who refuse the honour of the invention to Descartes, in order to ascribe it to their own countryman.—See the translator's remarks at the end.



75. De Beaune illustrated with notes the most difficult passages of that great work, all the mysteries of which he understood; and he proposed a problem which gave rise to the inviolable method of tangents.

76. Schooten attempted a more extensive undertaking. He saw that the Geometry of Descartes, the work of a man of genius, who despised little explanations, was ill adapted to the capacity of the generality of readers, and that it required a commentary. He accordingly published one, which was justly intitled to the general approbation which it received; for it includes every thing necessary for understanding his author, without being prolix\*.

77. Hudde applied himself particularly to the analysis of equations. One of his two letters, inserted in the Commentary of Schooten, contains a very ingenious method for discovering whether an equation of any dimension has equal roots, and for determining those roots. In the same letters we find Hudde's methods of drawing tangents to curves, and of investigating the *Maxima* and *Minima*.

78. Van Heuraet, by pursuing the analysis of Descartes, recommended himself to notice, by his invention for rectifying a curve. In this, however, he was anticipated by the English geometrician Neil, who had discovered some years before the

rectification of the semi-cubical parabola. But it is very probable, that Van Heuraet knew nothing of Neil's discovery; and besides the two methods are very different from each other.

(Algebra to be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE narrow limits of the human understanding are never more apparent than in the predictions of eminent men. Hume and Bolingbroke are names distinguished for attainments and sagacity; but when they attempted, by virtue of those attainments and that sagacity, to penetrate into futurity, they afforded us a proof of the insufficiency of human wisdom to the task they undertook. Long before the national debt had accumulated to its present gigantic size, these philosophers inform us, that the government would be destroyed, and the country in ruins. A train of followers, little less respectable than they, have predicted the same thing, and live to view, with astonishment, the *Debt* and the *Taxes* in connection with the *stability of the government*, and the *tranquillity of the country*. In the times of Bolingbroke and Hume, the resources which England should draw from East and the West Indies, the riches which she should derive from taking the lead in Europe in mechanical invention, and the application of that invention to the purposes of manufactures and commerce, could not be foreseen. These philosophers saw, and could in some degree estimate, the productive powers of British industry; but that industry has received aids which they did not live to contemplate. Even their followers, who live to see whatever is to be seen in the complex mechanism of British prosperity, have been dazzled and confounded by its splendour and magnitude, so as to believe that all was artificial and delusive. You talk of your prosperity, say they, and yet the nation is in debt to the amount of more than five hundred millions! The nation is in debt. To whom? *To herself*. This is the grand secret why she is prosperous, and yet thus involved. It is a fact which is admitted by all parties, that the balance of debt between England and all other countries is in *her favour*. Other countries are indebted to England a sum infinitely superior to that which she owes to them. Europe and America trade with the capital of England, and owe her a balance of inestimable amount. This fact, which, when stated, will not be questioned, is yet so seldom

adverted

\*Note by the Translator.—‘Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Our author is of opinion, that Schooten's commentary on the Geometry of Descartes includes every thing necessary for understanding that refined and difficult performance. But Christian Wolfius, a first-rate mathematician, and who of course will be followed in this instance by all ordinary men, tells us, that Schooten's work, excellent though it be, does not contain those full and perspicuous elucidations which we have a right to expect in a commentary; for that Schooten himself often requires a commentator. *Elem. Math. Univ. tom. v. p. 53, Ed. Hale, 1741.* This reminds me of the opinion, which a Quaker-teacher gave of a certain elementary work on algebra, which was published as an introduction to higher and more difficult performances.—“Friend, (quoth he to the author) thou would'st have us believe thy book to be an introduction to the works of Newton, Maclaurin, and other great men; but I rather think that their works may be considered as introductions to thy book.” And the Quaker was in the right; for the performance in question, under the humble guise of a school-book, contains some very difficult problems, without any solutions, or a single hint where solutions are to be found.

adverted to, that, in general estimation, England is sinking under the heavy load of her debt, whilst the United States of America, and some of the principal states of Europe, are represented as free from such an incumbrance, prosperous, and happy. Leaving the account of the general debts of nations out of the question (which, however, are exclusively important in the discussions of their relative prosperity), let us attend for a moment to the amount of our debt to foreign nations, and individuals who belong to and reside in other countries, as far as the national funds are concerned. In this respect has our national debt been increased in the last ten years? This, which some will confidently deny, all ought to doubt. It would be productive of some advantages to this country, if Government should institute an enquiry into this fact, and tell us the actual amount of our debt, the interest of which passes immediately into other countries. Is it forty millions? I have been told with confidence, that it does not nearly amount to that sum. Call it forty millions. Then, in strict truth, England is forty millions in debt, and not five hundred and fifty millions. But it will not impoverish and exhaust our country to pay the interest of forty millions, even of five per cents. Five hundred millions! How can England raise taxes to pay the interest of such a sum? The answer is at hand. *From the debt* she derives the power to pay the interest it demands from her. Let not this assertion be deemed paradoxical. I have stated that England is indebted five hundred millions to herself. Does not this explain the whole mystery? I think it does. The taxes are the rivers which swell the ocean; the ocean again, in clouds, returns the water to the rivers which feed it. Amongst the individuals who are taxed, the national creditors are numerous, those pay back part of dividends which they receive, to receive the money again in dividends at the end of the next half year. Do you now ask, what evil then is there in a national debt thus circumstanced, whatever be its amount? I answer, many and great evils result from such a national debt; but that an inability to pay the interest is not one of these. Such a debt increases the number of the luxurious and unproductive class—renders Government more despotic, by multiplying its agents and dependents, as well as by making possible revolutions more generally dreaded—fosters a spirit of gambling and adventure in the country, and tends to depress the laborious classes below their proper level in

society, as has been pointed out in a former number of your Magazine. But good and evil are never to be divided in this world. Wheat and tares will grow together. The national debt is attended with advantages too. It is the mean of an ever-present disposable capital, which, applying its force to every part of human industry, wings the vessel, moves the loom, and tills the ground. Should these cheering thoughts, on what is deemed a gloomy subject, engage any attention, I may, perhaps, in some future Number, present the reader with a view of the same kind, on the subject of our manufactures, commerce, and capital, which seem at present not to fill the minds of my countrymen with the same exultation with which they lately inspired them. A. B. C.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS from MR. TOULMIN of KENTUCKY; dated MARCH 26th, 1795.

I N a letter, which I have just finished, addressed to my—I have informed you of the receipt of yours of June 16th, and September 13th, and not being able to finish in a single sheet, I thought it better to form a distinct letter of another, that you may with greater probability receive one. I was giving you some account of our Seminary, agreeably to your request. The most unfavourable circumstance attending it, is the want of a proper boarding-house. The college-building stands upon a pleasant lot, of four acres; but consists only of one large room below stairs, for our English school, and one above stairs, with a library-room. In consequence of this, the boys and young men are scattered about the town; a circumstance by no means favourable to discipline or morals, though they have behaved very well as far as I am concerned with them. I mean at the next meeting of the trustees (who are by law required to meet twice a year, being in number 24, with the power of filling vacancies), to propose it to them to sell a lease of 100 acres of land, in order to enable them to make some addition to the house, and to procure a steward to board them. If something of the kind be not done, the seminary must decline. We have already lost six or eight for want of a good boarding-house. Last Assembly the Presbyterians applied for an act, incorporating the trustees of a seminary they were establishing, and succeeded. The people in the neighbourhood of the Falls are procuring a school-master. They are doing the same at Washington, near Limestone; and they talk

talk of the same at Frankfort, the seat of government; and the Old Presbyterians (a kind of Seceders, who will sing nothing but the Scotch David's Psalms) are doing the same in this town. The consequence of this will be, that our seminary will not increase very much till the funds of the trustees shall enable them to provide different professors, in order to make it a college. Indeed I mentioned the nature of our library. We hope, however, that our situation with regard to books is improving. We are attempting to establish a public library; and have subscriptions to this purpose to the amount of between 7 or 800 dollars.

Another public object in pursuit of which we have been engaged, is that of opening a new road to Virginia. The present road is just a bridle path, and is wonderfully circuitous, running 100 miles southward into North Carolina, and then turning to the North. A motion for a new road was brought forward in the assembly last session, but was rejected, on the pretence that the burden would fall too heavily on their constituents. We are now attempting it by voluntary subscription, have obtained subscriptions to the amount of 1700 dollars, and have actually contracted to have a 100 feet wide waggon-road opened from hence to the Virginia settlements, by the first of September; and have agreed to pay for it 2100 dollars. The distance to be cut will probably be about 100 miles; and it will shorten the distance to Winchester, &c. by 150 miles.

I believe I have told you that my congregation has been very small through the winter, the people here being so wonderfully afraid of wet and cold. It begins, however, to increase again a little now, as the weather grows warmer. A few weeks since I was applied to by Colonel ——— who lives near the Falls, to preach a funeral sermon for his wife, a sister of General ———. I complied with his request, though it is 80 miles; and I was expected not only to preach, but to perform the burial service, though she had been laid in the grave three weeks. They made me the handsome compliment of ten guineas. Good land, I find, may be bought within a short distance of the Falls, on the other side of the river, being a part of General Clarke's grant, at 40, 50, or 60 dollars a 100 acres.

I wish I knew what kind of information Mr. ——— wants to have. I should most cheerfully communicate it. As to my opinion what situation would be

most eligible to him, I could not well give it, without being intimately acquainted with his taste and habits. The main point, wherever he settles, will be to have society something similar to what he has been accustomed to. I do not say society *equally good*: for our ideas of good and bad altogether depend upon our former situations, and what is very good society to me may be very bad to many others. Should Mr. ——— bring a few of his friends with him, they will feel themselves perfectly at liberty to choose whatever situation they shall find the most advantageous: and I know of none, which offers greater advantages to the generality, than Kentucky; particularly to manufacturers of wool or cotton, or, above all, of *hemp*, provided they can go through with the whole, and have some little capital. Hemp sells here at between two and three dollars per hundred, and can be raised in any quantity. In woollen or cotton, the Lancashire spinning wheels and fly-shuttle should be used. The Cooper's business must be a good one.

I should suppose Mr. ——— would ere long find a congregation here. There is, at least, as great a probability of it here as in Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or Maryland. The great objection would be his being an independent as to church-government; and, I think, he would hardly like to bind himself in Presbyterian fetters. However, I should conceive, that being introduced and recommended by orthodox ministers, as an ordained brother, and a friend of liberty, especially being a man of abilities, he could not long continue without a sphere of usefulness. But he ought to come with the idea of improving his fortune, how ample soever it may be at present, because it will be a public benefit. By engaging in any of the manufactories I have mentioned, or in the manufactory of soap for exportation, of malt and beer, of glass, or earthen (queen's) ware, (and we have the materials), no prudent man can fail of increasing his own property, and being highly useful to his country. But no workman should be engaged without being articulated for a term.

When you forward any thing through Mr. ——— of Philadelphia, it may be as well to mention, whether you wish to have it sent on by post to me. A single letter is one-quarter of a dollar, advancing according to weight.

Should the Coopers or others whom you mention really come to America, let them  
not

not regard what they hear at Philadelphia, &c. about Kentucky. They will hear many false accounts against it.—We are all well. We move a little way into the country in a fortnight. We have brewed good beer. I hope to grow my own barley and hops. Our winter has been colder than I expected. Much the same as in England, except that there are very fine days now and then.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE lately read the Life of the Earl of Mansfield, written by Mr. Holiday, and find that gentleman has been very ill-informed in saying, that his Lordship left Scotland at three years of age, and received the whole of his education in England; but I have been informed by numbers of people, who were at different schools in Scotland with him, and knew him well, that he never was out of Scotland till he went to Westminster School, in the year 1719.

Scoon, the seat of Lord Stormont, where the family generally resided at the time of Lord Mansfield's birth, is within two miles of this place; but they had also a house in this town where they resided occasionally, and it has been believed, that his Lordship was born in Perth, and this I think was put beyond all doubt by Lord Mansfield himself, in a conversation he had with Sir William Blackstone; for Sir William had told him, that he was surpris'd they call'd his Lordship a Scotchman, when he could prove he was an Englishman by his name being entered in the books of Christ's Church College at Oxford, as being born in the City of Bath; to which his Lordship replied, that he was not born in Bath but in Perth. And the inhabitants of Perth ever looked upon him as their townsman; and that he received a part of his education at Perth School, is most certain.

When his Lordship was very young, he, with an elder brother, was sent to the School of Methven, in the neighbourhood, which school was then under the care of Mr. Henry Young, a noted schoolmaster, who boarded many gentlemen's sons; and I have known many people who remembered him at that school.

From Methven School, he was sent to the Grammar School of Perth, then in a very flourishing state, under Mr. John Martin, the Rector, who had the character of being one of the best schoolmasters of his time; and a number of gentlemen's

sons, from all parts of Scotland, were educated at that school.

How long his Lordship remained at Perth School cannot now be positively determined; but a gentleman, who was born in 1706, has often told me, that he himself was entered to Perth School in the year 1714, and there he found Lord Mansfield, and that his Lordship continued at that school a year after, and left it in 1715, and that he was an excellent scholar, which was confirmed by all his school-fellows; and this gentleman, from Lord Mansfield's size, and the class he was in, believed him to be three years older than himself, which brings the time of his birth to the year 1703, which, from many circumstances I have heard, I believe is the truth.

Now, as it is pretty certain, that Lord Mansfield left Perth School in 1715, and was only entered to Westminster School in 1719, in what manner did he pass the four years, from leaving Perth School, to his entry to Westminster School? This I shall endeavour to answer in a satisfactory manner.

I had always heard, that when Lord Mansfield left Perth School, he had gone to some of the Colleges of St. Andrews, and, to be certain of this, application was made to a very respectable number of that University, who has been at the trouble of making the necessary enquiries, the result of which is, that he always heard from the oldest members of the University, and from the oldest inhabitants, that Lord Mansfield was put under the care of Mr. Ninian Young, Professor of Humanity, in St. Leonard's College, where he continued till he went to Westminster School; and that while at St. Andrews, he attended no other class but that of humanity, under Mr. Young.

A young lady, who then lived in Mr. Young's family, who was born in 1703, and was afterwards married to one of the Professors of the University, often told her family many things about Lord Mansfield, when he resided in St. Andrews; and this lady has a daughter still living in St. Andrew's, who remembers her mother often speaking of him. And it seems Lord Mansfield had not forgot her; for many years afterwards, when he met with any person from St. Andrews, or that neighbourhood, he enquired after her by her maiden name; and even after he was Lord Chief Justice, he had not forgot her: for Sir John Pringle, who had studied at St. Andrew's, was a frequent correspondent of this lady's husband,

band, and often in his letters mentioned that he had been with Lord Mansfield, and that his Lordship had been asking for his wife by her maiden name; nor did Lord Stormont's family forget the obligations they were under to Mr. Young and his family for the care of Lord Mansfield, but acknowledged it many years after.

From what is stated above, it appears that when Lord Mansfield went to Westminster School, he was about 16 years of age; and from the known characters of all his masters, while in Scotland, he carried with him a great share of that classical knowledge, which made him so conspicuous both at Westminster School and the University of Oxford.

After Lord Mansfield was called to the bar, he made some visits to his mother, who, after her husband's death, lived in Perth, and died there in 1746; and the last visit he made her was in 1738 or 1739, and he never after that was in Scotland; but I well remember some of his relations and acquaintances going to Newcastle or Carlisle, when he went the northern circuit, to wait upon him.

I thought it proper the public should know the above particulars of the early part of the life of so eminent a man, who did so much honour to his country; and I am fully persuaded of the truth of what I have written.

Before I conclude, I think it proper to mention that the present Earl of Mansfield is now demolishing the House, or, as it is commonly called, the Palace of Scoon, and on the same site is to erect a large and magnificent house; and he could not have pitched upon a nobler situation. The old house was built by the first Lord Stormont, in 1621; and though there were some good apartments in it, yet it was far from being a good house.

The Palace where the Kings of Scotland resided when they were crowned at Scoon was in the Abbey of Scoon, which was a magnificent building, and had large revenues; but this Abbey was, at the reformation, burned down by the mob from Perth, notwithstanding the endeavours of John Knox to save it, as he mentions in his History. The Gowrie family got a gift of the Abbey and the revenues of it at the reformation; and, on the forfeiture of the last Earl of Gowrie, King James VI. bestowed it on his favourite, the first Lord Stormont. Your publishing the above in the Monthly Magazine will oblige

Your constant Reader,

CIVIS PERTHENSIS.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 32.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Colonius, in your last Magazine, is too soon discouraged. The art of hatching poultry artificially is no novelty, either in this country or in France. In France, Mr. Reaumur paid great attention to it. I apprehend that he is the author of the book which fell into Colonius's hands in 1783, and of whom he speaks rather flightingly, as "*having taken it into his head to compose so much FOR WANT OF BETTER EMPLOYMENT.*" I do not mean to offend Colonius, when I say, that the observation seems rather hasty; and it put me in mind of a story which I have somewhere seen, that some persons were surprised to observe a venerable old man, with a basin of soapy water, blowing bubbles from the end of a pipe. They, no doubt, thought that he might have been better employed. But behold!—It was the immortal Newton, making experiments to discover the laws of optics. So any art whatever is worth pursuing, that has the least chance of producing public benefit, because we can never know before hand what improvements may open to our minds as we proceed, or what advantages may ultimately accrue. And therefore a man is not always trifling, or losing his time, when he may appear, on a hasty survey, to be so doing.

But, to return to chickens.—Many experiments, have been made, in various ways, in this country also; and some have proved successful. In whatever way the heat can be regulated to a proper degree, and kept at that degree, during the full period; the end will be accomplished. But to do this with certainty, a person must reasonably expect some difficulties and disappointments, and it can only be by repeated trials that full success can be obtained.

I had a friend, some years ago, whose patience was equal to that of Dutchmen when raising tulips; for he went on with one experiment after another, till at length he succeeded most completely, and could hatch very large numbers. I remember particularly he had 250 chickens on one morning. He had also got the better of the chief difficulty, which, as your Correspondent justly observes, is the rearing them after they are hatched\*.

\* His success attracted the attention of Lord Southampton, Judge Barrington, and many others of the Royal Society; Dr. Blackburn

Chickens, when naturally reared, *push up their backs against the body of their mother*. This appears to be the part where they like best to receive their fostering warmth. Some contrivance, therefore, or other must be adopted for this purpose, when they are artificially reared, or not one in twenty will live. But such a contrivance is easy, and therefore there is no difficulty in rearing them. Mr. Reaumur gives several inventions for this purpose.

I am rather surprised, that your Correspondent should have hatched any with charcoal-dust, so great must have been the difficulty of keeping the heat regulated. It is no wonder that he had many failures; for, independently of other considerations, the vapour from the charcoal was abundantly sufficient to produce such disappointments.

Some persons have used horse-dung, others tan, others stoves and ovens of various forms, not absolutely without success, but with much disappointment, for one or other of the reasons just mentioned.

I have studied the subject a great deal, and made experiments and many observations, because I thought the advantage might be greater than is at first foreseen. And I am fully convinced, that no way can be successful, *so as to be depended on for a regular annual practice*, but placing the eggs in an air duly heated, and *which has no unpleasant vapour*.

There has been a great deal of trouble attending all the methods hitherto practised, because the eggs wanted *continual* observation by *night*, as well as by day, and especially at all changes of the weather.

I think I have surmounted all these difficulties which have been hitherto found. I have a method which has very little trouble, only requiring about five minutes (or less) attention every eight hours. I have just hatched a brood of turkies this way. I looked at them daily at six in the morning, at two, and again at ten at night, and *I never found the least variation in my thermometer*.

I think I have also overcome the difficulties that attend rearing poultry afterwards. When I have further certainty in this matter, I shall give you a further account.

I believe those difficulties in rearing do

burn, and a multitude of scientific gentlemen, who took much pleasure in observing the process, and were greatly delighted with the result.

not attend a brood of ducks, as they do not naturally require that warmth of the parent's wing.

If this matter can be accomplished, so as to become a regular practice, many advantages must attend it, viz.

1. A hen will sometimes give out before her time is expired, or a capricious young pullet will think that she wants to sit, and, after three or four days, she changes her mind, leaves her eggs, and spoils them. No such disappointment can happen this way. 2. Some hens will not sit till late in the summer, by which delay, much time, and that the *most advantageous*, is lost. But, in this way, we can hatch as early as we please, and the chickens have all the summer to grow in.

3. Again, hens will not often sit in the autumn, especially if they have brought an early brood. But, in this way, we may provide young chickens for the time when we most want them; and persons who would make a profit by selling them might have late broods, at a certainty, to fetch a great price in the spring.

4. After all (supposing the art to be brought to perfection) a person may, this way, have as much poultry as he pleases, and of whatever kind he prefers, which he cannot command any other way. He may as easily hatch *one, two, or more hundreds*, as a hen does her thirteen.

I conceive, therefore, that experiments are well worth pursuing by those who have leisure. But a matter that may be very advantageous, must not be given up for a first or a second disappointment, especially if it be but partial.

I am, Sir, &c. J. B. PIKE.

P. S. Your Correspondent mentions that he learned to keep eggs fit for the kitchen for five months. He gained that from Reaumur. I have kept them eight months the same way. The method is nothing more than *greasing them all over with oil or butter*, and turning them where they lie, frequently.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of LITERATURE and the ARTS at FRANKFORT on the MAYNE.

FREED from the calamities of a ten ten years' war, this city begins again to revive. Those who re-visit it after an absence of some years, are astonished at the improvements which have contributed to the embellishment of the place. That it continues to enjoy a growing prosperity is proved by the many new edifices that are building, and by the

number of strangers who, from its happy situation, and the beauty of the surrounding country, are induced to sojourn there. The building of the large cathedral church is carried on with great activity. The wealthy and patriotic senator *Brönner* is erecting as noble a monument to himself by building a new public library, as is to Stüdel his rich museum of drawings, engravings, and pictures. Other collections of works of nature and art have greatly increased: thus, for instance, *Gerning's* Cabinet of Insects has received considerable additions from Sicily and Lapland; and *Gerning*, the son, a new collection of Greek coins from Naples. *Salzwedel's* and *Hüfgen's* Collection of Minerals (that of the latter gentleman in particular containing a great number of rare petrefactions); *Silberg's* new warehouse for works of art; and the six pieces of Gobelin tapestry, which were presented to the late Pope Pius VI. by Louis XVI. and afterwards purchased by *M. Helm*, of Braunfels, are likewise ornaments of the city. *Preffel*, the painter, is publishing a series of the Ruins of Germany; and *Schütz* has finished some beautiful Views in Holftein, Thuringia, and the neighbourhood of Frankfort. *Aug. Hermann*, bookseller, and dealer in works of art, who publishes a Journal for Youth, has in his warehouse many things very attractive to the fashionable world; and the revival hitherto of the enterprising bookseller, *Wilmann*, from Bremen, with his numerous publications, will give new life to the book-trade, which is already carried on with spirit and activity by *J. Chr. Hermann*, the publisher of the German Translations from ancient classical authors; *Varrentrapp* and *Kenner*, the publishers of *Sömmering's* Works; *Eßlinger*, dealer in French books; *Jäger*, publisher of maps; and by *Brönner*, *Guilbaumann*, *Streng*, *A. Körner* and *Behrens*. Thus, it appears, that, notwithstanding the preponderance of other branches of trade, the cultivation of the mind is not neglected. The great anatomist *Sömmering* pursues with ardour his anatomical labours; *Dr. Behrens, jun.* a disciple of Professor Loder of Jena, reads lectures on anatomy and surgery. *Dr. Heuser*, lectures on the principles of commerce. The philanthropic *Hufnagel*, senior clergyman of the city, has undertaken to publish a magazine, to take part in which he has invited the most esteemed divines of the three principal religious parties of Germany. *Mosche*, teacher in the public grammar school, is writing illustrations and notes to *Cornelius Nepos*.

*Müller*, *Hoffman*, and *Goldsmidt*, are employed upon medical works: the last-mentioned of these gentlemen published a History of Vaccine Inoculation. The literary warfare relative to the cow-pox, which *Ehrmann* carried on against *Sömmering* and *Lebr*, has at last ended in a cessation of arms. *Hufgen*, a collector of works of art, has written a "Guide through the City." *Dr. Beyerbach* is preparing a copious History of the City of Frankfort; and *J. J. Gerning* will shortly publish a compendium on the same subject. Of the latter writer's *Secular Poem*, of which only 150 copies were at first printed, a new corrected edition, as likewise his Travels through Austria and Italy, in three volumes, made their appearance at the Leipzig Easter-fair. *Dr. Klebe* has published his Travels on the Rhine. *M. von Meyer*, author of *Tobias*, has presented to the reading public another novel, entitled *Laura*. *Willemer*, the banker, has published a well-executed free Translation of Charron; and prepared a free imitation of the pleasant little French comedy, *Il faut un Etat*, for the Frankfort Theatre, on the management of which he has likewise published a few sheets. The *Weiterau Flora*, by *Dr. Meyer*, of Offenbach, *Gärtner*, the botanist, of Hanau, and *Dr. Scherbius*, of Frankfort, is continued with success. *Dr. von Leonbardi* has announced a *Reichsstädtische Archiv*, "Archive for Imperial Cities." *M. von Schwarzkopf*, the Hanoverian resident, has published a short History of the Frankfort Newspapers; whence it appears, that this city too, at a very early period, produced those political necessities of life. Mr. S. is writing a similar treatise on the Newspapers of Saxony, which will be published by *Ellinger*, of Gotha. The *Journal des Dames*, by *Le Maire*, the editor of the *Journal de Francfort*, is continued here with great convenience, from the nearness of the city to France, the great staple-place, whence new fashions are imported. A *Bürgerblatt*, or "Paper for Citizens," containing well-chosen extracts, and original pieces, by the editor, *Dr. Volkhard*, makes its appearance twice a week. Another weekly paper, *Die Unsichtbaren* (The Invisibles), is likewise published here; and a *Sonntags-blatt*, or "Sunday-paper," furnishes entertaining, principally theatrical, news. The theatre had fallen into a kind of anarchy; but order is now restored, and the whole put upon a most respectable footing, by establishing a fund for pensioning superannuated actors, and

the appointment of a new directory, composed of persons belonging to three religious parties. The Reading society, first established 12 years ago, has been re-organised, under the active co-direction of *Schwarzkopf*. On account of the great number of strangers, they are fitting up a casino in a new edifice, where the Freemason's club is likewise to meet. *M. von Schwarzhopf* is certainly the central point of the literary circle of Frankfort. He has married a daughter of the rich Banker *Bethmann*; and at his house one generally meets with a most select society of literati, both natives and foreigners. *Mr. S's* favourite study is the history of newspapers in every language, and of every country in and out of Europe.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT of the PARISH  
of CROSBYRAVENSWORTH, in the  
COUNTY of WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from Page 422.)

THE following is the number of acres in tillage, and exhibits the quantity and value of each species of crop; and though the *total* worth of the produce of the parish cannot be known by this table, as the meadow and pasture ground, of which the district principally consists, is not included; it may nevertheless serve, in some measure, as a comparative statement, by which to form an estimate of the whole.

Grain, &c.	Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Price per Boll.	Total Value.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Oats - - -	545	30 Bolls	0 6 0	4905 0 0
Wheat - - -	68	12 ———	0 15 0	612 0 0
Barley - - -	39	10 ———	0 10 0	195 0 0
Rye - - -	4	12 ———	0 14 0	33 12 0
Potatoes - - -	38	150 ———	0 4 0	1140 0 0
Pease - - -	9	10 ———	0 8 0	36 0 0
Turnips - - -	62		2 0 0 per acre.	124 0 0
Rape - - -	10		2 0 0 per do.	20 0 0
Total	775			7065 12 0

*Table of Population.*

Townships.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.
Crosby - - -	131	134	265		
Mauldismeaburne - - -	145	153	298		
Reagill - - -	74	67	141		
Birkbeck Fells - - -	42	43	85		
Total	392	397	789	126	3

The above is a copy of the report of the parish officers, relative to the population in 1801. There are few of the present inhabitants who have reached the age of 90; but in 1722, two men died at Oildendale, each of whom was 100 years old.

The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, with the exception only of a few handicraft tradesmen, viz. four carpenters, five masons, four blacksmiths,

six weavers, five taylor's, and five shoemakers.

Of the population of this parish in former times we have no certain and authentic account; but the old parish register sufficiently demonstrates, that from the year 1600, to the commencement of the last century, there was a great diminution in the annual number of baptisms, burials, and marriages; and hence we are led



to infer, that a depopulation took place during that period. From 1700, however, to the present time, the number of inhabitants has evidently increased; though it is more than probable, that this parish is not nearly so populous now, as it was 200 years ago.

To ascertain as much as possible the increase of population, we subjoin an abstract of the annual number of baptisms, (distinguishing males from females), and of burials, for ten years together, in different centuries.\*

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.	Years.	Baptisms.			Burials
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
1695	8	15	23	18	1792	12	7	19	7
1696	12	11	23	19	1793	6	8	14	9
1697	9	11	20	26	1794	9	12	21	8
1698	7	9	16	16	1795	10	7	17	5
1699	7	4	11	21	1796	10	9	19	9
1700	11	6	17	17	1797	7	11	18	9
1701	8	9	17	17	1798	15	6	21	15
1702	9	10	19	23	1799	8	17	25	6
1703	3	13	16	22	1800	17	9	26	8
1704	6	4	10	13	1801	8	8	16	9
Total	80	92	192	192	Total	102	94	196	85

From this abstract of the Parish Register, it appears, that the number of baptisms in the last ten years, has exceeded those in the preceding century by 24, though the number of burials during the same period is considerably less. There are, upon an average, about five marriages yearly; but in 1604 we find 13 marriages recorded; and in other years near the same time, a similar proportion may be observed. In 1604 were also 34 baptisms, and in 1606, 30 baptisms: both of which numbers greatly exceed those of later periods, for the same space of time.

In 1623 were no fewer than 105 burials, and in 1624, 54. This great excess of mortality must have been occasioned by some epidemical distemper then prevalent, and perhaps by the small pox, which we are told was originally imported into this country from Arabia, though at what time it made its first appearance here, is unknown. The number of deaths, however, which happened in those two years, was more than one fifth of the present inhabitants, and in a satisfactory manner accounts for the diminution of baptisms and marriages in subsequent periods.

According to probable calculation, there will be about 181 work-horses in the parish, some of which are occasionally used for the saddle; and about 120 young horses, yet unbroke to labour; the value of

which may be estimated at from 5l. to 20l. each.

The cows in general are of an excellent breed, and of the long-horned kind, some of which, when beef is eight-pence or nine-pence a pound, (a price that we wish it may never reach again), can be fed to the value of 30l. or 40l. each; but they are commonly sold for 20l. or under. There are 500 cows in the parish. 160 heifer calves are kept every year; and the rest are slaughtered.

The swine here, as in other parts of Westmoreland, though not large, are excellent in their kind. Farmers and butchers frequently dispose of the hams to persons who make a trade of curing and selling them. We know not that there is any thing peculiar in the mode of preparing hams in this country; and perhaps they receive that excellent flavour, for which they are so much and justly esteemed, in preference to those of other counties, from the great open chimnies in which they are hung, and from the smoke of peats used as fuel. The hams are first rubbed very hard, generally with a mixture of salt-petre and bay-salt, in the proportion of

\* The reason for not making use of the same years in each century, was that some small imperfections were visible in the Register.

rather more than one ounce of saltpetre to each ham; but on some occasions, the bay salt only is used the first time. They are then either covered close up in a hoghead, or laid on a stone bench to allow the brine to run off. At the end of five days, they are again rubbed as before, either with a mixture of bay-salt and saltpetre, or, if the latter was used at first, with bay salt only. When they have thus lain on a stone bench, or in hogheads among the brine, for the space of a week after the second rubbing, they are hung up to dry. If not sold sooner, they are suffered to remain there till the weather becomes warm. They are then packed in hogheads with straw or oatmeal-seeds, and sent to London, Lancaster, and Liverpool, from the last of which places they are frequently shipped for America and the British colonies. By this means, hams form one of the principal branches of export from the county.

There are about 100 pigs fed every year in this parish, which, when fat, will weigh from 18 to 30 stones each. In 1792, neat hams of 16 or 18lbs. weight, were sold at 5½d. per pound when green; when cured, in 1793, they were sold at 7½d. per pound. These prices were then considered the highest perhaps ever known. In 1801, however, fresh hams sold at 11d. or 1s. a pound; and in the present year, pork was at 9s. a stone. Hams are said to lose 20 per cent of their weight in the curing.

In what is called the ancient book of rates, the whole parish is valued at 101l. 1s. 4d. per annum; viz. Crosby, 32l. 3s. 4d. Mauldismearburne, 40l. 3s. 4d. Reagill, 15l. 16s. 8d. and Birkbeck Fells 6l. 18s. 0d. This may have been considered at some early period as an exact estimate; but is now known to be so defective, that the land tax, according to that valuation, is rated at 24s. in the pound. It still serves, however, as a medium by which to proportion all assessments.

There are three water corn-mills built and maintained by the lord of the several manors, to the use of which the tenants are respectively bound, and pay to the miller a multure of one quart for grinding every peck of 20 quarts.

In this parish are also four licensed ale-houses, which, though they may augment in some inconsiderable degree the revenue of the country, are certainly the pest of society; and being the resort of the idle and the vicious, especially on the Lord's day, must tend to injure the morals of the people. It is much to be regretted that

houses of this description are at all necessary; but where that is found to be the case, they certainly ought to be kept by the magistrates under proper restraint.

The number of poor on the list, in the spring of 1800, was 48 families, who, during the same year, received parochial assistance to the amount of 300l. besides many charitable donations from private persons. In 1800, oatmeal sold at 7s. 8d. a stone, and potatoes at 4s. a peck.\* By the blessing of Providence, however, the markets have since experienced a very great reduction: oatmeal, in October 1801, sold at 2s. a stone, and potatoes at 4d. a peck; and the price of both is at present, (May 1802), sufficiently reduced in price for the farmer to sell them to the public with any advantage to himself.—The several townships in this parish unite together for the maintenance of the poor.

It is not very certain to whom this church is dedicated: some have asserted it to be dedicated to St. Laurence, and others to St. Leonard. It is a vicarage valued in the in the king's books at 7l. 13s. 4d. the clear yearly value of which, as certified to the governors of queen Ann's bounty, was 35l. 12s. 7d. but it is now estimated at upwards of 100l. per annum. Belonging to the church are 35 acres of glebe-land, and a small estate at Lazonby, in Cumberland. The vicar receives the lesser tithes, and a modus in lieu of the tithe of hay; but the tenths of the corn, wool, and lambs, appertain to the Earl of Lonsdale, as lay rector; and part of them is paid in kind, and the rest by a modus. The church is a good building in the Gothic style, and exhibits some excellent specimens of ancient architecture; but has suffered, not so much probably by a lapse of years, as by times of public tumult. It has a square steeple, or tower, and three bells. On the north side is an aisle belonging to the hall, or ancient manor-house. In the chancel is a large tombstone of black marble, without any inscription, which belongs to the Lowther family, of Meaburne-hall; and on the floor is another of freestone, on which is the figure of a spear and a battle-axe; but there is not a letter visible. The right of presentation to this church formerly belonged to the abbey of Whitby, in Yorkshire; but at this time, Mary Viscountess Andover, to whom the manor of Garthorne appertains, is patron. The present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Revely,

\* The stone is 14lb. avoirdupoise, and the peck 16 Winchester quarts.

and his predecessors were Messrs. Curwen, Wilkinson, Watfon, and Williamson. The vicarage house is a pretty good building, and well situated. There are few dissenters of any denomination; and the people attend the church and sacraments pretty regularly.

This parish has the advantage of possessing three grammar-schools. A little to the east of the church stands the school of Crosby, which is a neat building. This school was founded about the year 1597; but the salary for its support did not, until 1784, amount to more than 10*l.* per annum. At that period, however, the stipend was handsomely augmented by some benevolent persons, natives of this parish, who are yet living. These benefactors are desirous of doing good without the appearance of ostentation; and afford the comfortable reflection, that Divine Providence will, in every age, raise up proper advocates and supporters in the cause of virtue and of religion. The annual stipend of the school amounts at present to 26*l.* This sum, with what is paid by the scholars, (who are seldom under 50 in number), will make the whole emolument about 40*l.* a year. The school has a beautiful area in front; and is well fenced on all sides with rows of beech, larch, &c.

Reagill-school was built and endowed by Mr. Randall Sanderion, a native of the place, who was fellow of Queen's college in Oxford, and rector of Weyhill in Hampshire; but the salary amounting only to 10*l.* a year, independent of what was paid by the scholars (generally forty or upwards), at 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, has been of late years augmented by the charitable donation of a worthy gentleman, a native also of Reagill.\*

The school in that part of the parish which is called Birkbeck Fells, and situated at Greenholme, was built and endowed by Mr. George Gibson, in 1733. The income arises from a freehold estate of 30*l.* a year; and the children of Birkbeck Fells and Bretherdale are taught free of expence.

At these several seminaries, the English, Latin, and Greek languages are taught; together with writing, arithmetic, mensuration, &c. When a man properly qualified for the employment, submits to the drudgery of instructing chil-

dren in several important branches of education, common sense must revolt at the idea of his being in scarcely a better situation than the day-labourer. We cannot forbear to regret, that a body of men so highly useful as country-schoolmasters, and from whose successful labours the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland have derived that reputation for literature and learning, which they so deservedly enjoy;—that a class of men, on whose future exertions the preservation of that reputation, and the prosperity of the people, must in a great measure depend, should, in general, be so ill provided for by the country. We may, on this occasion, not improperly apply to them the words of the poet, and say, "*Sic vos non vobis.*"

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

AN ACCOUNT of the DISINTERMENTS, in the YEAR 1793, of the KINGS, QUEENS, PRINCES, PRINCESSES, and other ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS who had been interred at the ABBEY OF ST. DENIS, in FRANCE, during a previous PERIOD of FIVE HUNDRED YEARS.

ON Saturday the 12th October, 1793, the members composing the Municipality of Franciade, (formerly St. Denis), gave the necessary orders for carrying into execution the decree of the National Convention relative to the disinterment of the coffins deposited in the Abbey of St. Denis, which were to be stripped of the lead which they contained, for the purpose of its being manufactured into bullets.

The first tomb opened, was that of Turenne. The astonishment of the workmen and others who pressed round the spot, eager to behold the remains of this great man, was extreme, when upon opening the coffin, Turenne was discovered in such a perfect state of preservation, that not a feature of his countenance was altered. The astonished spectators admired in these cold remains the victor of Turkeim; and forgetting the mortal blow which he received at Saltzbach, every one believed that they saw his soul again in arms to defend the rights of France. This corpse, not in the least decayed, was in the state of a mummy, dry, and of a clear brown colour; and perfectly corresponded with the existing portraits and medallions of this great warrior. Upon the suggestions of several persons of distinction, who were present, this mummy was entrusted to the care of the celebrated Host, keeper of the Abbey, who preserved

\* We are not permitted to mention the names of the benefactors to these institutions. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that they are persons, who, "doing good by stealth, would blush to find it fame."

served it in an oak box, and deposited it in the little vestry of the church, where he exhibited it to the notice of the curious for more than eight months; after which period it was removed to the Botanical Garden at Paris, on the earnest request of the learned Professor Desfontaines, a member of that institution.

On the 24th Germinal, in the year 7, the Executive Directory decreed, that the remains of Turenne should be again removed to the Museum of French monuments;\* and that they should be deposited

*\* Process-Verbal of the Removal of the Body of Turenne to the Museum of French Monuments. Dated the 4th of Prarial, in the 7th Year of the French Republic.*

We, Alexandre Lenoir, Administrator of the Museum of French Monuments, residing in the street called Petits Augustins, in the division de l'Unité; and Pierre Claude Binart, keeper of the said museum, charged by the Minister of the Interior with the execution of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 27th Germinal last, relative to the removal of the body of Turenne from the Botanical Garden to the Museum of French Monuments, being desirous of carrying into execution the above mentioned decree, and of rescuing the remains of a warrior renowned for his valour, and his civic virtues, from a place, where they were confounded with the common objects of public curiosity, called to our aid the Citizens Ambroise Robert Lefleur, and Augustin Jean Lefleur, (brothers) residing in the street Colimbe, in the division de la Cité, who had assisted us at the removal of the remains of Moliere and Lafontaine, with whom we concerted the means of effecting the removal of Turenne, conformably to the directions of the Minister of the Interior, that it should be executed privately.

Accordingly about six o'clock in the evening, one of us being conducted to the Arsenal of Paris, to take charge of the carriage assigned us by the Citizen Berthier, chief of brigade, director for the time being of the Arsenal of Paris, repaired with it to the Botanical Garden, where were assembled the Citizens Lenoir, Michel Pierre Sauvé, and Pierre Lewis Sauvé, (brothers), belonging to the Museum of French Monuments. Citizen Lenoir then repaired to the administration of the Museum of Natural History, to obtain an order for the removal of the body of Turenne, in virtue of the power with which he was invested. Having procured the necessary instructions, he rejoined us about eight o'clock in the evening; when, being directed to the place where the remains of Turenne were deposited, we were introduced into an apartment adjoining the amphitheatre, which was used as a laboratory,

in the monument erected in the Elysian Garden of that establishment.

in the middle of which was placed in an alcove of wood, painted to represent granite, a painted wooden box, in the shape of a coffin, with a glass lid, in which we were told the body of Turenne was inclosed. Through the glass cover of this coffin we observed a corpse extended at full length, and wrapped in a sheet, which had been torn in such a manner as to expose the head and stomach. Upon further examination, it appeared to us, that every part of the body must have been carefully embalmed, as the whole was in excellent preservation. The skull had been cut away, and replaced or supplied by a wooden cap of the same form, but of a greater circumference. Every feature of the countenance appeared to us to have remained unaltered, so that we could trace the resemblance of this great man to the representations of him which the statuary has transmitted to our times. The effects of the blow, which destroyed him in the midst of his triumphs, were still visible in the appearance of the mouth, which was open extremely wide; a circumstance doubtless occasioned by the violent convulsions of his frame which followed the fatal blow. Continuing our observations upon these venerable remains, we perceived that the arms were extended on each side of the body, and that the hands were crossed upon the region of the belly. The other parts of the corpse were wrapped in the sheet, and presented nothing uncommon in their appearance.

To one side of the coffin was affixed a plate of copper, which appeared to be the same which had been placed upon the original coffin, in which the body of Turenne was inclosed, and upon which we read the following inscription.

*" Ici est le corps de sérénissime Prince Henry de la Tour, d'Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, Maréchal de la Cavalerie Légère de France, Gouverneur du haut et bas Limosin, lequel fut tué d'un coup de canon, le XXVII Juillet, l'an M.DC.LXXVII.*

(IN ENGLISH.)

*" Here lies the body of the most serene Prince Henry de la Tour, d'Auvergne, Marshal-General of the Light Cavalry of France, Governor of Upper and Lower Limosin, who was killed by a canon-ball the XXVII of July, in the year M.DC.LXXVII."*

The coffin being then conveyed to the carriage which we had brought for the purpose of removing these venerable remains, two of us accompanied them with Citizen Lenoir to the Museum of French Monuments.

On the 22d Messidor, in the year 7 of the Republic, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we, Alexandre Lenoir, and Pierre Claude Binart, administrator and keeper, and the undersigned

On the first of Vendémiaire, in the year 9, conformably to a decree of the Consuls, the body of Turenne was removed once more, and conveyed with great pomp to the Temple of Mars, formerly the Church of the Invalids, where it was afterwards placed in the interior of the monument, which was originally erected for it in the Abbey of St. Denis; and which had been preserved from demolition in the Museum of French Monuments.

undersigned above named, having caused to be erected the monument which was to inclose the remains of Turenne, and having contrived a concavity to receive the same, ordered the coffin to be removed from the place where it was at first deposited; and, lifting up the glass lid, caused the following inscription, engraved on a plate of copper, to be placed in the inside:

*“Les restes de Henry de la Tour d’Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, tué d’un coup de canon, le 27 Juillet, 1675, à 64 ans, près le village de Saltzbach, exhumés en 1793, de l’Abbaye de St. Dennis, où ils avoient été enterrés, ont été recueillis par les soins d’Alexandre Lenoir, Fondateur du Musée des Monuments Français, et déposés dans le Sarcophage qu’il a fait exécuter sur ses dessins, par arrêté du Directoire exécutif, l’an 7 de la République une et indivisible.”*

(IN ENGLISH.)

“The remains of Henry de la Tour d’Auvergne, Viscount Turenne, killed by a cannon-ball, the 27th July, 1675, aged 64 years, near the village of Saltzbach, removed from the Abbey of St. Dennis, where they had been interred, have been preserved by the care of Alexandre Lenoir, founder of the Museum of French Monuments, and deposited in the monument executed from his designs, conformably to a decree of the Executive Directory in the seventh year of the Republic one and indivisible.”

This inscription being placed in the coffin, a plank of oak was instantly fastened on the lid, and the said coffin was then conveyed to the spot where the monument was erected, and there deposited in the presence of us the undersigned administrator and keeper, by the Citizens Sauvé, brothers, assisted by the Citizen Ambroise Robert Lefleur, and Jean Pachez, workmen at the said Museum. We, the undersigned, then caused to be placed and fastened the crowning which finishes the monument.

The above *procès-verbal* has been drawn up by us the day and year above mentioned, to certify the execution of the decree of the Executive Directory, and to record our veneration for the memory of Turenne.

Signed,

LENOIR, BINART, A. R. LESIEUR,  
PACHEZ, SAUVÉ, aîné, and P.  
SAUVÉ.

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The tomb of the Bourbons was next opened, on the side of the subterranean chapels; and the workmen began by taking out the coffin of Henry IV. who, according to the plate on his coffin, died in 1610, aged 57 years. The remains of this prince were in such a perfect state of preservation, that his countenance was not in the least changed. He was placed in the passage of the lower chapels, wrapped in his mantle, which was in equally good preservation. Every one was at liberty to inspect the corpse till Monday the 14th, when it was removed into the choir, and placed on the lowest step of the altar, where it remained till two o’clock in the afternoon; when it was conveyed into the burial ground called Des Valois, and deposited in a deep grave dug at the lower end of the ground to the right on the north side. This corpse, considered as a dry mummy, had had the skull opened, and the brains taken out; instead of which it contained a quantity of tow steeped in a liquid essence of aromatics, which still retained so powerful an odour, that it was scarcely possible to support it.

A soldier who was present, inspired by a martial enthusiasm at the moment of opening the coffin, threw himself upon the corpse of the conqueror of the League, and, after a long silence of admiration, drew his sabre, and cut off a long lock from his beard, which was still fresh, exclaiming at the same time in energetic and truly martial language,—“*Et moi aussi, je suis soldat Français! Désormais je n’aurai plus d’autre moustache!*” Then placing the precious lock upon his upper lip: “*Maintenant je suis sûr de vaincre les ennemis de la France, et je marche à la victoire.*”†—He immediately retired.

On the same day, the 14th October, the workmen continued their labour, and opened several other coffins of the Bourbons; namely, Louis XIII. who died in 1643, aged 42 years; Louis XIV. who died in 1715, aged 77 years; Marie de Medicis, second wife of Henry IV. who died in 1642, aged 68 years; Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. who died in 1666, aged 64 years; Marie Thérèse, Infanta of Spain, wife of Louis XIV. who died in 1688, aged 45 years; and Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. who died in 1711, aged 50 years.

\* “And I also, I am a French soldier.—Henceforth I will wear no other whiskers.”

† “Now I am sure to conquer the enemies of France, and I march to victory.”

4 A

Several

Several of these bodies were very well preserved, particularly that of Louis XIII. Louis XIV was also in good preservation, but his skin was as black as ink. The rest were in a state of liquid putrefaction, especially that of the *Great-Dauphin*.

On the 15th of Oct. twenty-two coffins, also containing remains of the Bourbon Family, were opened. These bodies presented nothing remarkable in their appearances, most of them being in a state of putrefaction. A thick and black vapour, attended with an infectious smell, arose from these coffins, which was dispelled by means of burnt vinegar. Several of the workmen were attacked by diarrhea and fever, but without any fatal consequences. Among the bodies disinterred this day, were found the hearts of Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XV. who died at Fontainebleau, 20 December, 1765; and of *Marie Joseph de Savoie*, his wife, who died 13 March, 1767. The hearts were deposited in the cemetery with the other remains of the Bourbons: they were in cases of lead, and of silver and silver-gilt: the latter were delivered to the Municipality, and the former were consigned to the Commissary of Government.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the workmen proceeded with the disinterments in the vaults of the Bourbons. The first coffin opened was that of Henriette Marie de France, daughter of Henry IV. and wife of Charles I. King of England, who died 1669, aged 60 years. The second was Henriette Stuart, daughter of Charles I. King of England, and first wife of Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV. who died in 1670, at the age of 26 years.

After removing 17 other bodies, about two o'clock in the afternoon the workmen took up the coffin of Louis XV. who died 10 May 1774, aged 64 years. It had been placed at the entrance of the vault over the steps, in a niche formed in the thick part of the wall a little on the right hand of the entrance. This was the precise spot where was interred the body of the last king of France, who died a natural death. The coffin was opened with great caution in the church-yard, upon the side of the grave. The body was inclosed in a lead coffin, and wrapped carefully in sheets and bandages: it was in an entire state, fresh, and in good preservation. The skin was white, the nose of a violet colour, and the lips were as red as those of a new-born infant. This body was not embalmed in the ordinary manner, but floated in a liquid formed of a solution of marine salt. It was thrown into the grave

upon a bed of quick-lime; and a layer of the same lime being laid upon it, the hole was filled up with earth.

On the same day were discovered the remains of Charles V. who died in 1380, aged 42 years; and those of his wife, Jean de Bourbon, who died 1378, aged 40 years. In the coffin of Charles V. was found a crown of silver-gilt, in excellent preservation; a hand of justice of silver, and a sceptre of silver-gilt, about five feet in length, of curious workmanship, somewhat resembling the Thyrsus, or Javelin of Bacchus entwined with vine-leaves and ivy, as exhibited in Montfaucon, article *Sceptres*. This curious *morceau* was in admirable preservation. In the coffin of the Queen were found part of a crown, her gold ring, some remains of bracelets or links of chains, a spindle or distaff of gilt wood, half rotten, and a pair of shoes with sharp points, which, though partly decayed, still retained visible marks of the gold and silver embroidery with which they had been ornamented. Nothing worthy of remark was discovered among the bodies disinterred on the 17th or 18th. On the 19th was opened the coffin of Louis VIII. father of St. Louis, who died eighth November, 1226, aged 40 years. This corpse was almost wholly decayed. Upon the stone cover of the coffin was engraved a cross in demi-relief. In the coffin were found the decayed remains of a wooden sceptre, and a diadem or crown, which was nothing more than a band of gold tissue with a large satin cap. It was in good preservation. The body had been wrapped in a mantle of gold tissue, some pieces of which were remaining; and in this dress it had been buried, sewed up in very thick leather, which still retained all its elasticity. This was the only corpse among those disinterred at St. Denis, which was found inclosed in leather. At St. Germain-des-Près, a body was discovered which had been buried in a similar manner. The custom of sewing-up the dead in leather-skins, is very ancient. In Colchis, they interred only the females; and they inclosed the men in the hides of bullocks, and suspended them to trees by strong chains.\*

On the same day was discovered the entire skeleton of *Philippe le Bel*, who died in 1314, aged 46 years. It was inclosed in a stone coffin in the shape of a trough. There were found in it a diadem of gold tissue, and a sceptre of copper-gilt, about five feet long; and terminated by a bunch

\* Vide Appolonius's *Argentautica*.

of leaves, on which was a bird, also of copper, coloured after nature, supposed by its form and colour to represent the goldfinch, being a striking resemblance to that which is given in Montfaucon's *Monarchie Française*.

In the evening of the same day by the light of flambeaux the workmen opened the tomb of King Dagobert, who died in 638. In a wooden chest about two feet long, lined with lead on the inside, were found the bones of this prince, and those of Nanthilde his wife, who died in 642. The bones of this pair were wrapped in silk-stuff, and separated from each other by a plank placed in the middle of the chest. On one side of the coffin was a leaden plate with this inscription:—"Hic jacet corpus Dagoberti." On the other side another leaden plate with this inscription:—"Hic jacet corpus Nanthildis."

From the 19th to the 25th, inclusive, the workmen continued to open the tombs and coffins deposited in the Abbey of St. Denis. In the coffin of *Philippe de Valois* were found a crown and sceptre of copper-gilt, surmounted with a bird, also of copper-gilt. In the coffin of *Charles le Bel* were found a crown of silver-gilt, a sceptre of copper-gilt seven feet in height; a gold ring; part of a hand of justice; a walking-stick of ebony; and a pillow of lead, on which the head of the king was reclined.

The entire skeleton of *Philippe le Long* was discovered in a stone coffin. He had been interred in his royal robes. His head was covered with a crown of silver-gilt, enriched with precious stones. His robe was ornamented with a clasp of gold in form of a lozenge; and a smaller one of silver. His sash was of satin-stuff, fastened with a buckle of silver-gilt. His sceptre was of copper-gilt.

The last tomb opened was that of King John, who died in England in 1364, aged 56 years.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE complaint of your correspondent R. H. \* \* \* (page 341), of the artifices which some booksellers practice in their exportations, is equally true and serious. It is a grievance of remote date, and the real injury it occasions to the general cause of literature, and, one may add, to the human intellect, demands reprobation, and, if possible, correction.

It is one of the *secrets* of Paternoster-Row, that there exists a certain race of authors, who are fully competent to any

literary task by the *sheet*; but whose *volumes* would be utterly disregarded by a discerning public. They can write on all subjects, though they will be read on none. Now as these gentlemen are to be hired at convenient prices, it remains only that the bookseller should contrive a secure sale for a moderate edition. And this golden secret has at length been discovered! Few of these works are seen in the metropolis, but they supply our country districts, and are carefully expedited in packages for foreign markets. These works, besides being composed on all subjects, and made of all sizes, possess a more material advantage; they sell nearly as soon as published, at reduced prices, and sometimes for little more than damaged paper. Excellent commodities for commerce! The merchant is allowed an extraordinary discount, and the bookseller ships off an edition for the West India market!

The merchants' orders are remarkable, and I transcribe one of them as a literary curiosity. A West-India merchant received an order for 12 cases of books, not to exceed 500l. The classes were given as follows, without specifying any author.

Law	-	-	-	£.
History	-	-	-	100
Voyages	-	-	-	100
Novels	-	-	-	150
Biography	-	-	-	50
Religious	-	-	-	50

Total £. 500

The merchant hands this order to his bookseller, who promises a large discount, and, what is of some consequence also, that they shall look as *handsome* as possible. He will not select our best writers, because they are not to be purchased at reduced prices, and are such an unmarketable race that he could not afford them a handsome clothing. He therefore runs through the Row, where he finds authors, who, like servants out of place with lost characters, will come on any terms, and even merely for their board and lodging.

It is in this manner, sir, that whole ballets of *certain magazines*, ornamented with fine prints and other literary Birmingham ware, are snatched from utter annihilation by the crafty trader; the public are defrauded, and taste is injured.

Thus are the classics of Paternoster Row perpetuated! and what avail our murmurs? Trade is callous while it prospers!

I recollect, when at Paris, an anecdote which

which amused the literary circles. A man of letters travelling in Germany, was introduced to a Baron, who piqued himself on his literary taste, and whose library was periodically enlarged from the Leipzig Fair. The Baron conducted him into his Bibliothèque, and, taking down the first literary novelty, consulted him on its value: but to his surprise, the man of letters, though recent from Paris, had never heard it mentioned.—A second, a third, and a fourth, were as unfortunate as their brothers.—But, Sir, exclaimed the German Baron, here is my favourite authoress! she has written more than 15 novels!—On my honour, replied the man of letters, the lady's name is perfectly unknown. The Baron looked grave; the man of letters wondered who these authors were who wrote so much at Paris, and were perfectly unknown at Paris.—They parted with mutual contempt.

A Parisian bookseller cleared the mysterious circumstance to the man of letters. "You gentlemen critics," said he, "are so refined in your speculations, damning this man's style, and that man's sense; abusing this book as dull, and that as superficial;—that our SHEET-AUTHORS stick on hand. You ruin a bookseller by a quotation from Quintillian, and silence us when we have got a *new History*, by crying up Tacitus. Now, in the country they are not so difficult; in Germany less; and the West-India market is not difficult at all. We have a race of authors who write as if they were inspired, very fast and very cheap. We print an edition here at Paris, without attempting to sell one: packed in bales they go to the Leipzig Fair, and there we barter them for coarse linens: or, put up in cases, they are sent to the Indies, where, for some intipid novels, I receive a puncheon of rum; and for some dull histories, fine spices. In this manner, sir, we live, and the garrets of Parnassus are tenanted."—"And the public are deluded!" exclaimed the irritated man of taste.

Such were a few years back the practices of book-traders at Paris; and such are they now in London! But may we not be surprised, that while our merchants are careful not to purchase unseasoned leather, damaged cotton, or unproved muskets; yet on the important interests of human nature, the culture of the understanding and the heart, they are not only incautious, but actually countenance a practice dishonourable and pernicious. But while LITERATURE is merely an

article of commerce, the worst will prosper; for the worst only bears a discount!

11 May, 1802.

W. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING in the course of my life lost two friends by accidents in going aboard a ship, I wish to inquire what reason there can be for only using a narrow plank on such occasions. Are seamen strangers to the sensations of landmen? When at Margate, &c. I have known ladies, who would not have objected to the passage by sea, if it had not been for this first difficulty: and I need not mention many useful lives, even of seamen and officers a little in liquor, which have been lost by this unaccountable practice. Two or more boards might easily be laid; and some kind of hand-railing, on one side, would be still more safe and agreeable. Pray insert these lines, and oblige

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A MIDST the various information contained from time to time in your valuable Magazine on the affairs of France, I do not recollect to have seen any account of her Public Funds. The history of the French Finances from the commencement of the Revolution, of the mode in which money has been raised year after year for carrying on so long and expensive a war, the origin and amount of their present debt, their resources, and other particulars connected with this subject, would no doubt be very interesting to many of your readers. I am led to make these observations by the following circumstance. Seeing the French *Tiers Consolidé* frequently quoted in our newspapers, curiosity prompted me to make some inquiry respecting their Public Funds, of a friend whose situation I thought would enable him to procure me the desired information. He sent the following statement, which was taken from a paper just put into his hands, and is probably a translation from the French. I here insert it, that, if inaccurate, it may be corrected, and that its deficiency of information may be supplied by one of your correspondents qualified for the undertaking.

The Public Funds of France consist of, 1st. Bank Shares, or Actions de la Banque, as they are called.



2nd. Third Consolidated or Tiers Consolidé.

The speculation on the Exchange at Paris turns principally on the Third Consolidated.

It is presumed that the amount of that stock is about 38,000,000 Francs already consolidated.

Life Annuities, including Pensions, may be 39,000,000 Francs; but this sum decreases in proportion to the expiration of the lives. There will be this year about 2,800,000 Francs of the provision consolidated in the Tiers Consolidé; and there remain moreover to be liquidated

2,000,000 Francs in Perpetual Annuities:—20,000,000 Francs in Life Annuities.

The settlement of the above two annuities will take at least 10 years.

The writer concludes that the whole amount of the Public Debt is about 101,800,000 Francs.

A Franc is in value a little more than 10d. of our money. According to this calculation the National Debt of France is no more than between 4 and 5,000,000l. sterling.

The Tiers Consolidé is a 5 per cent stock, and has been lately quoted in the *Moniteur* as such. The price stands at present between 55 and 56; i. e. a capital of 100 bearing interest at 5 per cent, per annum, would cost between 55 and 56l. sterling; consequently this stock pays between 8 and 9l. annual interest.

The interest is paid every 6 months in cash; but he who buys at any time between the 21st. of March and the 21st. of September, will have a right to the interest only commencing from the *latter* day. If he purchase between the 21st. of September and 21st. of March, his right to the interest does not commence till March 21st. and he would not receive his first half-yearly dividend till September 21st. The seller always retains his right to half a year's interest at the succeeding stated time of payment. This is the rule.

For buying, no sort of formality is required; but for receiving interest, or selling, a power of attorney is necessary. The Bank-stock is disposed of in shares or actions of 1000 Francs each. Its capital is computed to be about 31,800,000 Francs, and there is every reason to believe that, as soon as commerce resumes its flourishing state, it will establish an annual dividend from between 8 to 10l. per cent.

It is a curious circumstance that the 3 per cent stock of this country, burthened

with a debt of between 5 and 600,000,000l. sterling, is upwards 70, while the 5 per cent stock of France, whose public debt does not amount to 5,000,000l. (if the above statement be accurate), is not at present quite 56.

Any additional information on this subject, will greatly oblige,

Sir, your constant reader,

June 7th, 1802.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL thank you to correct a rather singular error of the press in page 417 of your last Number. The passage from Virgil should have stood thus,

qui se,

Bebrycia veniens, Amyci de gente ferebat:

i. e. *Who coming from Bebrycia professed to be of the family of Amycus.* And this I have since seen to be Dr. Hunter's emendation. More than enough has been said on the passage; otherwise a still different mode of pointing and interpreting it might be suggested. I cannot conclude without expressing my surprize that the common clumsy method should have satisfied all the editors previous to Mr. Wakefield. I am, Sir, your's &c.

Higham-bill, Walthamstow, E. COGAN.

May 5, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND by your Magazine for this month that some friend has inserted in your Literary Intelligence, a notice of a Translation of mine from the German *Schweighauser*:—Now, if such a word exists in the German Language, (which my knowledge of the language makes me very much doubt), it must evidently mean a Proper Name and not the title of any work.—Of course, as it now stands in your Literary Varieties, (page 465) it is absolutely nonsense.

The work which I am engaged in translating, is in the French Language, and published at Ilembourg, in three volumes 8vo. 1764. under the title of *Les Idées Confuses*, by the Abbé de Val.

My Translation will, I trust, make its appearance in the month of August next, in two volumes 8vo.

I hope therefore you will insert this letter, both in order to correct a mistake, from which your excellent Repository is in general exempt, and likewise on my account,

count, as I do not wish the public to be deceived respecting the above-mentioned Translation.

I remain your constant reader,

Snake-Down Place, JEFFERY BAGGS.

June 1, 1802.

P. S. With respect to the punctuation of a passage in Virgil *Æn.* V. 372. which Mr. Cogan has altered, (vide p. 6) and which he says is strengthened by the authority of my late inestimable friend G. Wakefield, I am inclined to think that the punctuation as it generally stands, is right, and that the explanation given by the Grammarian Aulus Gellius, is decisive and convincing. I am therefore rather inclined to think that Mr. Cogan instead of the Grammarian took a nap (vide p. 203) that night. But however I wish he would favor me with his reasons why he adopts his own punctuation in preference to that generally received.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### NAVAL SCHOOL AT BREMEN.

**D**URING the American war, and particularly during the last war, the trade and shipping of Bremen had so rapidly increased, that a sufficient number of natives was wanting qualified to take the command of and navigate the merchant-ships, which it was necessary to entrust to the care of strangers from the neighbouring part of the Hanoverian Territory and Oldenburg. In order to free themselves from this disagreeable dependence, and the dangerous consequences therefrom arising, several patriotic citizens subscribed in 1799 a considerable sum for the purpose of instituting a public Naval School, in which the children of burghers who wished to devote themselves to the sea-service, should be instructed gratis. The plan is as follows: Fourteen youths receive lessons in arithmetic, geometry, rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, mathematical geography, and spherical astronomy, three days in the week, three hours each day; the course of lectures to be concluded in one year. Those who are already engaged as sailors on board of the ships belonging to Bremen, are during their residence on shore, taught, at distinct hours, whatever is necessary to render them skilful, able navigators; the instructions being renewed as often as they return to port, till they receive from the master of the school a testimonial of their being sufficiently instructed. The pupils are likewise exercised in writing letters, reports, &c. in

the German and the French languages; and a drawing-master is appointed to teach them in the art of laying down plans of harbours, coasts, &c. the knowledge of which cannot fail to prove of the greatest use. The Directors of the Institute have likewise been enabled by the liberal contributions of the subscribers, to procure a large complete model of a ship, by means of which an experienced seaman makes the scholars acquainted with construction, use, and management of its various parts: and to this practical exercise is added a development of the theory of naval architecture and manœuvres. And as no proper elementary book of navigation existed in the German language, Mr. Braubach, who has been appointed the teacher of that science, undertook to write one, which has been printed at the expence of the Institute, and met with the general approbation of those best qualified to judge of its merits. The first public examination was held on the 25th of March, in the presence of a numerous and most respectable audience. They were much pleased with the progress of the scholars, who acquitted themselves in a manner equally honorable to themselves and their worthy instructors. The solemnity closed with the distribution of four English octants, as prizes, to those who had particularly distinguished themselves. All the youths have since been sent to sea as supernumeraries, in order to learn the practical part of their profession, and fit themselves to take the command of a ship. Each is furnished with a chart, a French and German grammar, and three blank paper-books to write their journals in.—This Naval School will probably become the mother of other similar ones, as the Prussian Minister *Von Maffow* and *Count von Schulenberg* intend to establish such in Dantzic and Elbing, and have for that purpose sent to Bremen for a plan of the Institution.

### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**F the present dispute concerning the piety of our public schools should lead to an inquiry into their general merits and utility, the public may ultimately derive some advantages from the controversy. I cannot indeed praise the discretion of the abettors of those institutions for agitating a question which must terminate in their exposure. The profligacy and vice, which is always imbibed at those seminaries is notorious; what is almost proverbial must have

have a foundation in truth, and this it was which gave rise to the severe sarcasm of the late excellent Soame Jenyns, who observed, that "if he wished to bring up a boy to the gallows, he would send him to ———— or ————." But I should wish to see the subject canvassed upon a still broader basis, and the inquiry pursued with candour, how far they are deserving of approbation, as means of promoting useful knowledge.

1. These seminaries are all of Monkish institution—Their system, their discipline, their whole scope and plan, is Monkish. Now undoubtedly the state of mankind has greatly changed in every respect since their foundation. At that period all the little knowledge that was extant was only to be found in the dead languages—at present, all that is estimable in science is almost exclusively confined to the modern; and surely, as the circumstances of mankind are altered, the system of education ought to undergo somewhat of a corresponding change.

2. The misfortune, however, is, that while all the rest of the world has been progressive, these (like all Monkish institutions) have been completely at a stand. While modern science has scaled the heavens, and penetrated into the recesses of nature, not a ray has penetrated these gloomy abodes of scholastic dullness. The student is left ignorant of the very earth which he inhabits, of the countries with which it is covered, and of the manners and customs of the different tribes by whom it is peopled. There is not even a provision by which a boy is to be taught that *two and two make four*. Nay, so inattentive were our ancestors to the art of *writing*, that this is entirely an extra business to be acquired at their leisure hours, and the introduction of a writing-master in our public schools is a modern innovation!

3. Latin and Greek only are professed to be taught there. The utility of these, which are, with some propriety at present, termed the *dead languages*, will deserve an inquiry, for which, however, the public mind is not yet, perhaps, sufficiently prepared. Suffice it for the present to hint, that not an atom of *real science* is to be found in the ancients. Their mythology is puerile, their history fabulous, and their knowledge of nature a confused mass of error, calculated only to involve the intellect in darkness, and impede the progress of reason and of truth. It must be allowed, however, that the classical authors contain some happy specimens of

poetry and eloquence.—Admitting, therefore, that such are not to be found in the modern languages (which no man of sense will be inclined to admit), the student at our public schools is at best confined to the study of  *rhetoric and poetry*.

4. But allowing every thing that has or can be said in favour of classical learning, is it taught in the *best* manner in our public schools? (I confine myself to five or six of the greatest notoriety, for in many of the more remote endowed schools, the masters have had the good sense to adapt the regimen to modern ideas). I have never heard that the beauties of Homer, Virgil, and the other classical authors, were explained and illustrated there. The great object is to measure syllables with accuracy; and many, many precious years are spent in what is called, in the technical language of these places, "capping nonsense verses." Nay, those boys who have plenty of pocket-money, it is well known, employ the poorer ones, who are upon the foundation, to write their exercises for them. Thus the majority of our young noblemen and gentlemen return just as wise as they went; but supposing they employ their time to the best advantage, according to the rules of the school, fix or seven of the most precious years of life are consumed in making very bad verses in an obsolete language!

5. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The *flower of our youth*, every boy of pregnant parts, and of promising genius, is sent to those public schools—and of the many excellent writers who are now in existence, how many of them have received their education there? A self-taught *carpenter* we have seen possess more science than all the heads of these seminaries put together, and a self-taught *cobler* exhibits more specimens of refined taste. What have they produced? A succession of puny pedants, who, like their predecessors, have only learned to conjugate *verbo*, and to wield the

May 10, 1802.

BIRCH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very easy for an architect to conceive a large building, the difficulty lies in its execution: for this reason if a stone bridge of 600 feet span be exhibited to public view, it is not likely, merely on account of its dimensions, to attract much notice: it is as easy to call it 600 as 60 feet in span, and so bold a design is in danger of being considered as the  
reverie

reverie of some young man who knows not what he is about. It is under this apprehension I presume to offer to your notice some observations on the designs I have this year exhibited at Somerset House, to vindicate myself from the charge of rashness and insufficiency.

Three difficulties have concurred to prevent architects from imagining a bridge of so large a span as 600 feet. The first is that of procuring stone hard enough to bear the very great pressure which it must necessarily have to sustain at the crown of the arch; the next is that of procuring abutments sufficiently strong; and the third the necessity of sustaining the arch nearly in equilibrium, for in small arches much may be trusted to the cement, but the power of the cement will bear scarcely any proportion to the weight of the materials in an arch of so large a span.

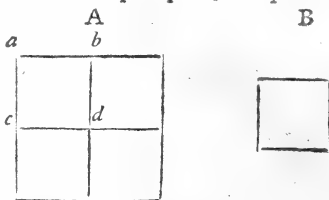
The first objection is easily obviated;—the pressure at the crown of the arch in the design now exhibited will not exceed 70 tons on each square foot, a weight which possibly might crush Portland stone, but would be very inadequate to the destruction of Granite.

There is no apprehension that in a bridge like this, the abutments cannot be made sufficiently weighty to balance the lateral thrust of the arch, because they must extend very far on each side;—the question is whether, if made thus weighty, the soil will be able to bear them?

The weight to be sustained at the point where it is the greatest, is that of a column of granite 79 feet high, together with a portion of the weight of the arch itself. This will be diffused over a space somewhat wider than the bridge, as far as the point at which the lateral pressure ceases to be exerted, which, if the abutment were made solid, would perhaps, theoretically, be about 140 feet from the opening, and in the present design somewhat further, but in practice would not be so much, as a mass of stone 79 feet high, would not slide over its base without considerable resistance from friction even if no cement were used.

The foundation on the Surry shore is acknowledged not to be a good one. Mr. Rennie \* instances in favour of it the tower of St. Saviour's church, which has stood very firmly; but in buildings in general the wall diminishes as it ascends, and spreads considerably at the foundation, so that the space of ground pressed upon bears

a much greater proportion to the average thickness of the wall than it can do in the pier of a bridge like this; and therefore the permanency of a wall or tower is not sufficient to prove the safety of erecting a solid body of masonry to the same height. On the other hand, it ought to be observed, that, though the weight or pressure on the ground of two columns of different bases, but of the same material and altitude, is certainly the same on equal areas, yet the propensity of the larger column to sink into the earth is less than that of the smaller, for if we suppose two columns of stone, A, B, one four times as large as the other, and the larger to be divided into four equal parts, the pressure of B



will be equal to that of *a, b, c, d*, one fourth of the other column, but neither column can sink without forcing the earth out laterally from underneath it, and the earth is free to move laterally from under B in all directions; but in *a, b, c, d*, it is confined on two sides by the other parts of the column A, and therefore the column *a, b, c, d*, will not sink so readily as the column B; and as the same may be said of each part of the column A, it follows that this will not sink so readily as B.

With respect to the equilibrium, I find that the elliptical curve I have adopted, nearly produces it; and as perhaps it might be thought, that if in such a curve the joints were formed at right angles to it, even a large mass of stones about the centre would not have enough of the wedge shape to sustain itself, I have made the angles of the wedges there somewhat larger than they would be in that case, and increased them proportionally towards the haunches, and by these means the equilibrium is still more nearly attained. A deficiency in this respect is not however of so much consequence as might be imagined, for though the resistance of the cement be small, that arising from friction would be very great, as each two square feet of stone would be pressed together by a weight of more than 50 tons.

Attentive only to the mechanism of the building, I have not in my drawing attempted to detail the ornament of which it

\* Third Report of the Committee of the House of Commons.

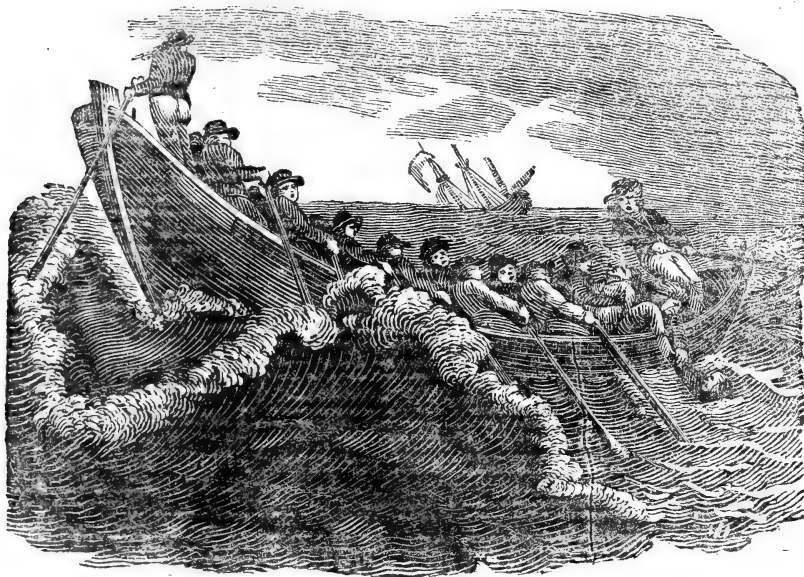
it is evidently susceptible; and I am clearly of opinion that a stone bridge of 600 feet span might be constructed over the Thames at London, and I believe I need not point out to your readers that it would be more beautiful, more durable,

and less liable to accident from ships driving against it, than an iron bridge can possibly be.

JOSEPH WOODS, Jun.  
No. 8, George Yard, Lombard-street.  
May 22, 1802.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### THE LIFE-BOAT.



SIR, if the inhabitants of the Tyne, according to Falconer, were ever capable of "shutting the gates of mercy on mankind," they may, at least, be allowed to have expiated these crimes of their ancestors, by having set the example of a most useful institution for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners. This, it may be supposed, alludes to the invention of the *Life-Boat*, as it is called, which has of late attracted so much of the public attention, that a brief account of it may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The entrance of the river Tyne is rendered difficult, and frequently dangerous of access, by the bar at its mouth; this is greatly increased by a sand of considerable extent, which lies on the south side of the entrance, and is called the *Herd*, or hard sand. Upon this dangerous sand many vessels with their crews have been lost, without a possibility of receiving any assistance from the shore, owing to the tremendous breakers which cover the *Herd*

in stormy weather. In the year 1728 9, such a scene of distress was exhibited as will not soon be effaced from the memory of those who were reduced to the necessity of being mere spectators. A vessel of considerable size, and only four years old, was in the space of one tide so completely demolished, that of the remaining wreck it was difficult to distinguish the head from the stern. The chief part of the crew was drowned in the presence of many hundred spectators, who could assist them only with their wishes, and the few that escaped were taken from a part of the wreck which fortunately remained steady until low water.

This melancholy event roused the feelings of a number of Gentlemen, owners of vessels, who occasionally assembled for the purpose of reading the newspapers, and seeing their vessels come in and go out of harbour, at an inn built upon the sea banks, called the *Low House*. A subscription was immediately opened, and a committee were appointed to consider of

the best means to guard against such dreadful accidents in future. Advertisements were published offering a reward for the best plan or model of a boat, so constructed, as to draw little water, and to *live* in a heavy broken sea. In consequence of these advertisements, several plans and models were transmitted to the committee, and amongst others a model was sent in by Mr. H. Greathead, an ingenious boat-builder of South Shields; none of which however were approved of. The committee therefore pursued their own plan; but they took the hint of rendering the boat more buoyant by means of cork, from a model sent in by a painter in the town, named Wouldhave, an eccentric but ingenious character. The construction of the boat, according to the plan adopted by the committee, was given to Mr. Greathead, merely because he appeared to take an interest in the business, and was the only one in the trade who had taken notice of the advertisement.

It is therefore evident, if this statement be just, that the *invention* of the *Life-Boat* though claimed by Mr. Greathead, and for which he is now soliciting a reward from parliament, does not belong to him, as he was merely the *workman*. This is not said from any invidious motive, for the writer has not the most distant claim to any part of the merit of the invention; nor is it meant to throw any obstacles in the way of Mr. Greathead's receiving a pecuniary reward; let him receive it, for he has a family; but let the merit be attributed to those gentlemen whose ingenuity devised the plan, and whose benevolence prompted them to furnish the *means* for executing it.

To nautical men, some idea of the form of the boat may be conveyed by saying, that the top, or upper part of the boat, exactly resembles that of a Memel fishing-boat; the stem and stern are like those of a Norway Yawl; and the bottom like that of a Shields Coble, having a curved keel superadded, which last is the only hint that was furnished by Mr. Greathead. To speak more technically, "the boat is about 30 feet long over all, and 10 feet broad, built in the slaunching manner represented in the cut, and deck'd at the floor heads, rows with twelve oars, fixed with grummetts on iron pins, is steered by an oar, and covered with cork on the outside two or three strokes down from the gunwale, will carry 30 people well, and live in a most tremendous broken-headed sea."

The boat was first tried on the 30th of January, 1790, and completely answered the intention of its generous patrons.

Cork-jackets were provided for the rowers in case of accident, but so fully were they convinced of the safety of the boat on the first trial, that they refused to wear them afterwards. Indeed such is the buoyancy of this boat, from the cork made use of, that even with a hole in the bottom and nearly full of water she would still be enabled to land the people in safety.

When the utility of this boat had been established by repeated trials, in which many lives were saved from inevitable destruction, the inhabitants of North Shields were presented with a boat built upon the same plan, by the Duke of Northumberland, to which his munificence added a fund (20l. a year), for keeping it in repair.

Several boats upon this construction have been already built at Shields for various sea-ports in England, and plans have been sent to many foreign ports; so that, such a boat is likely soon to be kept in every part of this kingdom where shipwrecks are peculiarly frequent. Where circumstances do not allow a boat of the exact form abovementioned to be used, a common boat, of nearly the same dimensions as the life boat, may be rendered tolerably safe, by having a quantity of cork fastened on the outside as above directed.

If these observations be thought worthy of a place in your very useful Magazine, the insertion of them will give pleasure to  
A SON OF THE TYNE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N the Biographical Memoir of the late Dr. Darwin, inserted in your Magazine of last month, there is an error, which, trivial as at first sight it may appear, has yet a tendency to shade a little of those domestic virtues that will long render his memory as much lamented by his friends, as his writings have made it respected by the world of literature.

The mistake I allude to relates to the circumstances of his death; where it is stated, that on the very morning when that unfortunate event took place, he had been talking passionately to his servant about his horses, and it is inferred that this "violent fit of passion might possibly have been the means of hastening his end."

It will, I am sure, be pleasing to you to have the means of correcting this account, which might convey to posterity ideas of the character of my deceased friend

friend, very different from the mild and good-humoured benevolence which adorned it. I have the *concurrent testimony of all those* who surrounded Dr. Darwin on the morning of his death, (including the two *men servants*, with one of whom this conversation is supposed to have taken place, and whom I have questioned particularly on the subject), to prove that *not a single angry word passed on that day between him and any part of the family*; but that he was busily employed in writing during the first part of the morning, as was his custom; till a cold shivering fit supervened, and in a few hours terminated his existence.

There are several other little inaccuracies (partly inseparable indeed from a memoir drawn up in haste), which I forbear to notice, as of comparatively trifling import; particularly as I intend publishing a detailed Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin, probably at no very distant period.—Suffer me however, to correct, *currente calamo*, the phrase of Eat, Eat, Eat! which is said to have been a favorite one of the Doctor's, into "Eat! or be Eaten!"—The former, during a very long and intimate acquaintance, I never heard him use; the latter very frequently, particularly to young persons. 'Tis a striking, though melancholy law of our natures, and was well calculated by the novelty of the phrase, to impreis strongly the mind and memory, and produce the permanent effect it intended.

By inserting the above, you will oblige several of Dr. Darwin's friends and family, and do an act of justice to his memory.

I am, your humble servant,

DEWHURST BILSBORROW.\*

*Dalby House, June 11th.*

\* We insert the foregoing letter with pleasure, and acknowledge the handsome manner in which the writer has corrected the mistakes of our Account, and which forms a contrast to the rudeness of a late advertisement on the same subject, subscribed by a person who had disclaimed to us any particular knowledge of Dr. Darwin. We shall only add, that the circumstance of the supposed fit of passion into which the Doctor had fallen on the morning of his decease, was communicated to us on the authority of a gentleman intimately acquainted in the family. After all, had such an incident taken place, we conceive that it would have concluded nothing against Dr. Darwin's moral character; for what man is free from occasional anger? We recorded it only as a physical occurrence.

EDITOR.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

[Continuation of the curious unpublished Letters of BRUNETTO LATINI, written about the Middle of the thirteenth Century, and translated from an ancient Manuscript in the Romance Tongue of nearly that Period, in the Possession of Mr. WILLIAM DUFFRE, of Poland-street.]

*Brunetto Latini, at the Court of Henry the Third, in London, to Guido Cavalcanti, Dilecti Greignor (a celebrated Poet), in Florence.*

YOU wish me to send you, my good Cavalcanti, some further specimens of the composition of the rhiming monk, whose verification of a fable of Eſopus (See *Monthly Mag. for January last*, page 524.), you appear to be so much delighted with; and you ask me, besides, for some account of him. All I can inform you at present is, that he is named *William of Shene*, and that he is of the Cistercian order. You must know, the monks of this order are held in great respect here, as well for their exemplary piety, as their great learning. They are in particular favour with the King, because they made a generous offer of all the books belonging to their several convents, that they might be sold towards raising the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, which was demanded by the Emperor for the ransom of King Richard, called Cœur de Lion, Henry's uncle. With this letter you will receive some rhimes of the composition of this William of Shene, and, as I think, the best he has written. The subject is religious, for on what other should a monk write? You will perhaps remark, that the two first lines are the same as the first two of the fable, it being his practice to use the like prologue to different compositions:—

Alle that will of wyfdom lere,  
Herkeneth to me and ze schal here  
Of a tale of holy writ,  
Saint John Appostle witnesset hit;  
How it besel in grete Rome,  
The cheſ cytee of Christendome,  
A child was sent of mygtes most,  
Thorug the vertu of the Holy Gost,  
To the Emperoure of Rome,  
A nobleman and roys of dome.  
The Emperoure of Rome thanne  
Was called Sire Adryanne.  
When the child of gret honoure  
Was come before the Emperoure,  
Apon his knees he hym sette,  
And the Emperoure ful faire he grette.  
The Emperours with milde chere,  
Asked of him whennes he come were;

The child answered hym yplight,  
 Fro my moder y come now right,  
 And from my fadir that hye justice,  
 To teche men that ben unwyse,  
 Ne nought fulfilled with goddes lawe;  
 The Emperoure seide in his sawe,  
 Then ert thou wysdam to teche,  
 The child answered with mylde speche,  
 He is wyse that heuene may wyinne,  
 And kepeh hym out of dedly synne.

The Emperoure saide withouten blame,  
 Child telle thou me thy name:  
 My name, he seide, is Ypotoce,  
 For I can telle of heuene blyffe.  
 The Emperoure said, What may heuene be?  
 Sire, said the childe, goddys puryte.  
 What, he saide, is god almygt?  
 The child answered anon right,  
 God is withouten begynnyng,  
 And schal be withouten endyng.

The Emperoure saide, y have felcowthe,  
 What come first of goddys mouthe?  
 Tho answered sone anon,  
 Therof speketh the Appoitell John.  
*In principio erat verbum.*

This was the first begynnyng,  
 That ever spak our heuene Kyng;  
 With that word was the fader and the sone,  
 The holy goost togedere thay wone;  
 Thre persones in Trinite,  
 Ther may non from othre be:

The Emperoure sayde ful euene,  
 Child, thou hast ben in heuene;  
 How few hevenes has god almygt,  
 Sevene, fyde the child ypligt;  
 The heyest heuene that may be,  
 That is the holy trinite;  
 Ther is the fadir with the sone,  
 The holy goost togedere they wone,  
 Thre persones in on godhede,  
 As clerkes in bokes rede;  
 That joye may no man discryue  
 Lered ne lewed, that is here on lyue.  
 That other heuene is gostly wrought,  
 Of lower degre and heyer nought;  
 That joye may no man telle,  
 To domys day yf thay schulde spelle.  
 The thridde heuen schyneth as crystall,  
 Full of joye and swet small;  
 For Confessours that place is digt,  
 Ther euer is day and neuer nigt.  
 The fourthe heuene is gold lych,  
 Ful of precyous stonys ryche;  
 For innocence that place is sette,  
 Ther euer is joye withoute lette.  
 The fyurthe heuene is long and brode,  
 And fulfilled with goddes manhode;  
 And yf goddes manhed ne wore,  
 Al this world were for lore;  
 For his passion and his manhede  
 Heuen blyffe shal be mannys mede.  
 The sixte heuene holy church is,  
 Ful of holy angeles y wys,  
 That syngeth day and nigt  
 Of his strengthe and of his mygt.  
 The seuente, so sayth the story,  
 Is paradys after purgatorye,

When soules haue done here penance,  
 Ther schal they dwelle withoutyn distur-  
 bance;  
 These ben the heuenes, Sire Emperoure,  
 That John hath oure.

The Emperoure saide anon right,  
 How many ordres hath god almygt?  
 The child answered anon then,  
 Ten ordres, Sire, ther ben.  
 The firste ordre is cherubyn;  
 And that other is seraphyn;  
 And the thridde ordre is thrones;  
 The furthe domynaciones;  
 The fyfthe ordre is pryncipates;  
 The sixte is potestates;  
 The vij ordre virtutes is;  
 The viij angelica called is;  
 Ther every prynce hath his party,  
 Many thousand angelys to his bannere,  
 To serue god both fer and nere;  
 The ix ordre schal mankynde bene,  
 To fulfille the place agene,  
 In hevene by that other side  
 That Lucifer lost for his pride;  
 Ther schal the manhede of god almygt  
 Be cure prynce, and that is right.

The Emperoure saide, I ze pray  
 What maad god on the first day?  
 The child answered ful euene,  
 Angeles and archangels in heuene;  
 That ylke wyke of gret noblay  
 Maade god on the first day.  
 The Moneday after verament,  
 Made god the firmament;  
 Mone and sonne to schyne brygt,  
 And the sterres theron digt.  
 The Tewday, I understode,  
 God made both the see and londe,  
 Welles fayre and water fresch,  
 To tempre the erthe bothe hard neyich,  
 Erbes, treys, and also gras,  
 And other things as his wille was.  
 The Wednesday maad god almygt  
 Fysch in fode, fowl in flygt;  
 And bade they forth wende  
 For to helpe all mankinde.  
 The Thursday made god gret and small  
 Bestes bothe be downne and dale;  
 And gave thay erthe to here fode,  
 And badde thay to the mankende to gode.  
 On the Fryday made god Adam;  
 And his schappe gene hym name;  
 And fethen a rybbe on him gan he take,  
 And made hym Eve to his make;  
 And made hym man of mygtes most,  
 And gaf hym lyf of the holy goost;  
 A gret lord he gan hym make,  
 All paradys he gan hym take.  
 The Saturday god forgat nought,  
 All the werkes that he had wrought;  
 He blyssed thaym with good wille,  
 Bothe lowde and also stille;  
 And bad thay waxe and multiplie,  
 Everychone on here partye.  
 Opon the Soneday god rest toke,  
 As we fynde wretyn in booke;



And comanded al mankende  
The Soneday to haue in mende;  
That day schulde no man wurchen,  
But serue god and holy churchen,  
And kepe hym fro dedly synne,  
That he falle nougt therinne.

The Emperoure saide, This may wel be,  
But, o ying childe, telle thou me,  
What man dide and was not boren.  
The child answered him before;  
Adam oure forne fadir I wys,  
That god gaf all paradys;  
He was not born, I undirstandes,  
God maade him with his honde.

The Emperoure therof was glad,  
Child ypotys sone he bad,  
Yf he couthe telle hym ougt,  
Of how many things a man was wrought.  
The child answered and saide of seven,  
Which they here y zow nemen;  
Erthe for sothe is on of tho,  
Water of the see god took also,  
And of the sonne and of the wynde,  
And of the cloudes wretyn I fynde,  
And of the stonys of the see coost,  
And also of the holy gost;  
Of erthe flyme is mannys flesch,  
And of the water he is so nefch;  
And of the sonne his herte bowells,  
His virtues and his good thewes,  
Of the cloude is;  
And of the wynde is made;  
And of the stone is made is bone,  
And of the holy gost his faul anone.  
Lo, Sire Emperoure Adryan,  
Of these things is made man.  
Therefore everych man here  
Is made on divers manere;  
The man that hath of the erthe most,  
He schal be hevy wel than wost,  
Hevy in worde and in dede;  
In other things, as we rede,  
The man that most hath of the see,  
Ever in travaylle they schal be;  
And coveyte bothe lond and lede,  
That schal faile hem at here nede;  
Ho so of the wynde hath most mygte,  
Be rigt reson he schal be lygte.  
Ho so on the ston is most wrought,  
He schal be stedfast en thought,  
And in travaile trust and trewe,  
And be right reson pale of hewe.  
Ho so hath most of the holy goost,  
He schal have in herte moost  
Good word, and good thought, and good dede,  
Naked to clothe and poor to fede,  
Love wel god and holy churchen,  
And other penaunce for to wurchen.

The Emperoure, with wordes mylde,  
Anon he saide to the childe;  
Thou spak first of the see,  
I would wek what it mygte be;  
The childe answered withouten lesynge,  
A wyld way of wendinge;  
For theke way yow mygte wend inne,  
That thou schuldest never to land wyne.

The Emperoure saide withouten delay,  
Telle me, child, I the pray,  
What tyme dede Adam amyffe,  
And wherfore he losse paradys?  
The child answered, At my morowe tyde,  
And are mydday he les his pride;  
The angel drof hym into desert,  
With a brigte brenn and swerd,  
Ther to be in care and woo,  
He and al his of spryngs also.

Alas! saide the Emperoure, for dole,  
That Adam was so gret a sole!  
How many synnes dide Adam,  
Wherfore god becam man?  
Seven, saide the childe, with oute mo.  
Sakyrilages was on of tho;  
Lecherye was on of thys,  
And avarys and covetytys,  
In glotonye and in gret pride;  
In these vij synnys Adam dide.  
In pride he synned ille,  
When he wrought his own wille;  
And nougt after the commandement of god,  
Neheld nougt weel his forbode;  
In sakyrilages he synned fore,  
When he wrought the fendes lore,  
And filled his owne talent,  
And dede the fendes comandement:  
Man fleer he was nougt,  
When he is owene faule slogt;  
And alle that of hym came,  
The fende of helle with hym name:  
Ther he was ageyns god,  
When he soale thar hym forbod;  
Certaynly, as y zow fay and rede,  
He was worthy for to be dede;  
Fornycacion he had in mende,  
When he wrought after the fende;  
He held that goddys lore was fals,  
And in avarys he synned als,  
When he covetyd more to have  
Than he had nede for to crave,  
When he hadde al paradys at his wylle;  
No wonder he was of god lyked ylle:  
In glotonye he synned ylle,  
When he put hym in that perill,  
When he that appul gan take,  
That god forbad hym and his make;  
Served deth hym worst of alle,  
When he in that synne was falle;  
He had no grace for to ryse,  
Then cam god to hym in this wyse,  
And saide, Adam, what dost thou now?  
Lord, he seide, I here the speke with mouthe,  
To me in this stede yplygt,  
But I have of the no sygt.  
Our lord to Adam anon saide,  
Man, why didest thou that pride?  
Adam answered again with wille,  
The woman tyfede me ther tyll;  
Sche made me to do that dede.  
Our lord then seide to Eue,  
Why wrought you that will?  
Lord, the edd, sche saide, gart me with gyll.  
Our lord to the edder saide, Tho  
Worme, why wroughtyst thou hem so wo?

The fend answered with maistry,  
**F**or I hadde to hem envye,  
 That they schuld haue that blyffe  
 That I for my pride gan mys.  
 Our lord to Adam said than,  
 For thy gilt, he saide, manne,  
 Thou schalt telye thy met with swete,  
 And suffre bothe cold and hete,  
 To Eue saide our hevene kyng,  
 Woman, for thy wykked tyfinge,  
 Thou schalt euer be mannys thral;  
 In mechel woo, and in travaill withal,  
 And bere thy fruyt with gronynge and  
 care,

Thow and thy of spryngs euer more.  
 Our lord saide to Satan,  
 In forme of worme thou tempts man,  
 On thy wombe thou schalt glyde,  
 That alle that se the on yche syde  
 Of the schal be ferd;  
**A**ll that schal come into myddel erthe,  
 A virgin schal be borne blyne  
 That al thy pouste schal destroye.  
 Thus Adam levedde in erthe here,  
**X** hundred and sexe yere;  
 When he was dede into helle nome,  
 And all that euer of him come;  
 His faule was in helle there,  
 Foure thousand and foure hundret yeere,  
 And foure yere and tydus sevene,  
 And then the mygtful kyng in heuene,  
 Kend he was of mygtys most,  
 And sende doune the holy gost,  
 And in tylle the mayden Marye,  
 Withouten wemme of hyre bodye,  
 And fourty dayes for ous he faste,  
 The Jewes toke hym at the last,  
 And dede hym upon the rode,  
 And bougt ous with his swet blode;  
 And sethyn discendit in to helle,  
 The fendes pouste for to felle;  
**H**e unband Adam and Eue,  
 And other mo that were hym leve,  
 David, Moyfes, and Abraham,  
 And all the goode he with hym name;  
 And bad they go to paradys,  
 Ther joye and blyffe evermore is.  
 And sethen after his upryfinge,  
 He fleyed to hevene ther he is kyng;  
**A**n on his fadris rigt ho sette hym thanne,  
 Ther he is sothefast god and man;  
 And that ilke god omnipotent,  
 Schal come to thy juggement,  
 To deme men after there dedes,  
 He is un wys that it nought dredes,  
 The goode to joye, the evel to payne;  
 That joye may no man dyvyne  
 That he schal have for his service,  
 That serveth god in al wyse.

The Emperoure saide, Be hevene kyng,  
 This was, child, a faire endyng;  
 But telle me, child, hit and thou can,  
 Whare with the fend begyled man;  
 And I thee pray, that thou me telle,  
 What draweth most mannys soule to helle?  
 The childe saide, Synnes fyve,  
 Omong mankende thay ben ful ryve;

Wykyd thought in mannys herte,  
 Whyles he is in hele and——  
 Man sleer is another schame,  
 That bryngs a man in wyked fame;  
 But schrifte made hym thareof cleer,  
 For sothe he goth to helle feer;  
 Pride I wot is a nother,  
 And glotonye is the thurthe brother;  
 Lecherye is the ferthe,  
 On of the wurste a bowe erthe;  
 The fyveth is covetyse I telle,  
 That drawith mannys faule to helle;  
 Seint Paule witneset in his story  
 Of the paynes of purgatorye,  
 That covetise is by him digt  
 A welle of bras brennand brygt,  
 Full of crokes a boven and undir,  
 Whenne hit turne hit ryve in sunder,  
 As ful of faules hit hyngand,  
 As may be by other thyrnand.  
 A wild fyre among thaym in is,  
 Alle that hit taketh hit al to brennes.  
 Why covetytys is lykynd to welc  
 I schal zow sone faire telle.  
 Who so in his yowthe wynneth the pris,  
 And geves hym al to covetise,  
 And in mo tyme wil not blynne,  
 But endyth his lyf al ther inne,  
 Sertaynly, as I the telle,  
 Yf he so dye he goth to helle;  
 For covetytys hath ende no dele,  
 Ther fore it is likened to a whele.  
 Pride be thou seker and bold,  
 He is wol worse an hundryd fold;  
 For the angel in hevene brygt,  
 And ther in were of mychel mygt,  
 For pride god vengauce gan take,  
 And they become fendes blake,  
 And fel down, as y zow telle,  
 In to the depe pytte of helle,  
 And cometh here among man kyn  
 To tyse hym to dedly synne;  
 Therefore man schryve the of thy pryde,  
 For wormes schal ete thy syde,  
 When thy body is in the ground,  
 And thy soule in woo is bounde;  
 Ful fore may thou thanne smert,  
 That ever thou had pryde in herte.  
 Pryde is synne most of plygt,  
 That stynketh at Jesus ful of mygt.  
 Lecherye is the ferthe,  
 Both is evel to lered and lewed;  
 For lechoure weneth that no lyf is  
 As faire as is his;  
 And combre women, y zow telle,  
 Many faules they drawe to helle;  
 In holy wryt it is sette,  
 That lecherye is the devels net.  
 Glotonye I schal dyscrye  
 That is now rybaud Sekerly;  
 The wylly glotonys they wil not syn,  
 Ere they ben drunken with ale or wyn;  
 They cryeth and they swereth as they were  
 wood,  
 By goddys faule and by goddys blode,  
 And braydys hys hym of his passion,  
 For thow they have his malyson;

And they tham schryve of glotonye,  
In hell wil be par bayly:

The Emperoure faide, This is a chaunce,  
But what letteth a man to do penance ?  
The child softe at was clene ;  
Foure poyntes, Sire, thare bene ;  
Glotonye is on, unschryven is a nother,  
Wanhope hit is the thridde brother,  
The fourthe hit is with outen fable,  
That god is mercyable,  
He wil of hym no wreche take,  
But yf they hym self it make.

The Emperoure faide, Child, telle me this,  
What bryngs mannys soule most to blyss ?  
The child faide, Good thought and good dede,  
Pore and naked to clothe and fede,  
And love wel god and holy churchie,  
And other penance for to worche.

The Emperoure faid, This may wel be,  
But on thing thou telle me ;  
How may synne that is un schryve,  
A gayns god schal nought be for geve ?  
The child faide, Synnys too ;  
Myseleve is on of thoo.  
Many wil for no refonn,  
Trowe in goddys carnacion,  
That he lygt in the mayden Marye,  
Withouten wem of here bodye,  
And that he steyg that he is kyng ;  
But yf they leve this ylke thing,  
Sertaynly, as I the telle,  
But he stynte he goth to helle.  
Wanhope it is another synne,  
That many a man is bounden in ;  
Yf a man be fallen ther inne,  
And doth it ever, and wil not blyn,  
And troweth not god ful of mygt,  
The fende to wanhope hym plygt,  
That he wil no mercy crave,  
For he hopeth non to have :  
And for that wanhope, wrytyn I fynde,  
He goth to helle withouten ende.

The Emperoure faide, Than is hit so,  
Synne doth a man ful mekel woo :  
But whar with mygt a man hym were,  
That the fend him schal nought dere ?  
The child faide, With devocion,  
And thinke on goddys carnacion ;  
That he lygte in the mayde Marye,  
Floure of wymmen wityrly ;  
That he stode bounden to a pyler long,  
And was scourged with scourges strong ;  
That goddes body ther hit stood,  
Ran all in his owne blood ;  
And that he hongre upon a tre,  
For no dede lette wold he ;  
And was crowned with thornes kene,  
The woundes on his hened were sene ;  
And bare his cros to calvarye,  
And sithen theron man hedye.  
Thinke, man, of thise wordos smert,  
And haue this passon in thyn herte :  
And ther with may everych man hym were,  
That the fend hym schal nought dere.

The Emperoure faide, This leve I weel,  
That it is sath every deel.

But telle me, child, yf hat thou can,  
What penance pleseth best god of man ?  
The child faide, Penance thre ;  
I wil the telle which thay bee.  
If a man be in trewe chauns,  
And lede his lyf in clene penance,  
And werreth hym fro the fendes fondyns,  
And kepeth his herte fro wyked lykyns,  
God is paid with that imprys,  
He schal have hevene for his servys :  
Another hit pays god in hert,  
If a man be in povert,  
And taketh that povert stytle,  
And thanketh god al his wille.

(Here the Manuscript is imperfect, and the remainder irretrievably lost.)

Many thanks are due from Mr. WILLIAM DUPRE, the translator of Brunetto Latini's Letters, to the Correspondent of the Monthly Magazine, at Manchester (in the Number for June last p. 445.), for his elucidation from Pliny, the naturalist, of some passages in Brunetto Latini's Letter on Dogs.

It is hoped every lover of ancient literature will contribute what assistance he is able towards restoring this *restorer of good learning in the thirteenth century*. It is possible, that with such illustrations Brunetto Latini's Letters may, hereafter, assume a new form, and the patron, friend and guide of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccace, become as well known here as his clients and scholars.

On this occasion, Brunetto Latini's translator cannot but lament, that there is so much reason to remark upon the difficulties, which an obscure man, who happens to be fond of letters (perhaps, too, engaged in literary pursuits, and it may be, moreover, in circumstances that are narrow and confined ; ) labours under from the want of a public-library in this great metropolis, to which free access can be had at all seasonable hours, with every assistance and convenience for examining and making extracts from rare authors. It is true, there is a magnificent public-institution, many splendid libraries in private possession, and numerous shops of opulent book-sellers, who have large collections of books. To that intended for the free use of the public, admission is clogged and encumbered with regulations, which carry the appearance of an aristocracy incompatible with the equality that, as it should seem, ought to be a prevailing principle in the republic of letters. Access cannot be expected to private collections without the sanction of a proper introduction ; and with respect to the shops of bibli-

bibliopolists, they, to be sure, are open at all hours, and to all comers. Into the shops of booksellers no introduction is required, and for their frequentation nothing more is necessary than the regular payment of casual purchases. But into these, a man of letters, who has any degree of

modesty, dares not enter; one, it is to be understood, of the description before hinted at, who only occasionally expends a spare shilling in the purchase of some old book, which, being considered as the refuse of the shelf it stood on within, is exposed to sale without-side of the shop.

## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of the late  
M. FLORIAN, by A. J. ROSNY.

**J**EAN PIERRE CLARIS DE FLORIAN was born in the year 1755, at the Chateau de Florian, in the province of Languedoc. His father, Charles Claris, was a gentleman of small fortune, who, being by no means of an enterprising disposition, died poor. His mother was Gillette de Salguè, a Castilian Spaniard; and it may be presumed that in this circumstance originated that high esteem and peculiar affection which Florian has since expressed for that sensible, generous, and high-spirited nation. This affectionate mother had imposed upon herself the honorable task of rearing her own child; but was prevented by the hand of death: she died in child-bed, and the care of young Florian devolved wholly on his father from the hour of his birth. Though the fortune of Charles Claris was very small, he neglected no means which might tend to expand those talents which he early discovered in his son. He obtained for him the best masters, and spared no expence nor trouble in the superintendence of his education, and the cultivation of his mind. In his earliest days young Florian displayed that love of his fellow-creatures which ever after so strongly marked his character; and he evinced even in infancy that suavity of manners and benevolence of disposition, which have since rendered him so universally esteemed. He would joyfully bestow upon an unfortunate object of charity, the little funds allowed him for his pleasures. Indifferent to the pastimes of children of his own age, he constantly sought opportunities of being alone, and always preferred the most gloomy and solitary places of retirement. When he was once asked the reason of so extraordinary a propensity; he answered "I love to reflect, and to contemplate the beauties of nature." It is universally known that every day of his life was marked by acts of benevolence. His noble generosity began to manifest itself at a very early period. At a short

distance from the Chateau de Florian there was a cottage inhabited by an unfortunate old labourer, whose age and infirmities had incapacitated him from working; and had reduced him to a miserable dependence on the precarious supplies of charity. In one of his rural rambles young Florian happened to meet this unfortunate old cottager. His young heart beat violently at the sight of so much misery; he followed the old man home; and then for the first time experienced the want of wealth. He however drew out his purse, and, presenting it to the old man with an ingenuous apology for the small value of its contents, promised to make amends for it by frequently visiting this abode of poverty. He kept his word, and regularly carried thither all the little presents which were given him under the denomination of pocket-money. These frequent walks, as well as the quick disappearance of his money, were at length observed by his father. He wished to ascertain how his son employed his time and his money, and determined to watch him. Florian quitted the castle one day to take his usual walk; his father followed him to the cottage; and saw him deposit in the hands of the poor cottager the pecuniary allowance of a whole week. Charles Claris, unable to conceal his emotion at such a trait of benevolence, discovered himself, clasped his noble son to his breast, and bathed his cheeks with tears of most tender delight. Many similar traits of his sensibility and benevolence might be mentioned. His occupations and amusements were always of a nature much superior to those of other children of the same age. He took a particular pleasure in constructing bird cages, and rearing birds; and he never entrusted to any other than himself the charge of feeding them. He also employed much of his time in the cultivation of flowers, and in learning the art of gardening. The gardener of the Chateau, who was at once his master and friend, experienced a real pleasure in instructing his young pupil in all the mysteries of his profession. Agriculture also engaged

engaged his attention. He would frequently ramble over the fields in the neighbourhood of Florian, and join in the pursuits or pastimes of the peasants of that fertile country. By these means young Florian early acquired that decided taste for rural pleasures, which has since produced those delightful pastorals, which may be classed among the richest ornaments of French literature.

Desirous of bestowing upon his son all the advantages of the most finished education, Charles Claris sent him to his near kinsman the celebrated Voltaire. Upon his arrival at the Chateau de Ferney, Voltaire himself came out to welcome him, and called him his dear *Florianois*; by which surname he was ever after familiarly known. Florian remained some time under the tuition and especial patronage of this great man; who not only formed the mind of his pupil, but opened for him a road to fortune by placing him in the quality of page to the Duke de Penthièvre, a prince possessed of an excellent understanding, and of an amiable disposition. The Duke soon distinguished the talents of Florian; he raised him to the rank of Gentleman, that he might be nearer to his person, and bestowed on him numerous marks of favor and esteem. Among other acts of generosity he presented him with a captain's commission in his own regiment of dragoons. Though Florian received a dispensation from service, he however constantly attended his military duties for many successive years with distinguished honour; and devoted only his leisure to pursuits of literature. Such however was the success of his first literary work, that the Duke de Penthièvre determined he should confine himself to letters, and, desirous of being himself the founder of his fame, furnished him with a library. This may be termed the epoch of Florian's entrance on his literary career.

To analyse works so universally known and admired would be an useless undertaking, but a chronological arrangement of them may be acceptable. His first production was *Galathée*, which appeared in the year 1782. This was followed by the two first volumes of his Theatre, containing, *Les deux Bilets*, *Le bon Ménage*, *Le bon Pere*, *La bonne Mere*, and *Le bon Fils*. Notwithstanding the great success of these several pieces with the public, they occasioned Florian the displeasure of his patron the Duke, who reproved him for writing on profane subjects. As a sort of peace-offering to the prince, he chose a subject from the sacred writings, and soon afterwards pub-

lished his *Ruth*. The duke was flattered by this mark of condescension, and redoubled his former kindnesses to his Gentleman, who became necessary to his happiness, and for whom he cherished a more profound esteem and a more affectionate regard than ever. *Voltaire et le Serf du Mont-Jura* followed *Ruth*; and for this piece Florian obtained the prize given by the French Academy. *Louis XII au lit de Mort*, *Le Cheval d'Espagne*, *Le Tourtereau*, *La Poule de Caux*, *Le Chien de Chassé*, *Leocadie*, *Inez de Castro*, and some other fugitive pieces composed a miscellaneous volume which was published shortly after the former work. To this volume succeeded his six novels of *Blioberis*, *Pierre*, *Célestine*, *Sophonime*, *Sanche*, and *Bathmendi*.—*Jeannet et Colin*, *les Jumeaux de Bergame*, *Hervet Leander le Baïser*, and *Blanche et Vermeil* form the third volume of his Theatre. His next work was *Epielle*, which he called the elder sister of *Galathée*, and which divided the public favor with that celebrated production. *Numa* was produced amidst the storms of the Revolution. *Gonzalve de Cordoue* crowned the reputation of Florian. Notwithstanding this work appeared at a period when the minds of the French nation were occupied with such important events, *Gonzalve* was completely successful. Two editions were bought up with an avidity which strikingly demonstrated the flattering interest with which the public received it. A volume entitled *Nouvelles-Nouvelles*, containing *Selmour*, *Selico*, *Claudine*, *Zulbar*, *Camiré & Valérie*, was published nearly at the same time as *Numa*. At length his Fables appeared, and stamped his fame as an author and a man. The beautiful simplicity which characterizes these apologies, established the honorable title, which he had so justly acquired, of the *Man of Nature*. It was in the retirement of the country, far from cities, that Florian constantly sought that tranquillity of mind and self-complacency so indispensably necessary to true study and correct composition. In the most solitary and silent retreats his imagination became the most lively. M. de Penthièvre, who knew his attachment to solitude, appropriated to his use a pavillion situated at the entrance of the Park de Sceaux, at a short distance from the Chateau, in which delightful retreat, he composed many of those happy effusions which have evinced to the world the brilliancy of his genius, and the purity of his heart.

Though Florian was reared in the very bosom of nobility, he never sacrificed to

adulation the dignity of a man. Esteemed and patronised by a benevolent and sensible prince, he became the active agent of his bounty; and the orphan and the poor, especially the unfortunate man of letters, ever found in Florian a zealous advocate and an active protector.

The greatest and the best among mankind have their weaknesses, and Florian was not exempted from defects. That same Florian who on all occasions had manifested the most perfect indifference for honorary distinctions; that same individual whose mind and disposition were raised far above the influence of fortune and her fleeting favors, suffered himself to be subdued by the vehemence of his desire to obtain a seat among the Forty Academicians. The force of this ambition imperceptibly undermined his constitution, and changed the natural suavity of his temper to a restless fretfulness. It was not a sufficient gratification of this passion, that he was already a member of the academies of Madrid, Lyons, and Florence: nothing short of a seat in the Academy of Paris seemed to him capable of satisfying that ambition, which held his mind in the most tyrannical subjection for a length of time. He never was present at the admission of a new member into the Academy, without experiencing a most singular agitation, and a violent oppression of the heart, which he was unable to conceal from observation. Notwithstanding the violence of this passion, Florian never so far yielded to its influence as to sacrifice to it those principles of honour and liberality which were the constant motives of his actions.

At length the death of Cardinal de Laines occasioned a vacancy in the French Academy, and his seat was obtained for Florian at the solicitation of his former rival Sedaine; who, with Ducis, La Harpe, Rabaud de Saint-Etienne, de Lille, & Bernadin St. Pierre, honoured him with particular esteem. Between Florian and Ducis in particular, there subsisted a most friendly intimacy; each reposed so great a degree of confidence in the judgment of the other, that neither of them ever committed to the press his own literary productions until they had received the correction of his friend.

When the revolution took place, Florian was early convinced that he should not escape the storms of that dreadful period, which threatened the destruction of every individual of merit. The ferocious Robespierre waged open war against letters, and seemed desirous of annihilating every vestige of learning and the fine arts; which had so long adorned his country: nor did

that ruthless spoiler even take the pains to disguise the project which he had formed to reduce France to that abject state of ignorance, which is the cradle of despotic power. Day after day Florian beheld men of letters marked out as victims to the oppression of this tyrant, and he therefore never flattered himself with the hope of an exclusion from the general proscription. His quality of Gentleman to the Duke de Penthièvre was alleged as a proof of his intimacy with the nobility, which was the crime imputed to him; and upon the simple *mandat* of the infamous Robespierre he was arrested. His judges reproached him with having prefixed to his *Numa* some verses in praise of the Queen; and upon this accusation, the author of *Galathée* was ignominiously dragged to the prison of the *Bourbe*\*.

The news of this arrest resounded throughout Paris, and deeply afflicted every friend of humanity. Every one cherished for Florian the highest veneration and esteem, but every one at the same time was anxiously occupied in considering the means of his own safety; not a man dared to complain of wrongs, or to appeal to justice. The individual who would have dared to espouse the cause of the oppressed victim under such circumstances, must have been a man above the ordinary standard of mankind; so dangerous was such an undertaking. This sublime effort of devotion and generosity was reserved as a triumph of friendship. Florian had long been intimately connected with *Boissy d'Anglas*; and that illustrious legislator was the man who dared openly to declare himself his advocate and his friend. Not all the danger of the enterprise was capable of deterring this generous man from exerting all possible means to obtain the liberty of his oppressed friend. In the mean time Florian endured with fortitude and dignity the rigours of captivity. He, who had never contemplated the progress of evil without shuddering, who had so often wept over the fate of his unfortunate fellow-citizens, and who could never hear the name of Robespierre mentioned without turning pale; he, that same tender-hearted Florian, now sustained the swift approach of death with admirable firmness. Nothing like terror enfeebled his powers, nor even disturbed the tran-

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\* This prison, situated in the street called *Rue d'Enfer*, was one of those revolutionary receptacles where the numerous victims were confined previously to being sent to the Conciergerie, from whence they were led to execution.

quillity of his mind. He continued his literary labours in the prison of the *Bourbe* with the same composure that he would have pursued them in his undisturbed retreat in the *Park de Sceaux*. In this prison he began the first book of his *Guillaume Tell*; a poem, the subject of which was recommended to him by his friend Ducis. Every admirer of Florian must regret that this beautiful poem, which promised to be one of the best works written since the revolution, was not completed. In this prison also Florian finished his poem entitled *Ebrahim*, in four cantos; a work replete with beauties, in which are depicted with the pencil of Fenelon, fraternal affection, patriarchal virtue, noble jealousy, and the passion of love in all its strength and delicacy. This Hebrew poem was among all his productions the favorite work of Florian; and that, which, at the same time that it afforded him the most pleasure in composing it, was also written with the greatest facility. While the immured poet was thus employing the hours of his captivity, Boissy d'Anglas continued incessantly his applications to the Committee of Public Safety. Florian was informed of the many inconveniences and the extreme danger which his generous advocate incurred on his account; and from the depth of his dungeon he addressed to him a "Hymn to Friendship," as the only testimony of his gratitude which circumstances permitted him to offer. Boissy d'Anglas was not however the only generous man who interested himself in the fate of Florian. There was one besides, who disputed with Boissy the pleasure of becoming serviceable to their unfortunate friend; and that was the celebrated *Mercier*. Upon the arrest of his master and friend, to whom he had been attached by the closest bonds of intimacy, and the ties of gratitude, during a period of twelve years, *Mercier* instantly set out for Paris, and, braving every danger, immediately on his arrival rushed into the very bosom of the Committee of *General Safety*, and in the midst of that most powerful body, in an elevated tone of voice, demanded the freedom of his benefactor, his master, and his friend. "On whose account," he was asked, "do you speak in favour of a *ci-devant*, of an enemy of the public good?" "On my own account" replied *Mercier*, with that noble dignity which a mean or a guilty conscience never can assume. "In the name of literature," continued he, "I come to claim its protector; and in the names of humanity and oppressed virtue, I come to demand justice. If Florian be actually guilty, if indeed

he shall be convicted of treason against his country, inflict on him the punishment he merits; but if on the contrary his innocence can be proved to you, if instead of his supposed crimes, you shall discover in him only virtues, then at least promise me to release him from captivity, and to restore to society a peaceful and a virtuous citizen." "Virtuous!" exclaimed a loud rough voice in the midst of a general murmur of tumult, "Impossible! The man who could compose verses in praise of the queen, cannot be otherwise than the enemy of his country, and in every respect, a dangerous character." Immediately several of the members applauded the energy of their president; and the generous *Mercier*, stifling his indignation, prudently retired, with a resolution to exert every effort to save his friend, or to fall himself.

At length arrived the memorable 9th of Thermidor in the second year of the republic, when the overthrow of Robespierre renovated the hopes, and reanimated the courage of his victims. Among the rest Florian, who had long considered himself devoted to death, now admitted a ray of hope to cheer the gloom of his prison. In a short time after the death of Robespierre he was permitted to see his friends, and in their embraces he lost all remembrance of his sufferings. Boissy d'Anglas seized the first moment of that power which by the death of Robespierre devolved upon him, to break the fetters of his friend. In proportion as the sensibility of Florian had rendered captivity more painful to him than to others, it also increased his enjoyment of liberty. Few indeed could feel the happiness of returning to friends, and of breathing a pure, free air, in such a lively manner as Florian felt it. His first care after quitting the prison, was to wait on his deliverer to express his gratitude; but Boissy was absent from home, and the law against the nobles preventing his longer stay at Paris, he was compelled to retire into the country without the gratification of declaring to his worthy friend those sentiments of gratitude, esteem and admiration, with which his heart was penetrated. The spot which he chose for his place of exile, was the *Park de Sceaux*; and that delightful seat, which had been the theatre of his first enjoyments, became the retreat in which he wished to end his days. Many reasons sanctioned this choice. Here he was well known and had been long esteemed; and the inhabitants of the whole *commune* regarded him as their father and friend.

When these good people beheld the return



of Florian among them, every individual strove to outvie his neighbour in the demonstration of his joy. Infants lisped his name, and the young women, who had so often danced at his request under the large trees of the park, pressed round him and expressed their joy, in the most lively and artless manner. What a picture for the contemplation of the author of *Esfelle*. With difficulty he sustained such a trial of his sensibility: he mingled his tears with those of the affectionate villagers; and pledged to them his promise never more to quit their society, but to live and die among them. The inhabitants of *Sceaux*, happy in the presence of their benefactor, resumed their former gaiety. The bagpipes again sent forth their sweet sounds, and the young men, brushing off the dust from their flutes, celebrated in dances with their mistresses the return of virtue. It seemed as if the golden age had returned again among them, when mankind estimated peace and benevolence among the most precious of blessings, and were ignorant of the calamities of war, which have since ravaged the world. Florian incessantly occupied himself for the benefit and happiness of these good villagers; and one of his chief cares was to enlighten and instruct

their minds. He laboured to impress upon them the duties of good citizens; and all his instructions were founded upon justice and humanity, the two virtues most dear to his heart. Such was the happy tranquillity which Florian enjoyed in his retreat at *Sceaux*. It was however of short duration. Florian had for some time experienced a decay of health. His constitution, though naturally strong, had been imperceptibly undermined. The horrible atrocities of Robespierre had shook his mind with consternation; and the mingled effects of grief and terror had deranged the whole economy of his frame. Soon after he quitted his prison, he experienced a degree of languor, which seemed indicative of his approaching end. This malady soon took a more decisive appearance; a fever ensued, and he expired in the arms of the faithful and generous Mercier, on the 29th Fructidor, in the second year of the republic, at the age of thirty-eight years and three months. His remains were interred in the church-yard of the parish of *Sceaux*, and after repeated solicitations Mercier at length obtained permission to plant over his grave a cypress tree, as a simple and unassuming monument to his memory.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

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### XIMENA AND THE CID,

(A Ballad translated from the Spanish.)

JOINED in bands of holy wedlock,

Glory calls the Cid to arms,

Dreadful call, which poor Ximena

Fills with sorrow and alarms.

Honour seals her lips in silence,

While with tears her eyes o'erflow,

'Till her heart, with anguish swelling,

Chaunts this strain of love and woe.

"Ah how chains of glory bind us

To the cruellest of cares,

Happy, happiest village maiden,

Whose fond heart no hero shares.

If thy love at early morning

To his daily labour goes,

Night returning, home he hies him,

On thy bosom to repose.

Clash of arms, and din of battle,

Press not on thy peaceful rest,

If by ought thy slumber's broken,

'Tis the baby at thy breast.

Soon that breast its milky treasure

Yields to still the well-known cries;

In thy husband and thy infant,

All the world concentr'd lies.

When the Sabbath sun arises,

Simply neat thou tread'st the green,

Beauty in thy eyes sits sparkling,

With the lustre of fifteen.

Hark! thou hear'st the church-bells summon,

Fold'st thy babe with fond caresses,

And, with smiles each neighbour greeting,

Talk'st of peace and happiness."

On his sword the gallant warrior

Thoughtfully reclined his head,

And, while tears her power acknowledged,

Thus to his Ximena said:

"Know my love the self-same wishes,

In thy husband's bosom burn,

Soon shall every care be ended,

I fly to conquer and return."

### SONNET.

TO CONTENT.

CELESTIAL maid, thine influence deign  
to shed;

Deign to impart thy charms and solace  
sweet

To him, who courts thee in his lone re-  
treat,

Oh grant his wish, and bless his rustic bed!

Bless



Blest with thy charms, the wearied hind  
reclines  
In envied peace beneath his vine-clad cot,  
'Tho' poor he sighs not for the great man's  
lot,  
Nor discontented at his own repines.  
Deign then to visit my embower'd cell,  
And share with me, fair maid, my humble  
board,  
With plenty crown'd, with simple viands  
stor'd,  
Beneath my straw-built roof an inmate dwell.  
Oh grant sweet nymph, thy vot'ry's fond  
request,  
Oh share his frugal board and make him  
blest.

April 28th.

O.

## SONNET.

THE ASSIGNATION.

**H**ARK! 'twas the bell's shrill sound that  
struck my ear!  
The hour is come, that brings *Her* to my  
arms,  
Array'd in all fair nature's loveliest charms,  
Sweet as the flow'rs that grace the vernal  
year.  
Oft has this spot been witness to my bliss;  
Here oft at eve her trembling hand I've  
press'd,  
While fondly leaning on my panting breast  
She breath'd her vow, and seal'd it with a  
kiss.  
Whilst to my ear her love she deigns t'impart,  
The breeze or rustling leaf creates alarms,  
She starts and trembles in my circling  
arms,  
And strains her beauties closer to my breast.  
She comes:—and to her ardent lover  
flies,  
Grace in her steps—love sparkling in her  
eyes.

April 23d.

O.

THE HOUR OF PEACE.

**S**OME have blest the hour that gave  
Fortune's queen to be their slave,  
Happy when her fav'ring hand  
Scattered wealth at their command:  
Others sigh for splendid state,  
Such as marks the proud and great,  
Thoughtless seeking the bright fair  
In the gloomy cells of care.  
Others o'er the wide world roam,  
Tempest-shattered, far from home,  
Toil midst storms that howl around,  
Hoping peace may yet be found.

Wealthy fortune, splendid state,  
These I with not as my fate;  
Nor the howling tempest's wave,  
Searching peace, with I to brave:

But my Laura's smiles to see  
Marks the hour of peace for me,  
And to print the burning kiss  
Is to me the hour of bliss.

MOSEHUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

**A**LL hail the shouting trumpet,  
The furly cannon's roar;  
The answering gun along the deep,  
To the thunder of the shore!  
Around the isle of Albion  
A thousand banners wave;  
While Freedom chants her anthem,  
At the union of the brave.

All hail the clanging cymbal,  
The voice of the deepening drum;  
Let millions flash their musquetry,  
Since the throat of war is dumb.  
For the patriot sons of liberty,  
Have seen the battle cease;  
And nations give a brother's hand  
At the altar-stone of Peace.

For you, who braved the danger,  
The heat of the battling plain;  
And you who trod the slippery deck,  
'Mid the carnage of the main;  
Ye now shall change the ramparts  
Where the midnight breezes numb,  
The splinter'd mast and rocking keel,  
For the sacred fields of home.

Then they who charg'd the bursting bomb,  
And the batt'ring cannon's blast,  
Shall tell, beneath their forest trees,  
Of the dangers they have past:  
Amid the scenes of infancy,  
Forget the battle's rage;  
And the native plains that nurs'd their  
youth,  
Be the refuge of their age.

Now, now, united millions,  
The worship hour is come,  
When Peace shall dwell with Nature,  
On the patriot hills of home.  
Along the shores of Europe,  
The bloodless standards wave;  
While Freedom chants her anthem,  
At the union of the brave!

Edinburgh, April 1802.

ERRATA.—In the Retrospect for June, in our account of Ackerman's admirable print  
of the British Fleet entering the sound, for "*Black* sculphit," read "*Black* sculphit."

## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

*To the Right Honourable Sir Henry Cappel,  
one of their Majesties most Hon. Privy  
Counsellors at Whitehall humbly present.  
London.*  
Frank IY

14

NOBLE SIR,

THE enclosed came this last post into my handes, directed, as you'll find, to one Mr. Owen, at his house near Cardigan. There are none of that name, who are housekeepers in this county. Onely there is one Mr Richard Owen, who is my father in law, and hath sojourned with his daughter (my wife and myself) these 9 or 10 years; he is a very antient honourable gentleman, and never concerned himself in any publique affaires, any otherwise than as a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace in his own county (Mount-Gomeryshire), in King Charles the 2d's time. And finding this to be a foreign letter by the post marked (2s. 9d.) he would not receive it, knowing he had no acquaintance nor correspondence beyond the seas. But I, considering with myselfe the ill practices and designs against their Majesties and their government at this time, I made bold to open the letter, and finding Madam on the inside, without any name subscribed, I fancied there might be some mystery beyond my understanding, so I opened it, and the rest of the letters, one of them in characters and figures (too difficult for my capacity to explaine, and fearing it might be of ill consequences to our peace), I thought it my duty to transmit them to the perusal of some persons of higher authority and power, who are entrusted with the care of the government under their Majesties, in which station I looke upon yourselfe as one, which is the occasion of giving you this trouble now, and I humbly beg your pardon for this boldnesse of,

Most honoured Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HECTOR PHILLIPS.

*Cardigan, 7 July, 1690.*

In this was a packet enclosed, the outermost of which letters were thus directed.

*For Mr. J. Owen, at his House near Cardigan, these.*

IV

28 in all 2s. 9d. 30 June, 1690.

SIR,

I MUST beg the favour of you to deliver the enclosed to our friend, of whom

you'll hear at Stafford House: give it, if you please, to himself, for though it contains nothing but bagatelles, yet I shall be glad to know he has had it. I had your last, with Mrs. Katherine's to Dick, which satisfied us extremely; and I hope the newes you'll have heard before this can reach you will also satisfy you, and answer your expectations, at least, begin to answer them. You know I never meddle with newes, and pray write none to me, but from the coffee-house only. We heard from Mrs. Grace the 7th instant, and, at that time, she and all with her were perfectly weall. A word from you by every post will much oblige us.

I am yours most entirely.

In this were enclosed two letters, each of them directed as follows:

The former of the enclosed letters was directed as that foregoing (but in another hand).

*For Mr. Owen, at his House near Cardigan.*

In the former leaf of which was this.

MADAME, 28 June 90.

IN answer to that of the 27 of May, which you did me the honour to write to me, be pleased to know that it came two posts after the due time; and that my eyes being bad, and not used to women's hands, the post-day, on which it came, passed before I could read it perfectly, which is the reason my answer is so slow. Believe me, Madam, your sex is not more subject to fear than I am at this time. I dread these French enemies of our's strangely; for I perceive that those who pretend to politics agree, they will be this summer as the last on the defensive every where, but against us; and I cannot believe, that they will be at ten thousand pistols a day charge for nothing—for so much at least is sayd their fleet costs them. I had reason to write they were like to bee on our coast before my last letter, and fear still they will be there before this, unless the wind keep them at home, as it hath done, I think, above this month, and nothing else; for it is matter of fact, that they be ready, not in the basin, but in the road, out of which the first six hours of good wind will bring them; and it is matter of fact, that they have been once hoist out in the open sea, once the whole fleet, and once part of it, the wind chopping about before the rest could get out to them; and the whole fleet, when it was out, was driven back by a storm. They were but 63 men of war, when they

they attempted to get out first; for they designed to take us unprepared, with our ships dispersed in several harbours: the next time they were 76; and now their 6 great ships from Tholon are come, they are eighty two capital ships, most of very great burthen, besides 15 galleys, bruletz, and tenders, which altogether make 200 sail. Those 6 Tholon ships met Killebrew's Squadron in their passage, which drew up in a line in a posture to fight, as the French with their 4 bruletz likewise did; but there was not a gun fired on either side, each apprehending the advantage of their enemy, which Killebrew had in number, being 13 to 6 (not counting tenders, which made him 23 sail), and the French in the bigness and better manning of their vessels. In St. George's Channel you will be 30 sail more (no part of the main fleet) kept this summer, of which 8 are already sailed, 2 of 50 guns a piece, the rest from 40 to 20, 15 more are ready, and are suddenly to follow, the rest as soon as they can be fitted, but all these are but four or five rate ships, save the two first. This design upon the Irish Seas, I fancy, is in a great measure owing to our Jemmist enemies here, who have been unfortunately soliciting it all the last summer and winter, but could never bring the French to it before. The truth is, these Jemmits are either perniciously cunning themselves, or perniciously informed by some as bad as themselves in England; for if there be any thing likely to do us mischief, they fail not to hit on't, and promote it all they can. But the best is, the French will go their own way, let them talk till their tongues ake, and I believe may mistake their measures sometimes as well as their neighbours, and possibly are not always able to do as is desired of them, and then chuse rather to say, I will not, than I cannot, because it sounds greater. But this is, I assure you, my private ungrounded surmise. However the Jemmits would have more done for Ireland than is, because they think a

victory at sea, though the French should happen to get one, of no consequence, in respect of success there, upon which all depends; and this they represent with impertinence, and I think with demonstration. But must wait with patience the event of the French resolutions, which I do not believe they know, only in general they believe, and, I am confident, truly (for I will not flatter you); but verily think that the French will not fail to do us all the mischief they can this summer. I began to write some days before the time, fearing to be served as I was with a letter I sent my governor immediately upon the receipt of his and your's, which happened to be post-day, but it was not sent by mischance. Now I can assure you that the French fleet is out again, but they went so contrary, that we are not out of hopes they may be driven back the third time. News is expected from them every moment. Their number is as I said before, but their galleys are to coast on the French side, while their great ships keep the open sea. As this course must be for the English Channel, we have all reason to fall to our prayers, and I think I ought to leave you to your's, but not without a touch of private affairs, though, in this hazard of the public, I believe you are but slightly affected with them; believe me, if you please, once for all, that they are taken to heart as much by your friends as they can be by you, and are earnestly solicited, as if you were here to solicit them in person. Nothing which you suggest or desire is forgotten, and they often prevent your suggestions and press them hard, so that you may rely upon that, if the success do not answer your expectations, it is not for want of kindness or pains in your friends. This, I can assure you, is truth, as is likewise, that I am the most faithful and most humble of your servants.

The gentleman, who you said would be in these parts before your letter, is arrived, only a day or two after it.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. STEPHEN WELLS'S (LAMBETH) for  
HINGES on a NEW CONSTRUCTION.

THE general character of these hinges consists in the application of a strap, or straps, and of a saddle piece between the joints, or of either of them, so that they may be fastened to, or let into

any door, door-post, writing-desk, bureau, &c. and may be completely concealed in the wood or other substance to which they are fastened. The principal merit claimed by the Patentee for this invention, is its aptness in preventing the possibility of making use of the saw or the

the punch in destroying the hinges, and opening the concealed place.

*Observation.*—It would be of great importance could men of talents and genius devise such methods of security as to render the nefarious arts of the pilferer of no avail, inasmuch as prevention against crime is preferable to punishment on account of its commission. We have long since been in possession of locks which seem to set at defiance the ingenuity of villainy, and we shall be happy if Mr. Well's hinges answer the purposes set forth in his specification.

**MR. JOHN STEVENSON'S (MANCHESTER)**  
for a NEW METHOD and PROCESS of  
STORING and DRYING TOBACCO, and  
the PREPARATION of SNUFF.

In the stove described in Mr. Stevenson's specification, there are two pans made like drawers, each capable of containing forty pounds of such tobacco as is to be dried, and a lower one in which may be put eighty pounds of snuff-work. When the stove is at work, and the tobacco has acquired a certain degree of heat, it must be alternately drawn out, stirred, and put in again; the same must be done by the snuff-work at every interval of about twenty minutes. If the stove get too hot, there are dampers and funnels to carry off the superabundant heat. By other contrivances, the steam may, according to the will of the workman, be let out, or retained upon the tobacco or snuff-work.—The construction of the stove upon which this patent is founded, cannot be understood without the help of figures. But the advantages said to be gained by Mr. S's method over those in general use, are, that the tobacco, by receiving the heat thus gradually on two sides, that is, the part lying in the pans, and the part uppermost, requires little working, or stirring, so that one man is enabled in the course of a day to dry twelve pans of tobacco, and two of snuff-work:—the tobacco will keep longer, make less smell, which is preserved in the tobacco, and it will retain less of the flavour of the fire. Besides which, the great consumption of fuel used in the common large grate is saved.

**ISAAC BIRCH'S (GLAMORGANSHIRE)** for  
IMPROVEMENTS in, or ADDITIONS to  
the FURNACE as hitherto used for  
SMELTING and MAKING PIG-IRON.

The additions to the furnace in which the invention consists are two *towers* and two *tymps*; and the advantages gained are,  
1. A greater quantity of metal is obtain-

ed from the same quantity of materials, than could be had by furnaces of the common construction. 2. A less fire and less blast are required; and 3. The iron is of a much better quality.

**MESSRS. RICHARD BRAYSHAY and WILLIAM M'MAHON'S (LIVERPOOL)** for  
a MACHINE for the purpose of GAINING  
an INCREASED SPEED and POWER to  
all MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

This invention consists in a power which is gained, by a wheel acting in a horizontal or perpendicular position, or by arms acting in the same manner, and obtaining a circular motion either by wind or water; and, when necessary, by likewise adding a windlass. If the power is taken from the water, the sails are best made of wood or metal; but, when from wind, of canvass. When a motion is to be obtained from the water, it is to be placed underneath it, at any place where there is either current or tide, which has the same effect upon the wheel as the wind has in air. The windlass possesses the advantage of a continued motion without intermission, and of increasing or decreasing the barrel of the windlass, by which means more or less power is obtained at pleasure. To increase the power of the wheel from which the motion is obtained, the arms are made to slide in a box at the centre, so as to be either longer or shorter, and by that means of increasing the circumference of the wheel, or otherwise by enlarging the size of the sails, or the number of them. The sails or float-boards are so contrived, as to be able to play in a given space, being fixed perpendicularly on the wheel, and fastened by a cord, so that when the wind blows from any quarter, three-fourths of the sails catch it, and, by forcing the wheel round, those sails which are forced against the wind come up edgewise; but when past the centre immediately receive the breeze, which produces a continued circular motion. In some cases, two sails are placed together, opening like a book; when faced to the wind, they open, and receive the full pressure of the current, by which means they force the wheel round, but on returning, they shut close together, and are forced against the wind by the other sails, in acting edgewise, until they arrive past the centre of the wheel, from whence the current comes. When the face of the sails comes to the wind, it immediately blows them open, and they then turn the wheel round as before.—The machine may be made moveable, so as to be conveyed from place to place for the

the purpose of lifting any weight. And by means of a newly-invented oar which is worked by the wind, it may be applied to navigating vessels of different kinds and sizes. In short, the patentees consider this machine as applicable to any purpose to which wind-mills, steam-engines, or water-wheels are commonly applied; and when placed where the tide ebbs and flows, it may be looked upon as a perpetual motion with unlimited power. This machine, it is said, may be erected at a small expence, in proportion to any other now adopted, and the purposes to which it may be easily applied are more numerous than can be ascertained.

*Observation.*—It will be recollected by the reader, that, in one or more of Lord Stanhope's patents for moving vessels against wind and tide, the oars, to which steam was applied as a moving force, were made in the form of a book, which in passing through the water, *before the stroke*, were shut by the resistance of the water, and in the act of turning they were by the same means opened to the full extent:—the similarity of this method and part of the invention now under consideration is too striking to be passed over.

MR. JOSEPH BARTON'S (OLD-STREET, ST. LUKE'S) for a MEDICINE which he denominates COMPOUND CONCENTRATED FLUID VITAL AIR, of great USE in the CURE of PUTRID DISEASES, &c. and another PREPARATION, which he calls AËREATED PREVENTIVE FLUID, as a PREVENTIVE from PUTRID INFECTION, &c. Also, AËREATED LIQUID BALM, for PRESERVING and BEAUTIFYING the SKIN.

Mr. Barton thus describes the method of obtaining his concentrated vital air.—Having put the materials, with or without any decomposing acid, as may be necessary, into a retort, to which is attached a tubulated receiver, containing water; through this the vital air is made to pass, in order that any mephitic air, or carbo-

nic acid, which will almost always rise with it, may unite with the water. A second receiver, containing alcohol, is then made to receive the pure vital air, which, combining with the spirit, forms the liquid of compound concentrated fluid vital air. To detach from this any inflammable air that may be produced in the operation, a third receiver, containing an alkaline solution, is made use of. Vital air prepared and combined with pure spirit in the mode above described, is the medicine which singly and alone is to cure the diseases mentioned in Mr. Barton's patent.

The aëreated preventative fluid is made in the same manner, except that, instead of spirit, the vital air is combined with essential oil and distilled water. And the aëreated liquid balm requires the same process, only into the second receiver a sufficient quantity of the flowers of roses, jessamine, &c. or of the expressed as well as essential oils of sweet-smelling vegetables, is introduced, to enable the distilled water to combine with and retain the vital air.

*Observation.*—We have given a pretty full account of these patent preparations, not from any conviction of, or faith in, their efficacy for the purposes enumerated in Mr. Barton's specification, but from a desire of setting forth to the public the mode of preparing this commodity. We have known instances in which pure vital air, the properties of which, as a stimulant, are now well known, have been daily administered in large quantities, for the purpose of exciting artificial spirits, and mending the general state of health; months have, however, elapsed, but the patients have found no other benefit than they might have derived from copious doses of brandy. As medicines, in proper hands, both spirits and oxygen may be administered with the best effect. But when recourse is had to them for the purpose of exhilarating the mind, and lightening the cares of life, they become the most noxious poisons which can be tampered with.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### THE BATTLE OF SEMPACH.

LEOPOLD third duke of Austria, having invaded Switzerland in 1386, determined to put every thing to the issue of one engagement. Having pitched upon

a narrow and rugged plain where cavalry could have been of little service, he obliged all the nobility and men at arms who surrounded him to dismount. These chosen troops placed themselves in the

first rank, determined to bear the honour of the day. Several of his friends wished to persuade the duke to remain on horseback a spectator of the battle; but the gallant chief refused; "I fight," said he, "for my friends and my inheritance—God forbid that you should die and I live in prosperity: I will divide with you the good and the bad—to-day I will either die with my knights and my subjects, or enjoy the victory with them." The two bands advanced—the Austrian consisted of 4000 men, the flower of Germany; their cuirasses were proof, and their long lances kept the enemy at a distance: forming an oblong battalion, they advanced slowly, in close array, like a moving citadel of steel. The Swiss were about 1300 men, ill armed, without cuirasses, having only a short halbert and sword, and a little target on their arms to parry the first blows. They drew up in a triangular figure; and, presenting one angle, they began the attack. But all their attempts were vain to penetrate the hostile battalion; they were transfixing by the long lances of the Austrians before their short halberts could reach them. They had already made several unsuccessful attacks, 60 of them had fallen, and not one of the enemy had perished! Helvetic liberty had perhaps been at an end, but Arnold Winkelried turned towards his countrymen, "I will die," said he, "for you and for our country—take care of my wife and children, remember me—and follow!" At these words he put himself at the head of the triangle—threw down his arms—caught hold of as many lances as he could grasp, and suffered himself to be nailed down to the spot where he fell, to open the path of victory to his countrymen. The Swiss then pierced the Austrian battalion—wielded their halberts on all sides, and soon put the foe to rout. The Austrians, heavily armed, overcome with lassitude and heat, and encumbered with their long lances, had in their turn the disadvantage: the nobles regretted their horses when it was too late—they were now abandoned to the mercy of the enemy: they conjured the Duke at least to retire; but the magnanimous prince replied, "God forbid that I should fly—have so many brave men, counts, lords, knights, and infantry, exposed their lives for me, and shall I abandon them?—No, I had rather die with honour than live without it." Then seeing the Austrian banner in danger of being taken, and hearing the standard-bearer call for assistance, he

threw himself into the thickest of the fight, ran to his banner, and perished in its defence. Such was the glorious end of this prince, in the 30th year of his age. Near 700 gentlemen remained stretched around him on the field of battle. Many great houses were annihilated, and there was scarce a family in Upper Germany, Alsace, and Swabia, which was not plunged in mourning. The standard-bearer was found dead, with part of the flag still in his mouth; he had swallowed the rest to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The Duke's body was carried away in a chest that had been filled with ropes, destined to hang the inhabitants of Sempach.

*Mélanges Helvétiques.*

#### SWISS HEROISM.

In 1499, during the wars of Swabia, a heroic act was performed in a skirmish near Werdenberg, by a Swiss named Jehan Vonvals. This gallant foldier made head alone, and defended a pass against 20 men at arms. He had already overthrown three of them with his pike, when the others, astonished at his valour, promised him good quarter, took him back with them into their camp, and returned him without doing him the least harm. He had more generous foes to deal with than Ulric Rothac of Appenzel. In the wars of his country against the House of Austria, this brave man, being surprised by twelve Austrians, fought alone against them, and killed five; the seven, despairing of victory, set fire to the cabin on the top of which he had posted himself, and basely destroyed him in the flames. A church has since been built on the spot. *Ibid.*

#### AN AMICABLE SUIT.

In the canton of Schwitz, many years ago, a person named Frantz came one evening to Gaspard, who was working in his field, and said to him, "Friend, it is now mowing time; we have a difference about a meadow, you know, and I have got the judges to meet at Schwitz to determine the cause, since we cannot do it for ourselves: so you must come with me before them tomorrow." "You see, Frantz," replied Gaspard, "that I have mown all this field, I must get in this hay to-morrow, I cannot possibly leave it." "And" rejoined Frantz, "I cannot send away the judges now they have fixed the day; and, besides, one ought to know whom the field belongs to before it is mown." They disputed the matter some time: at length Gaspard said to Frantz, "I will tell

tell you how it shall be: go to-morrow to Schwitz, tell the judges both your reasons and mine, and then there will be no need for me to go." "Well," said the other, "if you choose to trust your cause to me, I will manage it as if it were my own." Matters thus settled, Frantz went to Schwitz, and told the judges his own reasons and Gaspard's as well as he could, —(for the inhabitants of the canton did not enjoy the advantage of having lawyers in those days, and were obliged to plead their causes themselves). When sentence had been pronounced, Frantz came again to Gaspard; "Gaspard," said he, "the field is your's, I congratulate you, neighbour; the judges have decided for you, and I am very glad the affair is finished." And Frantz and Gaspard were friends ever afterwards. *Ibid.*

#### JOSEPH SAURIN'S CONVERSION.

Few narrations of the kind are more interesting, or afford more matter for reflection, than that given by Joseph Saurin of his history and conversion, in his *Account of the remarkable process between himself and Rousseau the poet.*

Joseph Saurin was the son of a Protestant minister in France, and was brought up to the same vocation. He left his native country on account of religion, and settled in Switzerland, where he married a lady of good family, and settled as a minister. His inquiries appear to have alienated him from the rigid system of Calvin; and, when the bigots to that system obtained an injunction for all ministers to sign a formula of faith, he employed much art and influence to procure an exemption from this obligation. For a considerable time he was able to impose upon the consistory by a secret declaration which did not amount to the profession required. At length the artifice was discovered, and a storm was gathering round him. The intolerance manifested in these proceedings probably gave him the first disgust with the church to which he was joined; but that this should have the effect of disposing his reason to agree with the Roman Catholic system, may be well doubted. It is more likely that he was rendered indifferent to all particular systems, which, of course, would incline him to concur with that which was the most powerfully supported.

He commenced that kind of examination which is preparatory to a conversion. He opened a correspondence with the celebrated Bossuet, the famous converter of his time. The prelate, doubtless flattered with the idea of gaining over a Protestant minister, who was also a man of learning and abilities, strongly urged him to a personal interview. Saurin accordingly came to Paris under a feigned name, and resided for some time with Bossuet, who, after such a step, could find little real difficulty in finishing the business. Saurin has mentioned one argument employed by the prelate, which is perhaps the most curious instance upon record of the advantage obtained in controversy by a high tone of authority. "You acknowledge," said he, "that a re-union of the Christian church is absolutely necessary,—but it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the Catholic church can come to the schismatics, whence it demonstrably follows that they must go to her." Saurin affirms that this argument had extraordinary weight with him; yet it appears surprising that, even though he was so incautious as to admit the necessity of uniformity, he should be moved by a consequence which could only be maintained by a controversial bully, who had previously discarded every principle of moderation and equity. What, in fact, can be more impudent in any process of argumentation than to say "I set out with a resolution of conceding nothing to you, and therefore, if we are to come to terms, it must be by your conceding every thing to me." Such, however, has really been the language of the Papists in every attempt to bring about a conciliation between them and the Protestants.

Saurin was converted and pensioned; but he always lay under the suspicion of religious indifference, which the nature of the argument to which he submitted seems to justify. As he was a geometer, indeed, a mode of reasoning drawn from the laws of number and motion may be supposed to have exerted peculiar influence over his mind; yet even his defender, Voltaire, insinuates that he sacrificed his religion to his interest, and that Bossuet was made the dupe of a pretended conversion.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCES, during the last QUARTERLY SITTING of the YEAR 9, by CITIZEN LEVESQUE, SECRETARY.

CITIZEN ANQUETIL consecrates his leisure to the collecting of curious particulars included in the Membirs which have been presented to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, for competitions of prizes. He has communicated to the Class the analysis of three Memoirs, which in 1744 disputed the academic crown on this question:—*What was the state of the Sciences in France during the Reigns of Charles VI. and of Charles VII?* It results from the researches that the candidates have made, that, in spite of the troubles occasioned by the lunacy of Charles VI, and notwithstanding the wars which afflicted the kingdom under Charles VII, the sciences acquired some growth in the midst of public disasters. Universities were established in some provinces, and the rays of rising light were not concentrated in the capital; books, long immured in the gloom of cathedrals and cloysters, adorned the library of princes, and were communicated to studious individuals; the laity began to cultivate letters, and brought to their studies a mind free from professional prejudices and interests; the French language was introduced into the bar, and into the discussion of public affairs; it was enriched, because it was applied to a greater number of ideas; and it became more regular and uniform, because it was obliged to express them in an intelligible manner. The use of the compass, and the invention of printing, prepared the progress of the human mind. Gunpowder appears to be nothing but a destructive scourge; and nevertheless, we must acknowledge that it has contributed to the sweets of social life, and to the progress of light and of civilization. The illustration of this truth should be the subject of a particular Memoir; this Memoir, however, does not appear in the number of those of which Citizen Anquetil has communicated the extracts.

Citizen DUPONT (of Nemours) has sent, from the United States of America, to the Institute, a *Memoir on the Theory of the Winds*. The result of this work is, that, according to the rationale of very

constant rules which direct their course, their nature is to vary always. But the author does not wish to infer from thence that meteorological observations are of no use.

Citizen FLEURIEU, who lately published the Relation of a Voyage made round the World by Captain ETIENNE MARCHAND, has enriched it with useful and learned remarks on currents. They excite a desire for the work that Citizen ROMME, an Associate-member, and Professor of the Mathematics at Rochefort, has communicated to the Class. It is a *Collection of all the Observations which have been made till this Day on the Winds and Currents that are met with in different Seas of the Globe*. Scattered throughout a great number of relations of voyages, these observations remained unprofitable to the generality of navigators, who can only be provided with a small number of books. We are acquainted with the influence of the winds and currents on the swiftness and the direction of vessels; and Citizen Romme, in collecting all that the most skilful mariners have said of it, has deserved well of commerce and of navigation. His labour will form only one volume, which ought to become the manual of all navigators.

This Associate presented at the same time to the Class a very particular table of observations of the tide at Rochfort, which he continued for a year together, and repeated at different hours of the day. It is the most complete collection of observations of that kind which has been hitherto made.

Citizen BUACHE read some *Geographical Illustrations on some Parts of the Interior of Guiana, and especially on the Course of the Maroni*. It imports so much the more to be well acquainted with this river, as it forms the limit of the French and Dutch possessions. The last charts by the French engineers of Cayenne give only a part of its course, and treat the rest of it as unknown, as likewise its sources. It is thus that Citizen Buache had himself represented it, in a general chart of Guiana, which he published in the year 6. But he has found in the *History of the New World*, by JAEN DE LAET (book xvii. chap. 15.) a description of the Maroni, which conveys more extensive information. As it was made according to the memoirs of the English Captain HARCOURT, who ascended a part of this river in 1608, it merits



merits the greatest attention. We see there that above Taupuramune, a village situated a hundred leagues from the mouth, eleven rivers empty themselves into the Maroni; these are the Arrenneen, the Toppanawin, the Errewin, the Cowomma, the Pourakette, the Arrowa, the Arretowene, the Waoune, the Anape, the Aunime, and the Carapion. The vigorous and very remarkable paintings which are met with at about ten days journey above Taupuramune, are found to be confirmed by the relations of some modern travellers, who have advanced to the same country by other rivers. The rivers mentioned by Harcourt, are also indicated under the same names, and placed in the same order, on the grand Spanish chart of South America, drawn up by DON JUAN DE LA CRUZ CANO. It is true that the Spanish chart refers them, not to the Maroni, but to the river of Surinam, of which they form, in it, the upper part: but this is a mistake. It was of little importance, however, so long as it was only found in a chart almost unknown: but it is become necessary to rectify it, as the English, after having reduced the colony of Surinam, have entirely copied and published the Spanish chart. The Court of Madrid judged it expedient to suppress it soon after it had been published in Spain. The French engineers of Cayenne have already acknowledged, as branches of the Maroni, the rivers of Arroua and Wahoni, which last is the Wayoune of Harcourt. This is sufficient, if not to demonstrate, at least to point out more strongly, an error which could not be always a matter of indifference were it to be adopted longer. We must, therefore, till we have more authentic documents, refer to the course of the Maroni, the eleven rivers, of which the Spanish chart has formed the upper part of Surinam.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON\*.

### OPTICS.

MR. EVERARD HOME, in a paper read before the Royal Society, November 5, 1801, has stated some facts and observations, in support of an opinion, advanced by him in a former lecture, that the adjustment of the eye to see objects at different distances, does not depend

upon any internal changes in the crystalline lens.

It appears, from the handsome tribute paid by Mr. Home to the memory of the late Mr. Ramsden, that the experiments upon which these facts are founded, were conducted by the united talents of both these gentlemen. So long ago as the year 1794, Mr. Home was satisfied, as the result of various experiments, that the removal of the crystalline lens did not deprive the eye of the power of seeing distinctly at different distances. The great importance of this subject led Dr. YOUNG to examine it with much attention, and his conclusions coincided with the generally adopted theory, that the adjustment of the eye to different distances does depend upon the crystalline lens. This difference of opinion led Mr. Home to call in the assistance of Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD, who is much in the habit of optical experiments, and who, with Dr. Young's optometer, made many experiments upon himself and others, from which he inferred, that the theory adopted by Mr. Home is agreeable to fact.

In the Bakerian lecture, Dr. YOUNG has given a very elaborate and learned discourse on the theory of light and colours: the object of which is not so much to propose new opinions, as to support, by additional evidence, theories already advanced.

The three essential hypotheses noticed by Dr. Young, and considered by him literally as parts of the more complicated Newtonian system, are—1. *That a luminiferous ether pervades the universe, rare and elastic in a high degree.* 2. *That undulations are excited in this ether, whenever a body becomes luminous; and* 3. *That the sensation of different colours depends on the different frequency of vibrations excited by light in the retina.* These hypotheses are, in the paper before us, supported principally by quotations from various parts of Sir Isaac Newton's writings. The fourth hypothesis, viz. *that all material bodies have an attraction for the ethereal medium, by means of which it is accumulated within their substance, and for a small distance around them, in a state of greater density, but not of greater elasticity,* is diametrically opposite to that of Newton, but considered by Dr. Young as the most simple, and best capable of explaining the phenomena; and, although he does not propose it as a fundamental hypothesis, yet he has endeavoured to demonstrate its truth, by a long series of well-supported propositions; from all which he concludes,

\* Notice of the papers published in the first part of the volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society for the Year 1802.

ERRATUM.—In the last Number, p. 486, for 1802, read 1801.

cludes, that the second and third books of Newton's optics will henceforth be better understood, than the first has hitherto been; at the same time, he observes, that "the merits of their author in natural philosophy are great beyond all contest or comparison; his optical discovery of the composition of white light, would alone have immortalized his name; and the very arguments which tend to overthrow his system, give the strongest proofs of the admirable accuracy of his experiments."

#### MATHEMATICS.

Mr. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, of Caius College, Cambridge, having, in a former paper, shewn the insufficiency, in mathematical reasoning, of a principle of analogy, by which the properties demonstrated for one figure were to be transferred to another, to which the former was supposed to bear a resemblance: the argument he then used was, that the analogy between the two figures was neither antecedent to calculation, nor independent of it, and consequently could not regulate it; that analogy was the object of investigation, not the guide; the result of demonstration, not its directing principle. The principal object of that paper was to prove, that operations with imaginary quantities were conducted after the same manner as operations with quantities that can be arithmetically computed. In the progress of this curious and important investigation, he is satisfied that demonstration in the theory of angular functions, is not only most easy and direct, by giving to quantities their true and natural representation; but, that the introduction of expressions and formulas not analytical, into analytical investigation, has caused much ambiguity and paradox; that it has made demonstration prolix, by rendering it less direct, and has made it deficient in precision, by diverting the mind from the true source of analytical expression.

In the paper, now before us, the author proposes to shew, that in all analytical investigations, geometrical formulas are foreign and circumlocutory, not essentially necessary, and therefore ought to be excluded; and that algebra, being an universal language, is competent to express the conditions belonging to any subject of enquiry, and, if adequate expressions be obtained, then with such reasonings and deductions may be carried on.

Mr. Woodhouse examines also the question concerning the respective advantages of the ancient geometry and modern ana-

lysis. His observations on this subject, which has been discussed a thousand times, merit the attention of the mathematician. The superiority, he says, of one method above another, must consist in being either more logically strict in its deductions, or more luminous, or more commodious for investigation. If in geometry the inferences are more strictly deduced, than in the algebraic calculus, it must arise from the great attention with which the former science has been cultivated. The perspicuity and commodiousness of investigation seems to decide in favour of geometry, inasmuch as it employs a particular individual, the sign and representation of a genus, instead of a generic term; in algebra the signs are altogether arbitrary, in geometry they bear a resemblance to the things signified, and are called *natural* signs, since the figure of a triangle or square suggests the same tangible figure every where, and may be considered as the representative of all triangles and squares. Moreover, to prevent ambiguity, it is frequently necessary to recur from the sign to the thing signified, which is more easily done in geometry than in algebra.

In defence of the analytical calculus, it is observed, that no language like that of analysis is capable of such elegance as flows from the development of a long series of expressions, connected one with the other, and all dependent on the same fundamental idea. And if what has been actually done by each method in the explanation of natural phenomena, be considered, the superiority of the one above the other will appear immense: the cultivators of geometry were men of consummate abilities, and the method of reasoning employed by them had, during preceding times, received the greatest improvement. The analytical calculus, which has verified the principle of gravitation, was, a century ago, in its infancy.

"The question (says Mr. Woodhouse) concerning the respective advantages of ancient geometry and modern analysis, may be comprised in a short compass. If mental discipline and recreation are sought for, they may be found in both methods; neither is essentially inaccurate; and, although in simple enquiries the geometrical has greater evidence, in abstruse and intricate investigation the analytical is the most luminous: but, if the expeditious deduction of truth is the object, then I conceive the analytical calculus ought to be preferred. To arrive at a certain end, we should surely use the simplest

plest means; and there is, I think, little to praise or emulate in the labours of those who resolutely seek truth through the most difficult paths, who love what is arduous because it is arduous, and in subjects naturally difficult toil with instruments the most inconvenient."

(*The results of the papers in Natural History and Chemistry in our next.*)

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting held the 26th of April, Count RUMFORD informed the Society of the progress that had been made (since the account laid before it the 25th of May, 1801), in the arrangements and the works of the house. He stated, that the new lecture-room had been finished, and was acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful and most convenient scientific theatres in Europe; so favourable to the propagation of sound, that, though it is sufficiently capacious to contain 900 persons, a whisper may be distinctly heard from one extremity of it to the other, and no echo is ever perceived in it on any occasion. It is so contrived, that day-light may be entirely excluded in a moment, by lowering the moveable ceiling of the lantern by which light enters the room from above, and allowing it to rest on the cornice, just above the level of the flat part of the ceiling of the room. The windows are all double, which renders the temperature of the room equal and pleasant, and prevents all noises from disturbing the silence which reigns in the room. In winter this theatre is warmed by steam, conveyed in covered and concealed tubes under the rising seats of the pit.

That the repository, 44 feet by 33, had been finished, and already contains a considerable number of specimens of new and useful mechanical contrivances.

The chemical laboratory is finished, and furnished with complete apparatus.

All the workshops are finished, and furnished with the best tools that could be procured, and several excellent workmen employed in them.

The great kitchen, dining-room, manager's room, and conversation-room, have been finished and furnished.

The carrying into execution so great and extensive a plan, has necessarily been attended with very heavy charges; but, by a strict regard to order and economy, and by the addition of 154 new names to the lists of proprietors and subscribers, during the last ten months, the funds and

resources of the Institution have been found more than adequate to the expenses.

Experiments having been lately made before the National Institute at Paris by M. COULOMB, with small plates of gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin, with little cylinders of glass, with a bit of chalk, a fragment of bone, and different kinds of wood, in order to shew that all bodies are subject to the magnetic influence, even in a degree which is capable of being measured, in the course of his lecture on magnetism, at the Royal Institution, on the 30th of April, Dr. YOUNG repeated some of M. Coulomb's experiments, with wires of different kinds: one of them was of tin, and suspended within a cylindrical glass jar by a single silkworm's thread: its oscillations were so slow as to occupy several minutes, and it was scarcely affected by turning the cross bar to which the thread was attached, so that the suspension must have been sufficiently delicate: under these circumstances, the opposite poles of two strong magnets were applied close to the jar, and at the distance of about twice the length of the suspended wire, but the effect was absolutely imperceptible: in the morning, indeed, there had been an appearance of oscillations, tending to the direction of the magnets; these perhaps were derived from some superficial particles of iron which had lost their magnetic property, by oxidation, in the course of the day. There must, at any rate, be a doubt, whether the presence of a quantity of iron, too small to be ascertained by chemical tests, might not have been the cause of the effects described by M. Coulomb, although they indicate a force something greater than  $\frac{1}{2000}$ th of the weight of the substance.

In the 8th Number of the Journals of the Royal Institution, we have a detailed account of the comparison of the French definitive metre with an English standard.

A standard metre of platina, and another standard of iron, belonging to the National Institute, were thus compared with the English foot; each of these two measures being equal, at the temperature of melting ice, to the ten millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian. At the temperature of 59.5° of Fahrenheit, the metre of platina was equal to 39,3775 English inches; and that of iron to 39,3788. At the temperature of 55°, the platina standard was 39,3781, that of iron 39,3795.

From these and various other experiments

ments and calculations, the French metre or standard appears to be equal to 39,3710 English inches, at 62°, which is the temperature universally employed in the comparison of British standards. Allowing the accuracy of the French measurements of the arc of the meridian, the whole circumference of the globe will be 24855.43 English miles, and its mean diameter 7911.73. Taking the ellipticity at  $\frac{1}{310}$ , the axis will be nearly 7893.5, the equatorial diameter 7928, and the diameter of a sphere of equal solid content about 7916 miles.

As long, therefore, as the English standard continues to be reduced to this temperature, we must consider the metre as equivalent to 39,3710 inches. Upon these authorities, it will be of use to give the following tables of the principal measures and weights now used in France, with the corrections which this last comparison has introduced into it.

*Measures of Length, the Metre being at 52°, the Foot at 62°.*

	English Inches.
Millimetre	.03937
Centimetre	.39371
Decimetre	3.93710
Metre	39.37100
Decametre	393.71000
Hecatometre	3937.10000
Chiliometre	39371.00000
Myriometre	393710.00000

	M.	F.	Y.	Ft.	In.
A decametre is	0	0	10	2	9.7
A hecatometre	0	0	109	1	1
A chiliometre	0	4	213	1	10.2
A myriometre	6	1	156	0	6

8 chiliometres are nearly 5 miles.

*Measures of Capacity.*

	Cubic Inches E.
Millilitre	.06103
Centilitre	.61028
Decilitre	6.10280
Litre, a cubic decimetre	61.02800
Decalitre	610.28000
Hecalitre	6102.80000
Chililitre	61028.00000
Myrilitre	610280.00000

A litre is nearly  $2\frac{1}{8}$  wine pints. Fourteen decilitres are nearly three wine pints. A chililitre is one tun, 12.75 wine gallons.

*Weights.*

A gramme is the weight of a cubic centimetre of pure water at its maximum of density. It has been found equal to 18.827 French grains, of which 576 made 472.5 English; and 489.5058 grammes make a pound of the standard of the mint at Paris.

	E. Grains.
Milligramme	.0154
Centigramme	.1544
Decigramme	1.5444
Gramme	15.4440
Decagramme	154.4402
Hecatogramme	1544.4023
Chiliogramme	15444.0234
Myriogramme	154440.2344

A decagramme is 6 dwts. 10.44 gr. tr.; dr. 118. gr. 4.44 apoth.; or 5.65 dr. avoird. A hecatogramme is 3oz. 8.5 dr. av. A chiliogramme is 2lbs. 3oz. 5dr. av. A myriogramme is 22lbs. 1.15oz. av. 100 myriogrammes are 1 tun wanting 32.8lbs.

*Agrarian Measures.*

Are, 1 square decametre 3.95 perches.  
Hecatare 2 acres, 1 rood, 35.4 perches.

*For Fire-wood.*

Decistere,  $\frac{1}{10}$  stere 3.5317 cub. f. E.  
Stere, 1 cubic metre 35.3171 cub. f.

*MONEY. Copper.*

	E. Grains.
Centime, 1 gramme	15.4
5 centimes, or sous	77.2
Decime	154.4
2 decimes	308.8

*Silver  $\frac{9}{10}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  Fine.*

Franc, 5 grammes, 3 dwts. 5.2 gr.  
5 francs, 16 dwts. 2.1 gr.

The franc is nearly the same with the livre Tournois, and worth about 10d. Bolton's penny weighs 435 gr.; his half-penny 165; a shilling nearly 93 gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  fine.

It appears from Mr. Borda's experiments, that in latitude 45°, a pendulum of the length of a metre would perform in a vacuum 86116.5 vibrations in a day: the length of a pendulum being supposed to increase with the latitude, in the proportion of the square of the sine of the latitude, multiplied by .000567, while the time of its vibration remains unaltered.—See, on this subject, Monthly Magazine, vol. iii. p. 432, and vol. viii. p. 281.

*PREMIUMS offered by the SOCIETY, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year 1802.*

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all such useful Inventions, Discoveries and Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book,) as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended near FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by voluntary subscriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been distributed may be seen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their house in the *Adelphi*. The Register of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will shew the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Institution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wednesday*, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October* to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. The several Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY'S room until the next meeting; at which time such person shall be ballotted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *subscribing member*, upon payment of any sum not less than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the transactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the several Committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addressing a note to the Housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been bestowed; and to inspect the magnificent series of moral and historical paintings so happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Esq. which, with some valuable busts and statues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewise the use of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY'S Transactions.

The time appointed for admission to the paintings or models, is from ten to two o'clock, *Sundays* and *Wednesdays* excepted.

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PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.

THE public are requested to take notice that the SOCIETY abide by the premiums offered in the 18th volume of their Transactions, for the setting of acorns, and planting of timber-trees, although such premiums are not here reprinted.

*Class 1. FOREST-TREES.*

To the person who shall have inclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expence of tillage, owing to the stiffness or poverty of the soil, the surface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest-trees, namely, oak, Spanish chestnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce

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and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber trees, between the 1st of October, 1801, and the 1st of April, 1802, the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

3. For the third greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, the silver medal. A particular account of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the SOCIETY on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

4, 5, 6. The same premiums are extended  
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one year further. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1806.

7. **ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS.** To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land of the foregoing description properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal. The *accounts* and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

8. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

9. **OSIERS.** To the person who shall have planted, between the 1st of October, 1801, and the first of May, 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new-kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

10. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas. *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1802.

11. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in Nov. 1803.

\*.\* The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce *certificates* that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

12. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER-TREES, AND HEDGE-ROWS.** To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method to be pro-

duced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

13. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1803.

14. **PREVENTING THE BLIGHT, OR RAVAGES OF INSECTS, ON FRUIT-TREES AND CULINARY PLANTS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1802.

15. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1803.

16. **REMOVING THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS, OR INSECTS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

17. **COMPARATIVE TILLAGE.** For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed\*, and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what cases it may be advisable to shorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method, now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture, or, in case of a green crop, the weight of an average sixteen perches, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb 1803.

18. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT, BROAD-CAST, DRILLED, AND DIBBLED.** For the best set of experiments made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equi-distant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, to-

\* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two spits, or about eighteen inches deep, shovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

gether with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

19. **SPRING WHEAT.** To the person who, between the 10th of January and the 10th of April, 1802, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel; and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clean as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in the 19th volume that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

20. **BEANS AND WHEAT.** To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1801, and the 1st of April, 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equi-distant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1802; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an account of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre threshed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1803.

21. **BEANS.** To the person who, in the year 1801, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling-method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent

crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

22. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in Dec. 1803.

23. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.** For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broad-cast and hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equi-distant rows, and hand or horse-hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land, on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803. The object which the Society have in view in offering this premium is experimentally to ascertain the most advantageous method of growing turnips. To do this in a satisfactory manner, both the drilled and broad-cast crops should have the advantage of the most perfect cultivation, consequently the drilled crops should have the intervals between the rows worked by the horse or hand-hoe, or by both these implements; and the rows should be either weeded or hand-hoed, or both weeded and hand-hoed. The broad-cast crop should have every advantage which weeding and hand-hoeing can give it, consistently with leaving the soil a flat surface.

24. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

25. **PARSNIPS.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second day in Nov. 1803.

26. **BUCK WHEAT.** To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed, also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

27. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal. Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

28. RAISING GRASS SEEDS. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each or any of the following named grass seeds, *viz.*—Meadow fox-tail (*alopecurus pratensis*), sweet scented vernal grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum*), Timothy grass, meadow Fescue grass, smooth-stalked meadow grass (*poa pratensis*) rough-stalked meadow grass (*poa trivialis*); the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that *certificates* from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above-mentioned, indicating clearly the particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1803.

29. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first day of February, 1804.

30. ROTATION OF CROPS. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than forty acres, in the following rotation, *viz.*—1st, winter-tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply that to former crops, in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

31. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than thirty acres; the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

32. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres; the silver medal. It is required that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number of horses and cattle, sheep or hogs, fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity of wheat per acre, and its weight per bushel, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of November, 1804.

It is presumed that very great advantages will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

33. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the first day of November, 1805.

34. PRESERVING TURNIPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

N. B. It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges, (which the growers call pies,) and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of the ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to preserve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold weather, and the rot which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.

35. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

36. PRESERVING CABBAGES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

37. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 34. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

38. PRESERVING CARROTS, PARSNIPS, OR BEETS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 34. and the *accounts* to be delivered in on or before the first day in November, 1803.



39. **PRESERVING POTATOES.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power; and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who eat of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

40. **MAKING MEADOW-HAY IN WET WEATHER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

41. **HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

42. **ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND.** To the person who shall produce to the Society the most satisfactory set of experiments to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of rich arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analysis of it; and who having made a like analysis of some poor arable land, shall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby ascertaining the deficiencies of the poor soil, improve a quantity of it, not less than one acre, by the addition of such parts as the former experiments shall have discovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cause of its sterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the same after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each state, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumstances, together with the method made use of in analysing the soils, be produced, with proper *cer-*

*tificates* and the chemical results of the analysis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1803.

It is expected that a quantity, not less than six pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved soils, be produced with the *certificates*.

43. **IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE.** For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, viz. clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

44. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the land before such improvement be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be enclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average-value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

45. **MANURES.** For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass or corn land, viz. soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

46. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

47. **GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA.** To the person who shall produce to the Society an account of the best method, verified by actual experiment, of gaining land from the sea, not less than twenty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1st of January, 1796, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in October, 1802.

48. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in October, 1803.

49. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in October, 1804.

50. **MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT.** To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal,

or twenty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

51. **MACHINE FOR REAPING OR MOWING CORN.** For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

52. **THRASHING-MACHINE.** To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be threshed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine* or a model with proper *certificates*, that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been threshed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

53. **DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

54. **DESTROYING WORMS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

55. **DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than four acres of hop ground, the gold medal or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

56. **CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease,

together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

57. **PREVENTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF FLIES ON SHEEP.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

58. **PROTECTING SHEEP.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

59. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

N. B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

60. **IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR, BY ERECTING COTTAGES, AND APPORTIONING LAND.** To the person who, in the year 1801, shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not less than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

61. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

62. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

63. **IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR BY APPORTIONING LAND TO COTTAGES.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall apportion to the greatest number of cottages, already built upon his or her estate, any quantity of land, not less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

64. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be de-

livered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

65. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

66. RAISING WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF LAND. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purposes of irrigating land, superior to and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A model on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large on the same construction has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1803.

The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first of March, 1804.

67. CULTURE OF HEMP IN CERTAIN PARTS OF SCOTLAND. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy, in certain parts of Scotland, comprehending the whole county of Argyle, that part of Perthshire situated to the north of the river Tay, and west of the Military Road (see Ainslie's Map of Scotland) leading from Logie-rait to the County of Inverness, and such other parts of Scotland as lie north of Inverness-shire, offers to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned district, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1802, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

67\*. To the person who shall sow with hemp, (in drills at least eighteen inches asunder) the next greatest quantity of land in the same above-mentioned district, not less than twenty-five acres statute measure, in the year 1802, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above-mentioned; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

#### PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

68. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For the best method of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method

being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

69. PREVENTING THE DRY-ROT IN TIMBER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802.

70. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS FROM BECOMING RANCID OR RUSTY. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full description of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

71. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR ANIMAL OIL. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most expeditious method, superior to any hitherto practised, of clearing goose-feathers from their offensive animal oil, for the use of upholders, in making beds, cushions, &c. the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of such feathers unstripped and so cleared, not less than forty pounds weight, with a full *account* of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

72. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state, and two gallons so refined, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803.

73. MANUFACTURING TALLOW-CANDLES. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expence than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 12lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

74. CANDLES FROM RESIN OR OTHER SUBSTANCES. To the person who shall discover to

the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

75. METHOD OF SEPARATING SUGAR IN A SOLID FORM FROM TREACLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

76. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the distiller who, in the year 1802, shall make the greatest quantity, not less than one hundred gallons, of a clean marketable spirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in strength or quality to the proof-spirit now in use, and at a rate not higher than the spirit produced from corn or molasses; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the spirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expense and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

77. INCREASING STEAM. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1803.

78. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

79. PREPARATION OF TAN. To the person who shall prepare in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufactures, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28 lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

80. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of callico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the callico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

81. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine and the solutions of indigo by earths or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* and conditions as for premium 80.

82. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50 lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

83. RED PIGMENT. To the person who shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use, in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noisome vapours.

84. ULTRAMARINE. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

85. ANALYSIS OF BRITISH MINERALS. To the person who shall communicate to the Society,

the most correct analysis of any mineral production of Great Britain, hitherto either unexamined or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analysis and sufficient specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

86. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur, without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity, not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

87. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHY NITRATE. To the person who shall prepare, in Great Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method superior to those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28*lb.* to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

88. FINE BAR-IRON. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for converting into steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

89. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

90. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

91. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily-fusible, composition, fit for the

purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthenware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

92. REFINING COPPER FROM THE ORE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

93. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of such map, together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804. The map to remain the property of the Society.

94. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland on similar conditions.

95. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland on similar conditions.

96. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1802, the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

#### PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

97. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the best drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian Ink, or bistre, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

98. The same in silver for the next in merit.

99, 100. The same premiums will be given, on

the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

101. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY GENTLEMEN. For the best drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black-lead, pen, Indian ink, or bister, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803; the gold medal.

102. For the next in merit, the silver medal.

103, 104. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

105. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the best outline, after an original group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons of either sex, under the age of sixteen, the principal figure not less than twelve inches; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1803; the greater silver pallet.

106. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

N. B. These drawings are to be made on paper, and the original either to be produced to the Society, or to be referred to for their examination.

107. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing of a landscape after nature, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1803; the greater silver pallet.

108. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet. Each candidate must mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken; and the drawings must be made with chalk, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bister.

109. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches; to be made with crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bister, and to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1803; the gold pallet.

110. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

111. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of calico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

112. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

113. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best pattern, in a new stile, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment work; the silver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

114. LINE ENGRAVINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best line engraving of a landscape, published in the year 1803, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804; and the impression to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

115. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

116. LINE ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the best line engraving published in the year 1802, of an historical subject, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal.

117. For the next in merit; the silver medal. Conditions, &c. the same as in classes 114 and 115.

118. MODEL IN CLAY OR PLASTER. For the best model in clay or plaster of an ornamental design for the purpose of embellishing works of Architecture; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803. The model not to be less than thirty inches by twelve.

#### THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 119,) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSTEAD, Esq.

119. ORNAMENTAL DRAWINGS FOR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS. For the best ornamental drawing for the purpose of embellishing architectural designs; a silver medallion with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The drawing to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

120. For the best model in clay or plaster of a design for the same purpose; the silver medal. The performances in these two classes not to be less than thirty inches by twelve, to be made by persons under the age of twenty-one years. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

121. PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS OF MACHINES. For the best perspective drawing of machines by persons under eighteen years of age; the greater silver pallet. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

122. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet, on similar conditions.

123. ENGRAVING ON WOOD, OR METAL

**BLOCKS.** For the best engraving on wood, or metal blocks, of a subject or allegorical decoration for a volume of the Society's Transactions, proper to be prefixed to the premiums offered by the Society, and capable of being worked with the letter press; the gold medal. The engraved wood or metal block, and two or more impressions from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803, and the engraved wood or metal block to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society. The engraving to be of a proper size to form an octavo page in the volume.

124. For the next in merit; the silver medal on similar conditions.

125 **STATUARY MARBLE.** To the person who shall discover, within Great Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and *certificates* of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

*N. B.* In order to prevent useless expence or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

126. **BRONZES.** For the best drapery-figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

#### PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

127. **MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK.** For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

128. **CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, &c.** To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards of cloth at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and

which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c. the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

*N. B.* The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be produced by application to the housekeeper.

129. **WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wicks so prepared to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

130. **PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.** To the person, in Great Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1802, and the first of January, 1803, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

*N. B.* The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, *viz.*—nettles, potatoe-hawlm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the housekeeper.

*Certificates* of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

131. **TRANSPARENT PAPER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to fools-cap, that shall take and bear common writing ink with the same facility and correctness as writing paper generally in

use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. *Certificates* of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

132. **TAKING PORPOISES.** To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1802, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great Britain, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

133. **OIL FROM PORPOISES.** To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain, in the year 1802, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great Britain, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

#### PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

134. **GUNPOWDER-MILLS.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1803.

*N. B.* As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed thereon as they appear to merit.

135. **TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT.** To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in Jan. 1803.

136. **TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1802, signed by the master, or by the mate when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1802.

137. **FAMILY MILL.** To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish-poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

*N. B.* Cheapness and simplicity will be considered an essential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

138. **MACHINE FOR RAISING COALS, ORE, &c. &c.** To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and which shall produce the effect at a less expense than those already known or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803.

139. **MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER.** To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use, for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

140. **MACHINE FOR MAKING BRICKS.** To the person who shall invent the best and cheapest machine for making bricks, superior to any hitherto known or in use, whereby the labour and expence of making bricks in the usual mode, by hand, may be greatly diminished; forty guineas. A model, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used to good effect for the purpose of making bricks, and that at least one hundred thousand statute-bricks have been made therewith, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

141. **BORING AND BLASTING ROCKS.** To the person who shall discover to the Society a



more simple, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use of boring and blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

142. **HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSES OF MANUFACTURERS.** To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expense, for the purposes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas. A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1803.

143. **IMPROVED VENTILATION.** To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

144. **MILL STONES.** To the person who shall, between the first of February, 1802, and the first of February, 1803, prepare and bring into use the greatest number of mill stones, taken from any quarry in the United Kingdoms, equal in quality to the French burrs, not less than thirty pairs; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the said mill stones were all taken from the same quarry, with their prices and dimensions, that they are equal to the French burr, not less than three feet eight inches diameter, and are actually in use, to be produced to the Society on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1803.

145. For the next greatest quantity, not less than twenty-five pair; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas, on similar terms.

146. **PREVENTING ACCIDENTS FROM HORSES FALLING WITH TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGES.** To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheel carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the So-

ciety on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1803.

147. **CLEARING THE TURNPIKE AND OTHER ROADS IN WINTER FROM MUD, AND IN SUMMER FROM DUST.** To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and the cheapest method, verified by experiments, of clearing the turnpike and other roads of great resort, in winter from mud, and in summer from dust, or most effectually preventing the accumulation of either; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

148. For the second best account; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

#### PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

149. **NUTMEGS.** For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

150. **CLOVES.** For importing into the port of London, in the year 1802, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

151. **PLANTATIONS OF BREAD-FRUIT TREES.** To the person who shall have raised in any of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or in any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or

the several Islands adjacent thereto, between the 1st of January, 1801, and the 1st of January, 1802, the greatest number of bread-fruit-trees, not fewer than one hundred, and properly fenced and secured the same, in order to supply the fruit to the inhabitants; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Proper *accounts* and *certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the methods made use of in cultivating the plants and securing the plantation, and that the trees are in a growing and thriving state at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be produced to the Society, with samples of the fruit, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

152. **KALI FOR BARILLA.** To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama-Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

153. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants, at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

154. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

155. **DESTROYING THE INSECT COMMONLY CALLED THE BORER.** To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

156. **CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.** To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents (each four-fifths of a statute acres, in the year 1802, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the

winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

157. To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents, in the year 1802, in the manner above-mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

158. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

159. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

160. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28 lb. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

161, 162, 163, 164, 165. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before-mentioned, to be transmitted to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

166 to 176. Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

177. **IMPORTATION OF HEMP FROM CANADA.** To the master of that vessel, which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1803, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

178. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal. *Certificates* satisfactory to the Society to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

#### PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

179. **BHAUGULPORE-COTTON.** To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1802, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which clothes are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certi-*

*ificates*, signed by the secretary to the board of trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

180. **ANNATTO.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

181. **TRUE COCHINEAL.** To the person who, in the year 1802, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

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### CONDITIONS FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year; nor shall they, who for two successive years have gained the first premium in one class, be again admitted as candidates in that class.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has three times obtained the first premium in that class.

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society till after the public distribution of rewards in May, when they will be re-delivered unless mentioned in the premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, academy, or school, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

To encourage real merit, and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate in classes 97 to 122 inclusive, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, their age; and whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken.

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SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, JUNE 1st, 1802.

ORDERED,

*That the several Candidates and Claimants to whom the Society shall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the last Tuesday in May 1803, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely, to receive the same; that Day being appointed by the Society for the Distribution of their Rewards: And before that Time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to those who are about to leave the kingdom.*

*In Cases where the Society may think fit to admit Excuses for not attending in Person, Deputies may be substituted to receive the Rewards, provided such Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the superior Officers thereof.*

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### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to those inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requested to observe, that if the means, by which the respective objects are effected, do require an expense or trouble too great for general purposes, the Society will not consider itself as bound to give the offered reward; but, though it thus reserves the power of giving in all cases such part only of any premium as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

It is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner

each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and, on the inside, the claimant's name and address; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

No papers shall be opened, but such as shall gain premiums, unless where it appears to the Society absolutely necessary for the determination of the claim; all the rest shall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark, within two years; after which time, if not demanded, they shall be publicly burnt, unopened, at some meeting of the Society.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

The performances which each year obtain premiums or bounties are to remain with the Society until after the public distribution of rewards.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and, where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the committee.

*N. B.* The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men upon any of the subjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter, addressed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, at the Society's Office, in the Adelphi, London.

The models required by the Society should be upon the scale of one inch to a foot. The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres, of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

*The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters.*

**\*\*** To persons inclined to leave a sum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpose:

*Item.* I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ upon condition and the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the collector for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themselves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which said sum of \_\_\_\_\_ I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable designs of the Society.

By Order of the Society,

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

## *Society of Arts Manufactures and Commerce.*

ADELPHI, June 21st, 1802.

ON Wednesday, the 2d Inst. the Society, held the last Meeting of that Session, and adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in October next.

On Tuesday the 25th of May last, agreeably to the Resolutions of the Society the Premiums and Bounties which had been then adjudged during the Session, were delivered to the Claimants from the Chair, by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the President, in presence of a very numerous and respectable Assembly. The Business was begun by an appropriate Speech from the Secretary, noticing the Objects of the Society from its Institution, in the year 1754, to the present Time, and particularising the Rewards which had been then adjudged this Session.

*The Rewards awarded, are arranged under the following Classes :*

### IN AGRICULTURE.

To John Hunter, esq. of Gubbins, in Hertfordshire, for having planted 40,000 Oaks, the Gold Medal.

To Thomas Johnes, esq. of Hafod, in Cardiganshire, for having planted 400,000 Forest Trees, the Gold Medal.

To John Christian Curwen, esq. of Workington Hall, in Cumberland, for having planted 84,900 Larch Trees, the Gold Medal.

To Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton Park, near Wolverhampton, for planting 10,000 Silver Firs, the Gold Medal.

To James Beech, esq. of Shaw, near Cheddle, in Staffordshire, for his plantation of Timber Trees, the Silver Medal.

To the Rev. Richard Yates, of Chelsea, for his Essay on raising and promoting the growth of Oaks, the Silver Medal.

To Charles Gibson, esq. of Quermore Park, near Lancaster, for planting 6,000 Elms, the Silver Medal.

To William Fairman, esq. of Miller's House, near Sittingbourn, in Kent, for his Experiments on Extreme Branch Grafting of Fruit Trees, the Silver Medal.

To Robert Brown, esq. of Markle, near Haddington, in Scotland, for his Culture of Beans and Wheat in one year on the same Land, the Silver Medal.

To Mr. Frederic Clifford Cherry, of New Wood Farm, near Stoke d'Aubenton, in Surry, for planting 60 Acres with Osiers, the Sum of Thirty Guineas.

To Mr. Seth Bull, of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, for planting 8 Acres with Osiers, the Sum of Ten Guineas.

### IN CHEMISTRY.

To Mr. Thomas Willis, of Lime-Street, London, for his preparation of the Bulbs of the Hyacinthus non scriptus, or common Field Blue Bells, as a substitute for Gum Arabic, the Silver Medal.

### IN POLITE ARTS.

To George William Gent, esq. of Upper Guildford Street, for a Drawing of Lewes Castle, in Essex, the Gold Medal. Cl. 89.

To Miss Elizabeth Mac Dowall, of Brook  
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Street, Holborn, for a Chalk Drawing of the Virgin and Child, the Gold Medal. Cl. 91.

To Miss Winifred Barrett, of Stockwell, in Surry, for a drawing of a Landscape, the Silver Medal. Cl. 91\*.

To Miss Jackson, of Hanover Street, Hanover Square, for a drawing in Black Chalk, after an Engraving by Bartolozzi, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Blackburne, of Park Street, Westminster, for a Drawing of Demosthenes from a Bust, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Mary Anne Gilbert, of Devonshire Street, Portland Place, for a Miniature Drawing of an old Woman, after Nature, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Emma Farhill, of Mortimor Street, Cavendish Square, for a Drawing of Peasants in a Storm, the Silver Medal.

To William Stone Lewis, esq. of High Holborn, for a Drawing of Outlines of the Laocoon, from a Cast, the larger Silver Pallet. Cl. 92.

To George Jones, esq. of Great Portland Street, Mary-le-bone, for a Drawing of Outlines of Hercules and Antæus, from a Cast, the lesser Silver Pallet. Cl. 93.

To Richard Speare, esq. of Dean Street, Soho, for a Drawing, a View at Eltham, in Kent, the greater Silver Pallet. Cl. 94.

To Mr. Richard Cook, of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, for a Drawing of Mutius Scaevola, before Porsenna, the Gold Pallet. Cl. 96.

To Mr. John Summerfield, of Packington, Coventry, for a Stroke Engraving, the subject Rubens and his Wife, the Gold Medal. Cl. 98.

To Mr. C. Nesbitt, of Fetter Lane, for Engravings on Wood, the Silver Medal. Cl. 105.

To Mr. Richard Austin, of Paul's Alley, Barbican, for Engravings on Wood, the Silver Medal.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Coppins, of St. Stephen's, Norwich, for a Drawing in Crayons of Belisarius, copied from a Painting of Salvator Rosa, the greater Silver Pallet.

To Miss Frances Talbot, of Wymondham, Norfolk, for a Painting of an Herb Girl, from Nature, the Silver Medal.

To Miss Beauchamp, of Langley Park, near Beccles, in Suffolk, for a Painting of a Landscape, copied from Both, the Silver Medal.

To Dr. John Evans, of Shrewsbury, for two Maps of North Wales, the Sum of Forty-five Guineas.

#### IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. Thomas Clulow, of Shoreditch, for his Invention of weaving Purses, Pockets, and Sacks, in a Loom, and improving the Construction of Looms in general, Twenty-five Guineas.

#### IN MECHANICS.

To Mr. Henry Greathead, of South Shields, in the Bishoprick of Durham, for his Construction of a Cork Boat, by which the Lives of many Persons shipwrecked have been preserved, the Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas.

To William Hall Timbrel, esq. of Streatly, in the County of Berks, for an improved herniary Truss and new invented Calico Cushion, the Gold Medal.

To Mr. Richard Knight, of Foster Lane, Cheapside, for his Method of clearing Land from Stumps of Trees, and rendering them in a proper State for Fuel, the Silver Medal.

To Mr. James Brownhill, of Alloa Mills, near Stirling, in Scotland, for his Discovery of a Quarry of Stone, proper for making Mill Stones, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds.

To Mr. John Webb, of Dorrington Street, for an Invention in Gun Locks, to prevent accidents in using Guns or Pistols, and to guard against their being improperly fired, the Sum of Twenty Guineas.

To Mr. James Woart, of Fulham, for securing Beams of Timber decayed by Time, or injured by Accidents, in Buildings, the Sum of Ten Guineas.

#### IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To Dr. Alexander Anderson, of St. Vincent, for the Culture of Cloves and Cinnamon, the Gold Medal.

To the Hon. Joseph Robley, of Tobago, for a Plantation of Bread Fruit Trees, the Gold Medal.

*An Account of the Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen elected Members since October last, whose Titles and Names are as follow:*

The Most Noble the Marquis of Exeter, F. R. S. and S. A. the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Barrington, the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, Sir George Prescott, Bart. Hon. John Henniker Major, John Robinson, esq. M. P. Col. Peachy, M. P. Rowland Burdon, esq. M. P. Lieut. Gen. John Watson, James Brogden, esq. M. P. Mr. Sheriff William Rawlins, Thomas Myers, esq. Joseph Nollekins, esq. R. A. John Dixon, esq. George Prescott, esq. Thomas Calverly, esq. Thomas Taylor, esq. Mr. John Sowerby, John Scott, esq. William

Gosling, esq. Alexander Scott, esq. Mr. William Woodburn, Mr. Vaughan Griffiths, Charles Tufton Blicke, esq. Mr. John Francis Desanges, William Irving, esq. Lieut. Col. Francis John Wilder, James Anderson, esq. LL. D. Daniel Moore, esq. Solomon Levien, esq. W. H. Pepys, jun. James Green, esq. Mr. John Fuller, David Pike Watts, esq. William Bridgman, esq. William Phillips, esq. Richard Sykes, esq. Mr. John Dutton, Henry Leader, esq. Rev. Mr. J. Clay, Josiah Robert Harrison, esq. John Gold, esq. Richard Varal, esq. Richard Godwin, esq. Thomas Edwards, esq. William Butler, esq. Mr. William Peter Whyte, Mr. Thomas Bish, Henry Decort, esq. Valentine Green, esq. Martin Bree, esq. James Kendrick, esq. Henry Gore Clough, esq. Mr. William Woodthorp, Charles Winstanley, esq. Joseph Ablett, esq. Dr. Clough, William Tooke, esq. William Coles, esq. Mr. William March, Mr. William Chapman, Joseph Williams, esq. Samuel Lovat, esq. Walter Bracebridge, esq. Henry Winstanley, jun. esq. Daniel Llewellyn, esq. John M'Arthur, esq. William Minnitt, esq. Mr. Thomas Jones, David Forbes, esq. Joseph Martin, esq. William Lechmer, esq. Ambrose Pitman, esq. Mr. George Samuel, Col. William Tatham, J. S. Munnings, esq. Mr. Edward Vennor, George Lockett, esq. William Green, esq. Christopher Fowler, esq. Mr. Samuel John Neal, William Nethersole, esq. William Pierrie, esq. George Banastre Pix, esq. John Hunter, esq. Mr. Alexander Sheafe Birkett, Mr. Joseph Bunnell, Mr. William Marston, Mr. James Little, Stephen Scarbrow, esq. Col. William Gent, Dr. Ogilvie, William Breton, esq. Thomas Cartwright Slack, esq. John Watkin Phipps, esq. Mr. Thomas Courtney Devenish, Mr. William Bennett, Major Henry Eustace, William James, esq. Thomas Poynder, jun. esq. Henry Michele, esq. Samuel Gunnel, esq. Drewhurst Bilsborow, esq. Rev. William Phillips, Thomas Leys, esq. James St. Aubyn, esq. William Henry Cheek, esq. Thomas Stackhouse, esq. George Clark, esq. Philip Neill, esq. William Wills, esq. John Maud, esq. Thomas Windus, esq. Lewis Buckle, esq. Ralph Dodd, esq. Mr. Thomas Wilson, Charles Browning, esq. Mr. Henry Greathead, Mr. Richard Reeve, John Rowe, esq. Thomas Andrews, esq. Mr. Gilson Reeve, Edward Biven, esq. John Barnwell Murphy, esq. Peter Green, esq. John Abearn Palmer, esq. John Flamank, esq. Joseph Ivatt Harwood, esq. Mr. William Gedge, John Jones, esq. Robert Bevil, esq. Mr. John Fletcher, Robert Blake, esq. Capt. H. L. Frezill, Mr. Joseph Cooper, Benjamin Hall, esq. Cuthbert Sharp, esq. Robert Drury, esq. Captain F. M. Keith, Mr. George Arnoldi.

By Order,

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*\*\* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR HAYLEY has been for some time engaged upon a Life of the late Mr. Cowper, the Poet; and we understand his work will speedily issue from the press in an elegant form.

The same gentleman is also engaged in a publication, which appears at Chichester, under the title of "BALLADS."

Sir WM. OUSELEY is employed, during the leisure hours of his retirement in South Wales, on a Translation of the *Great Tarikh*, or Chronicle of *Tabari*, whom Mr. Ockley styles the *Livy of the Arabians*, and to whose excellence Pococke, D'Herbelôt, Erpenius, Dr. Hyde, and all the most learned Orientalists have borne witness. Of the original work, which was written in Arabic, some fragments only now remain; but an admirable Persian Translation was made in the tenth century of the Christian æra, (a few years after the death of *Tabari*), and enriched with to much curious additional matter, extracted from the ancient records of the Jews, the Persian Magi or Fire-worshippers, and the Mussulmans, that M. D'Herbelôt prefers this version to the original—(See *Bibl. Orient. Art. Tabari*). Mr. Gibbon, who well knew how to appreciate the value of such a work (in *Chap. LI. Note 33*, of his *Roman Empire*), says, "Amidst our meagre relations, I must regret that D'Herbelôt has not found and used a Persian translation of *Tabari*, enriched, as he says, with many extracts from the native historians of the Ghebers or Magi." The light which this manuscript throws upon the History, not only of the Persians, but of the Arabs, the Jews, and other Eastern Nations, and its utility to those who study the geography and antiquities of Asia, have induced Sir Wm. Ouseley to undertake the laborious task of translation. The work is voluminous, and the expences of printing considerable; yet we trust he will meet with such encouragement as may induce him to offer this ancient and valuable record to the public.

Dr. HERSCHEL, in a paper read before the Royal Society on the 6th of May, points out the advantage of distinguishing the two new celestial bodies from the larger planets and comets by some appropriate name; and as these are scarcely

perceivable from minute fixed stars, even by good telescopes, he has adopted the term *asteroids* to denote them. He thinks that more celestial bodies of the class of asteroids remain at present concealed, but which may hereafter be discovered by means of observatories furnished with fixed instruments.

Archdeacon PALEY has in hand a work on Natural Religion, which is expected to make its appearance early in the winter.

The Rev. J. SENNETT proposes to publish by subscription an abridged Translation, in six volumes, octavo, of *Tiraboschi's* History of Italian Literature, published at Modena, in fifteen volumes, quarto.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS and Mrs. COSWAY are at Paris, for the purpose of collecting and preparing materials for publishing in London, a splendid account of the *Louvre*.

Messrs. POLFREEMAN, of Long Acre, in conjunction with Messrs. ALLEN, FESSENDER, and GRAY, have purchased the patent right of Mr. HAWKINS, and lately completed a *Floating Water-mill*, which, by permission of the Hon. Board of Navigation, is stationed between London and Blackfriar's Bridges. The simplicity of this invention renders a long description superfluous. It consists merely in applying the force of two or three water-wheels on each side of a barge, or any other vessel better calculated to contain the interior part of the machinery.

A work upon the Ancient and Modern Weights, Measures and Money of France, with their Ratio to the Weights, Measures, and Money of England, is announced to be published by subscription.

The Rev. JOHN HOLLAND, of Bolton in the Moors, will speedily publish *Essays on Ancient Jewish, Grecian, and Roman History*, with *Questions for Examination*, for the Use of young Persons; to be succeeded, if duly encouraged, by *Essays on Ecclesiastical and Modern History*, considered in Periods and contemplating the Arts of Peace as well as of War.

The third edition of Mr. BUTLER's *Geographical and Biographical Exercises* is now ready for sale.

Mr. EDWARD JONES, of Wepre-hall, in Flintshire, has found that moles, which have usually been considered as destructive

to the labours of agriculture, are exceedingly useful in destroying the grubs of brown beetles, their favourite food: instead, therefore, of injuring, he protects the race of moles. He says, they never penetrate deeply into the ground unless it be in search of worms, or to avoid the frost; that when the grass is high enough to cover them, they live upon its surface, where they find food in the numerous caterpillars and insects which, in the early part of the summer, crawl out of the earth, and they continue above ground till the harvest. "My hay and pasture-grounds, (says he) are every spring thickly studded with mole hillocks, but when the grasses are up, the moles cease to work, and scarcely a hillock appears till after harvest."

In the first week of July will be published the *third* and *fourth* volumes of the SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUES, containing complete introductions to hydrostatics and pneumatics, with descriptions of various machines, illustrated with engravings by LOWRY.

*Carey against Kearsley, relative to a supposed piracy of literary property.* The decision of this cause is of the utmost importance to the literary world. An action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for pirating a work called "Carey's New Itinerary," &c. in the publication of a valuable performance on the same subject, called "Kearsley's Traveller's Entertaining Guide through Great Britain," &c. Lord Ellenborough, in the course of the evidence, made many remarks in favour of the defendant; and, at length, finding that every fresh instance produced, only strengthened his opinion, he pressed the plaintiff's counsel to bring forward some more satisfactory proofs of piracy than they had yet done, or a page or part of one literally copied, which they attempted, but with still less effect, and they reluctantly agreed to abandon their charge, and submit to a nonsuit. His Lordship said, in substance, that, though piracy ought to be discouraged, and copy-right protected, he should, he trusted, never consent to the placing of any unnecessary or unreasonable manacles on literature. That, to constitute a piracy, the work should be, in substance, the same. That, in this case, though the defendant had copied Carey's errors in some instances, yet he had not slavishly done so, as he had, in other respects, corrected them; and, that in all the specimens produced, and throughout the work, and in every page, there appeared to be

many and material alterations and additions, and a melioration in the defendant's book; and that unless stronger proofs could be adduced of piracy, such would be his opinion in addressing the jury. That the defendant had certainly taken from Carey, but that he might have done so, and quoted his authority; and that it would operate to the discouragement of all improvement in literature and science, if a man were to be denied access to the recorded judgments and labours of others. That, with respect to the authority from the post-master-general, every one had a right to measure the roads of the kingdom, and must necessarily insert in a road-book the same names of places and other particulars without incurring the charge of piracy, which might as well be inferred from the use of the same letters of the alphabet. That the expence or labour of the plaintiff was not the consideration; but the jury would have to say, whether, from the several alterations and the additions engrafted on the work, it was or was not entitled to the appellation of an original one, which it was, in his opinion. That, as to the necessity of calling upon the defendant to produce his editor, and shew an actual survey, or other means whereby the matter complained of might be obtained; if the plaintiff could shew, that, though a whole page or pages were not literally copied, yet, that from the aggregate of so many as 130 routes, from the plaintiff's own survey, and to be procured thro' him only, notwithstanding the seeming differences, they must have been copied; he was of opinion, that such proof could not be insisted on; but it must be left with the jury to consider, whether the intention of the defendant was to commit a piracy or not, and to injure the plaintiff in his publication; or, in other words, whether it was done *animo furandi*: but that, however, after a labour of three hours, the plaintiff's counsel had only produced an *aggregate of noughts*. That the right of the plaintiff (to guard which, Mr. Erskine subsequently stated to be his chief anxiety, and not a desire of damages), was not attacked by the defendant; and that, upon the whole, he must consider it a *captious* charge against him.

Mr. HAITER, Librarian to the Prince of Wales, is employed at *Palermo* in unfolding the *papyrus* volumes found in *Heraculanum*, and has been so fortunate as to discover the Treatise of Epicurus on the *Nature of Things*, which has hitherto been known only by name, and is considered as the basis of the Poem of Lucretius. This undertaking,



undertaking, performed at the expence of the Prince, does honour to him and to the English nation. Ten persons are occupied in unfolding this manuscript, which has been so many years useless in the Museum of Portici. The volumes hitherto unfolded, at the expence of the King of Naples, are the following:—1. *A Work of Philodemus on Music*, which has been published by Mr. ROSINI. 2. Another work of *Philodemus* *Περὶ κακίων καὶ τῶν ἀντικειμένων ἀρετῶν* (on the Vices and their opposite Virtues). Mr. BAFFI, Librarian of the King of Naples, was employed in translating it at the time when he fell a sacrifice of the last insurrection of the populace in Naples. 3. A third work by the same Greek author, *Περὶ ποιημάτων*, was unfolding in the year 1794, when our correspondent was at Portici. At that period ten volumes were unfolded, and persons were employed in unfolding the *eleventh*. There were, at that time, no less than *one thousand five hundred* volumes left in the Museum to be unfolded. Every year *20 volumes* might be unfolded, if more assistance were employed; but only two persons were at that time employed by his Neapolitan Majesty.

The elements of the last new planet discovered by Dr. OLBERS, have been calculated by Citizen BURCKHARDT as follows:—The ascending node  $172^{\circ} 28' 57''$ . The perihelion  $122^{\circ} 3' 2''$ . The mean longitude on the 31st of March 1629  $51^{\circ} 14''$ . The inclination  $34^{\circ} 50' 40''$ . The mean distance from the sun 2,791. The excentricity 0,2463. The daily sidereal motion  $12' 40'',84$ . The sidereal revolution 1703,7 days. The perturbation occasioned by the attraction of Jupiter rendered the calculations exceedingly laborious and complicated.

Mr. GILCHRIST, of Calcutta, has lately sent, to be disposed of in this country, several copies of his celebrated *Dictionary of the Hindostanic Language*, and his *Oriental Linguist*, which were comprised in three large quarto volumes, and form the most complete body of instructions for those who study the vernacular dialects and idioms of our East Indian territories.

M. DE SACY has endeavoured to explain a part of the trifold Egyptian inscription (copied by the French in Egypt before it was carried by the English to London) in a printed Letter, addressed to the Minister Chaptal. Another interpretation is soon expected from M. AKERBLAD, a Swedish gentleman, at Paris, who is versed in the Coptic language.

A new Telegraph has been invented in France, superior to that which has hitherto been adopted, and more capable of being applied to domestic and commercial communications—a purpose to which it daily becomes more evident that telegraphs may be applied, inasmuch, that the time is probably not distant when every part of Great Britain will be intimately united by means of this invention.

The vaccine-inoculation has been carried on with the greatest success in Spain. In Catalonia 7000 persons were inoculated in about nine months. On the highest mountains, and amidst the severest cold—in the deepest vallies, and amidst the greatest heat—the inoculation has been attended with complete success. A Portuguese writer asserts, that the vaccine-inoculation was practised at Lisbon, and its neighbourhood, so early as the year 1613, and was thence spread to Galicia, but was, for unknown reasons, afterwards abandoned.

A new method of bleaching cotton-thread and hosiery has been adopted in Swabia. The operation is performed in two days, and does not require extensive premises. An alkali caustic ley is prepared, by taking two measures of quick-lime, and covering them with ten measures of good ashes; the heap is then to be sprinkled with water, and when the lime is slaked and the mass cooled, it is fit for making the leys by the addition of cold soft water. The skains of cotton being untwisted and tied in parcels, are to be immersed in the ley, in which they are to be left six hours, and to be occasionally turned; they are then to be washed in a river, and afterwards boiled twelve hours in a bath of the same kind of ley, in which, for every sixty-six pounds of cotton-thread, six pounds of soap has been dissolved; they are then to be boiled the same length of time in a solution of soap and water only, according to the former proportion; after which, they are again to be washed in the river, and hung up in the air, or laid on the grass, to dry as quickly as possible. The process for the hosiery is similar. The boiler must be made of copper, and always well cleaned after it has been used.

Professor HERMSTADT, of Berlin, has given a detailed Account, in Scherer's Journal, of many experiments which he has made on different sorts of candles, both with relation to the economy of burning, and to the light they afford. From these he infers, that pure white-wax candles

dles are, with regard to the time they last, the most economical; that tallow candles, provided the wicks be in proportion to the tallow, burn the slower the smaller they are, because in larger ones a greater quantity of the substance is wasted in burning; the oxygen cannot act upon the whole flame; and the increased heat disperses the combustible matter in vapour, without decomposing the air, which would augment the light; that spermaceti candles are subject to the greatest waste of any, and emit more smoke than tallow candles, although their vapour causes no disagreeable smell like them. He farther observes, that those candles would be the brightest, and afford the most pleasant light, which, instead of a round, were made with a broad flat wick, or rather in the form of a hollow cylinder, that the air might act upon the flame both internally and externally\*.

M. BAGUERIE has sent to the Museum of Bourdeaux a mummy found in one of the caverns at the bottom of the Peak of Teneriffe. This mummy seems to be of a different kind from any hitherto described, and to have been prepared in a different manner.

The effect of Galvanism in curing deafness has been fully confirmed at Jever, as appears by the late Numbers of the Medical and Physical Journal. M. SCHAUB, apothecary, at Cassel, has cured a person who had been deaf for eighteen years by three weeks use of the Voltaic pile. MARK FRISCHESEN, Professor of Philosophy at Salzburg, has performed a number of cures on the blind, lame, and deaf, by means of a pile consisting of 300 plates.

Citizen THILORIER, of Paris, has composed different processes, wherein are completely burned all kinds of combustibles, by substituting the flame placed upside down to the direct flame, and by disposing the focus so that the combustion may commence by the base, and the vaporized products, which strive to escape from the focus, may be drawn across the pan; after that, no more smoke, no more soot, appears, but a simple gaseous emanation, the necessary result of combustion, and perfectly incombustible. Citizen Thilorier has been employed, at the same time, in the means of distributing caloric, in

the manner most convenient for the use to which it is designed, and consequently to introduce this system of combustion into all the arts wherein the action of fire is necessary.

A work has lately appeared in Paris, translated from the English, entitled *Essai sur le Gouvernement de Rome*; or, an Essay on the Government of Rome, by WALTER MOYLE. The French journalists seem to consider the immortal work of Montesquieu, entitled *Causes de la Grandeur des Romains, et de leur Decadence*, (of which D'Alembert said justly, that it might be called the Roman History for the Use of Philosophers and Statesmen, and which these authors equally apply to the English work) as founded upon the former, and that he derived from Walter Moyle the principal ideas that in his own treatise developes historically and philosophically the causes of the rise and downfall of the Roman Empire. That *chef d'œuvre* of its illustrious author did not appear till 1734, whereas the valuable Essay on the Government of Rome, as it is modestly called, was printed at London in 1726, that is to say, eight years before the work of Montesquieu. It is further observed, that the author of the Spirit of Laws went on his travels into England before he entered on his publication concerning the Romans; if so, say the journalists, it is no mean eulogium for a work to have given inspiration to a genius so vast and so profound as that of Montesquieu; and this eulogium is merited by the Essay that Walter Moyle published at London, in 1726.

Dr. ACHARD has just published at Berlin the results of the second experiment, on a large scale, which he has made of the composition of sugar with betteraves, under the eyes of the commission appointed for that purpose by the King of Prussia. Fifteen hundred quintals of red beet have produced 5952 pounds of sugar in gross, 450 quintals of husky or expressed matter, and 100 ounces of syrup. Thirty quintals of beet, cultivated agreeably to his plan, have furnished each six pounds three ounces of sugar in gross. The squeezed substances may serve as a sort of coffee, and for distilling brandy, and is more profitable for the feeding of cattle than the beets themselves. The sugar in gross may be refined for any sort of use; according to the calculations of the commission charged with the examination of this discovery, there will result, for Prussia, an annual saving, or rather an advantage, of two millions and a half of rix-dollars.

\* Note by the English Editor.—A scheme for making the wicks of candles cylindrical and hollow, is in considerable forwardness at Paris.

The late public experiments made on the filtrating processes of Citizens SMITH and CUCHET, have succeeded no less than the others. The water of the Garden of Plants, that of the River of the Gobelins, fouled by the finks of the Fauxbourg St. Marceau, by tanneries, dyeries, &c. have been restored to their primitive purity. At Versailles, the water of the ponds has been rendered equal to spring-water. On this last occasion, it was discovered, that the water, by purification, had acquired a principle of salubrity, which Citizen Chaptal, Minister of the Interior, thought he had before perceived in it. This principle is essentially anti-putrid, and proper to prevent scorbutic diseases at sea, and, in marshy districts, the autumnal fevers occasioned by the stagnation of the waters.

There is now at Florence, and has been a long time, in a convent of Benedictines, the Father RAYNAL, who was formerly Professor at Soreza. He was called to superintend the valuable manuscripts of that convent. It appears that he has found, in the library of another convent, a manuscript of the Fables of Esop, written in the thirteenth century, in which are two fables more than those that we have in the best editions. This is a new proof to destroy the ancient supposition, that those fables were only an imposture of Planudes. Raynal proposes to print his manuscript.

M. DEMANNE, of the National Library, has published the Prospectus of a new edition of the Geographical Works of the celebrated d'Anville, with sixty-two Maps. Subscribers' names are received, but no money is to be advanced till the delivery of the complete work.

COUNT CHOISEUL GOUFFIER, formerly French Ambassador at Constantinople, is returned to Paris, and intends to continue his magnificent *Voyage Pittoresque en Grèce*.

The *Italian Opera* at Paris, is at present much in fashion. The presence of the famous PASELLO, whose best compositions are now performed there, contributes to raise this taste for Italian music.

A Dictionary of the *Vulgar Arabic Language*, as spoken in Egypt, has made its appearance at Paris. It is the first that contains the modern dialect.

Citizen CAMUS, Member of the National Institute, and Keeper of the Archives of the French Republic, has lately published a pamphlet at Paris, intitled 'the History and Process of Polytypage and Stereotypage.' According to him, the signification of

the words polytypage, stereotypy, monotypy, and homotypy, have all a relation, more or less, to the process better known, at present, under the name of stereotype. Citizen Camus gives the history of several attempts made at different periods, relative to this process. The most ancient attempt in this kind is the casting in moulds plates to print the calendars placed at the head of church-books. LOTTIN, in his Catalogue of the Printers of Paris, informs us, that this process was put in practice towards the end of the seventeenth century, and that these fixed plates were made use of in the eighteenth century by the printer Vallevre. Citizen FIRMIN DIDOT has in his possession a similar plate, of which Citizen Camus gives a description, and has joined a proof of it to his work, that every one may judge for himself of the effect of this first attempt and of its imperfections, and that people may seek for a copy of the book where the page it represents is employed. The date of the impression, placed, doubtless, on the frontispiece of this book, would indicate positively one of the years when use was made of these plates. It is especially among the books of "*Heures*," printed by Vallevre, that we must expect to make this discovery. It would, indeed, be highly interesting to find one of these books, with the date of the year, which might secure to Frenchmen, in an incontestible manner, the invention of stereotype melted plates. The assertion of Lottin, which no one has yet falsified, already gives a great presumption in their favour. According to Citizen Camus, a workman compositor, employed by Citizen Baudouin, assures us, that he was a witness of the use of these plates at Vallevre's, before 1735, which tends to strengthen the opinion of Citizen Camus; according to which, the invention of stereotypage is due to the French, and not to the Scotchman Ged, who only perfected this process. In fact, the attempts of Ged date only from 1725, a long time after the end of the seventeenth century; and his Sallust only appeared in 1789, many years after the use of the copper-plates of Vallevre. Citizen Camus gives next a history of the attempts made by Ged, and he describes his Sallust, and one of the cast-plates used in printing it. Both belong to Citizen Pierres, an expert printer, formerly at Paris, now at Versailles, and known, among other things, by the description of a new press published in 1786. With the intention he had of making a description of the process of printing, Citizen Pierres had collected

a great

a great number of curious books, portraits, and memoirs on typography. The author speaks afterwards of certain processes described in Germany, in 1740, as being practised there, at that period, and which have for object operations of the kind of those which Ged employed, and which have been made use of in France in later times. In Germany, they have continued to follow these processes, and the description of them is still to be found in two articles of the German Encyclopædia, which is published in quarto, at Frankfort on the Mayne. Citizen Camus, after this, gives an account of the different operations on some metallic alloys, which have the property of softening, and even of melting, in boiling water; operations which, without being part of the process of stereotypy, have, yet, conducted to the processes that have been used for stereotypy. He next gives a detailed history of the attempts made by Citizen ROCHON, at that time of the Academy of Sciences, and of that of the Marine, and now of the National Institute; and by HOFFMAN, the Alsatian, on polytypage, to which he joins a proof of the eighth page of vol. 3, of the *Recherches sur les Maures*, a work polytyped by Hoffman, and the plates of which have been confided for this purpose to Citizen Camus. The public will doubtless read with pleasure the details, almost totally unknown, which the author gives on the attempts made relatively to stereotypy, since the year 1786, by Citizen CAREZ, printer, at Toul, nominated, in 1791, by the department of La Meurthe, to the first legislature, where he was member of the committee of assignats: afterwards nominated, in the year 9, sub-prefect at Toul, where he died in

the same year. In 1786, Citizen Carez executed, by a process of which Citizen Camus gives a description, and which has a most striking resemblance to stereotypage, the edition of a church-book, noted, in two volumes, large octavo, more than 1000 pages each; and successively he printed, in the same manner, twenty volumes of liturgy or of instruction for the use of the diocese. On his return home, after the first legislature, Carez finished, in the same kind, a Dictionary of Fables and a Bible, in non-pareil characters. These very small and close-set characters have been rendered, in the way of stereotypage, with surprising neatness, although the size be large octavo, on two columns, each of which contains eighty-five lines: a judgment may be made of it from a page of that Bible, of which Citizen Camus has annexed a proof in his memoir. He has caused it to be drawn on one of several plates of different books, which Carez has sent to him. Two authentic pieces, addressed by this citizen to the author, prove, from the year 1787, the reality and the success of his discoveries, which secures to him one of the first places among the artists who have made fortunate attempts in stereotypage. The progress of this art, employed afterwards in the fabrication of assignats, was multiplied, and succeeded rapidly in numerous attempts of every kind made by the National Convention for that purpose. The history of all these attempts; and of their results, is one of the most curious pieces in the memoir here alluded to, and which Citizen Camus terminates by a description of the labours in stereotypage, undertaken by the Citizens Bouvier, Pierre, and Fermin Didot, and by Herhan.

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## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

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*The Love-sick Maid, or the Doctor puzzled.—*  
*La Fille malade d'amour, ou le Medecin embarrasé. "She never told her Love."*  
*J. Opie pinxit: Ward sculp.*

THIS print is engraved from a picture which was in last year's exhibition: that of the *angry Father* which was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year, was painted as a companion to it. Of Mr. Opie's productions we have often had occasion to speak with the highest respect; he is the most forcible painter we have, but his pictures are usually made up of

characters that belong to common life, destitute of dignity, and without any attempt at elevation. The figure of Timon in his admirably coloured picture in the Shakspeare Gallery, though very well drawn and coloured, looks like a great vulgar bruiser: no one would imagine that such a savage *bad ever sat at good men's tables*, or been a member of civilized society.

The physician, and the other characters in this print, are in their habits and appearance a very short remove from the present

present day, and therefore the introduction of a little Cupid in the back ground, (nearly as prominent and obtrusive as the other figures), grates upon the eye. Independent of this, the story is very well told, the figures extremely well drawn, and the engraving in Ward's usual style of excellence. In black and white it is an extremely pleasing and spirited print, but some that I have seen in colours are very inferior indeed.

*The Right Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council. J. S. Copley pinx. R. Dunkerton sculp.*

This is a good print, but the picture from which it is taken is in a commonplace attitude, and, except in the robes, almost exactly similar to a portrait of the same gentleman published some time ago.

*Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of York, painted by Sir William Beechey, engraved by C. Knight, and by permission dedicated to the Queen. Published March 1st, 1802.*

The portrait from which this is engraved, was painted by an artist who rarely fails in the resemblance, and who almost invariably displays great taste in the disposition of his figure, as well as great accuracy in the drawing. It is engraved in the chalk manner, in a most delicate and picturesque style.

*A Pair of Portraits. Mrs. Jordan: J. Bannister, junr. Russell pinxit. Heath sculp. Published April 1st. 1802.*

These prints are from two portraits which were exhibited last year. They are very well engraved, strongly resemble the originals, and, as well as the last, are in the chalk manner, and admirably engraved.

*The Thatcher; painted and engraved by J. Barney, and published April 20th, 1802.*

There is neither merit nor interest in subjects of this kind, unless they are faithful representations of nature; and as there is no great effort of the mind in the conception, it should be made up in the execution. On this basis the fame of the Dutch and Flemish schools in great measure rests: it was this gave value to *Barker's Woodman*, and *Barker's Woodman* has given birth to a host of *Woodcutters*, *Sheep-shearers*, *Thatchers*, and the Lord knows what. The picture from which the print is engraved was in this year's exhibition, and is certainly much superior to the print,—but after all it is

an uninteresting imitation of the *Woodman*, and, like every other imitation, inferior to the original.

*The Dipping-Well, Hyde Park.—Le Puits à Baigner, à Hyde Park. Francis Wheatley pinx. Jas. Godby sculp. The Drinking-Well, Hyde Park.—Le Puits à Boire, à Hyde Park. Maria Spilbury pinx. Jas. Godby sculp. Published July 1st. 1802.*

The late Mr. Wheatley's talents in these little simple subjects were universally admitted,—in such scenes as these he was at home.—Miss Spilbury, in the companion print, has very happily followed up his idea, and I think in some respects gone beyond him.

*The Royal Academicians assembled in their Council Chamber to adjudge the Prize-Medals to the successful Students in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Drawing. Inscribed to the King, painted by Singleton, and engraved by Bertland. Published May 1st. 1802.*

To say of this print that it is meanly conceived, and that the portraits are not like, would sound very harsh. It certainly ought to have been considered as a national concern; for foreigners will naturally estimate the state of the arts in this country by a print of the *Royal Academicians in their official capacity*, dedicated to the royal founder and patron of the society. The picture must certainly have had their sanction and approbation in such a degree at least as induced them to furnish or sit for their portraits,—yet if they had either individually or collectively reflected upon the subject, they must have felt, that, if it were done at all, it ought to have been done in the very best manner that the talents and judgment of the society could have afforded; and well as we may think of Mr. Singleton in some other walks, painting portraits is not his forte.

It is hardly necessary to mark particular faults, but the gladiator seems fully bent on beating out some of the queen's teeth. This might be an oversight,—but it is a worse oversight, that both that and the other antique figures are very ill drawn.

From this group of portraits the transference to the Royal Academy, where the originals are combined together, is natural. Their Exhibition, after being daily crowded with critics, and others, closed the beginning of June. How far this Royal institution has been serviceable to the fine arts, it does not come in the plan of this retrospect to determine.

By

By the establishment of the Royal Academy at Paris, Lewis XIV. obtained a large portion of fame and flattery on very easy terms: but, if we can believe Voltaire, the arts were little benefited; for that lively writer asserts, that after its establishment no one work of genius appeared in the country, the whole band, adds he, became *mannerists and imitators*.

The late Mr. Hogarth appears by his *Life*, composed from his own manuscripts, to have thought that the establishment of a similar establishment in England would not tend to the improvement of painting. Sir Robert Strange in his *Inquiry into the Establishment of the Royal Academy*, published in 1775, admits that "academies under proper regulations are the best nurseries of the fine arts," but adds,—"when the establishment of the Royal Academy at London is impartially considered, it will not, I am afraid, reflect that credit we wish on the annals of its royal founder."

Mr. James Barry, whose pictures in the great room of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. are an honour to this country, thought that one of these regulations ought to be the *establishment of a gallery furnished with pictures painted by the first masters of their art in different ages and countries, for the contemplation and improvement of the students*. The plan to be adopted for this, he suggested in some of his lectures, and added a fair estimate of the advantages likely to result from such an establishment.

To return from the society to their productions,—we last month remarked that the exhibition did not abound in large or very capital pictures by the old and established members; we shall therefore confine this to a slight retrospective enumeration of a few that have been painted by young artists. The consideration of their merits may enable us to form some judgment of what is likely to be the future state of the arts in this country.

J. M. W. Turner comes into the class of those who have not exhibited until a few years ago, and his pictures are not so well calculated for the common eye as the gaudy and glittering delineations of very inferior artists, but they are marked with mind, and touched with a spirit and energy which we have rarely seen equalled. His paintings in their variety and effect have been aptly enough compared to Braham's singing.—Eldridge's portraits in black lead pencil are extremely fine. Owen's picture of a schoolmistress is very

well conceived and admirably painted. Clarke's of Dorothea washing her feet, is entitled to similar praise. H. Richter's drawing of a Bacchante has great merit; it is very well drawn, and exquisitely finished. The portrait of Sir Sidney Smith, by Porter, is not a happy representation of this distinguished officer,—for, though

"Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,

From Macedonia's madman to the Swede,"

yet the air, spirit, dignity, with which a Vandyke or a Reynolds would have elevated the character, are here totally lost.

Among the landscapes there are several correct views from nature. Indeed taking individual views seems to be now very properly preferred to imitating the manner of other masters. Two landscapes which were in the library, by Landon, were worthy of a much better situation than the *hanging committee* thought proper to allot them. He has not adopted the manner of any other artist, neither has he inspected nature through the medium of foreign painters. His studies have not been confined to his painting-room, but extended to the fields, the woods, and the figures of this country; and his pictures are *English, English, Sirs, from top to toe*. The representation of the Hostage princes of Mysore before Seringapatam, by Devis, is principally made up of figures in scarlet habits, which could not be rendered very picturesque, or coloured with great effect, but it is on the whole a well-managed and well-painted picture. Reynolds's pictures are admirably drawn and well painted.

A second and third examination of Miss Emma Smith's picture of *the parting of Hector and Andromache*, confirmed our opinion, that it displays a very uncommon example of early taste and genius. Mr. Raphael Smith's portraits are in an admirable style, and most striking resemblances. In spirit and colouring they are very superior to the pictures he formerly painted in oil.

Thus much may suffice for the Royal Exhibition. For those of *ancient* paintings, of *modern* paintings, of pictures painted with hot pokers, of pictures in worsteds, and pictures in wool, of models in cork, ivory, and in fishes bones, we have not room at present.

A portrait of Matthew Boulton, esq. of Soho, Staffordshire, engraved by SHARP, in the best manner of that inimitable artist,  
from

from a fine likeness by Sir W. Beechy, has lately made its appearance, and may be pronounced one of the best portraits that has appeared during several years.

In Leicester Fields, the Panorama of the present hour represents Lord Nelson's tremendous attack at Copenhagen. Previous to public exhibition it was inspected by Lord Nelson, who honoured the proprietor with the following flattering testimony of its peculiar merit.

"SIR, Merton, May 19, 1802.  
I have acceded to your request, and seen


the picture which you intend to exhibit of the BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN; and making due allowances for the alteration of the position of many of the ships, in the space of one hour and a half, which time I consider the picture to embrace, I have no scruple in saying, that I consider it the most correct picture of any event I have ever seen; and I believe Captain Foley, and the Hon. Colonel Stewart, who have examined the picture with me, are of the same opinion."

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Mr. Barker, NELSON & BRONTI."  
Panorama."

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

*Between the 20th of May and the 20th of June.*

 In Consequence of a Regulation of the STAMP-OFFICE, the Periodical Publications are henceforward prohibited from adding the PRICE of New Works and the NAME of the Publisher, unless the Stamp-duty of three Shillings is paid for every Book to which such Particulars are annexed. We are therefore under the Necessity of omitting the PRICE and the NAME of the Publisher, except when we are paid the three Shillings, by the Proprietor or Publisher, for the Addition of those Particulars.

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We have perused this little book with considerable satisfaction. We scarcely recollect a work, the contents of which more faithfully correspond with the title. All the principal points of instruction are included in the smallest possible space, and are, at the same time, so clearly laid down, and so judiciously arranged, as to afford the greatest facility to the progress of the young practitioner in thorough bass. Mr. Webbe first treats of fundamental basses, then of their progressions; gives the places of each chord; examples of artificial basses, and of the *seventh added*, and its productions; explains the succession of *sevenths*; the formation of discord by suspension; elucidates the doctrine of modulation; and concludes with some excellent promiscuous exercises. The ingenious author has, however, limited his precepts to what are called the *first rudiments of harmony*, and recommends those who wish for further information on the subject to peruse the works of Heck, Kollman, King, Shield, and Dr. Callcott.

*Pleyel's celebrated Concertante in F; composed by him while in London, expressly for the Members of the Professional Concert. Arranged for the Piano forte by Mr. John Field, under the immediate Direction of Muzio Clementi, Esq. with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum. Dedicated to Thomas Harris, Esq. by W. T. Parke.*

This Concertante, the merits of which are sufficient to point out its author, is not, in our opinion, calculated by its style to become quite so popular as some other of Pleyel's productions. The passages are, in many instances, hard and constrained, and rather the production of patience and labour than of those felicitous moments which await true genius and have seldom failed this charming composer. The piece, however, possesses many brilliant as well as elegant ideas, and forms a highly improving exercise for the instrument to which it is here adapted. We are glad to see so respectable a list of subscribers, and at the head of them the Prince of Wales, and five others of the royal family.

*The Welsh Harper, a favourite Glee for three Voices. Composed by Theodore Smith.*

Mr. Smith has displayed much happiness of fancy in this little glee. It is set in the ballad style, and comprises three verses, or repetitions of the same melody. Though little more than a short air harmonised, yet the turn of the passages is every where so natural and pleasing, and the effect of the combination so round and full, that we received uncommon pleasure from its performance, and are induced to recommend it to the attention of glee-parties in general.

*The Chichester Volunteers, a slow March. Composed by John Marsh, Esq.*

This march, which is published in *score* for a trumpet, drums, horns, clarinets, and bassoons, is conceived with boldness and energy. Some of the passages are very novel, and the combinations are, for the most part, adjusted with address and judgment. We are sorry, that, for the sake of *piano-forte* performers, Mr. Marsh did not add a part for that instrument. The bass being printed in E flat, and the melody in F, much confusion is produced to the common eye, which, by such an index, would have been obviated.

*Harril, the Brave, and Brissanna, the Fair, a Glee for three Voices. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has written this glee with considerable spirit and strength of expression.

expression. The parts are put together with the address of a *master*, and serve to shew that great effects may be produced by simplicity of construction. We must, however observe, that the word *prophetes* would have been better expressed by letting the *semiquaver* precede the *dotted quaver*.

"The Poor Old Man," a moral Ballad, in Dialogue, and in the Style of Gaffer Gray. Set to Music, and dedicated to Mrs. Carden, by John Rofs, Organist of Aberdeen.

The melody of "The Poor Old Man," not only bears evident marks of the taste and sensibility of its author, but ranks among the best of his numerous vocal productions. The passages glide with an affecting smoothness, and strongly illustrate the sentiment of the words.

The Oak, a favourite Ballad. Composed by C. Stokes.

The melody of this song is characterized by taste and feeling, and the piano-forte accompaniment is conceived in a very finished style. We recommend Mr. Stokes to proceed in the career he has so successfully commenced.

Poor Ellen, a Ballad. Set to Music by Mr. King.

The merit of the music of "Poor Ellen" is chiefly confined to its simplicity

and truth of expression. These qualities we can justly allow it, though we cannot speak of its originality, or say that it has any prominent feature of its own. The accompaniment, though only a harmonized counterpart of the melody, is filled up with judgment, and contributes to the general effect.

"Art thou not dear unto my Heart?" a new and favourite Song. Composed by W. Seaman Stevens.

Though we cannot rank this ballad with those of the first order, either in point of melody or expression, yet we trace in it the dawning of genius, and think that by perseverance Mr. Stevens may become a respectable author in this species of composition.

"My Heart, lovely Mary is thine," a Ballad. Set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Mr. Rofs, of Aberdeen. The Poetry by John Rannic, Esq.

We are much pleased with the spirit and animation of this song. The air engages by its vivacity, and, though we trace in it nothing remarkably novel, the passages are so arranged as to produce a striking *ensemble*, to win the attention of the hearer.

### Account of the Diseases in an Eastern District of London,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

#### ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
<b>F</b> EBRIS intermittens tertiana	5	Hæmorrhoids	5
Febris quotidiana	1	Scrophula	5
Pneumonia	3	Herpes	7
Catarrhus	4	Rheumatismus chronicus	16
Scarlatina anginosa	3		
Cynanche tonsillaris	4	<b>P</b> UERPERAL DISEASES.	
Rheumatismus acutus	2	Ephemera	3
		Menorrhagia lochialis	4
		Peritonites	2

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Tussis	10
Dyspnœa	12
Tussis cum dyspnœa	10
Pthifis Pulmonalis	4
Asthma	1
Hydrothorax	1
Palpitatio cordis	3
Anasarca	5
Ascites	3
Syncope	1
Epilepsia	3
Paralysis	4
Cephalalgia	8
Gastrodynia	10

#### INFANTILE DISEASES.

Rubella	2
Pertussis	7
Vermes	2
Herpes	5
Erysipelas infantile	1

Far as the season of the year has advanced beyond that period in which coughs, colds, and different diseases of the pneumonic kind usually appear, we have, till very lately, seen a number of patients labouring under these complaints. The long continuance of cold winds have undoubtedly

doubtly been the occasion of prolonging the appearance of these diseases beyond the usual term.

The change in the state of the weather, which has now taken place, has diminished the number of these cases, and the symptoms of these diseases appear in a milder form.

The diseases of children, which have been so frequently taken notice of in the late reports, have declined in the number of cases which have occurred, and in the degree of aggravation with which the different symptoms have been attended. The measles and hooping-cough, however, are not yet extinct, though they form a less prominent feature in the general appearance of disease. The throat has lately been a frequent seat of disease both in children and adults. Frequent instances of the scarlatina anginosa have occurred. This disease has, in many cases, been attended with its usual symptoms, and without any peculiar degree of aggravation. The tonsils have been swelled and inflamed, and consequently a degree of pain has been felt upon deglutition; a few white sloughs have appeared, which have not, however, been succeeded by any troublesome ulcers; the fever has subsided under the use of common means, and the erup-

tion has gradually disappeared. Cases, however, of a different description might be selected from the reports of medical practitioners, in which symptoms of the most alarming nature appeared, and a fatal termination, in some instances, very speedily ensued. In one of the cases of cynanche tonsillaris, besides the usual symptoms of redness and tumour of the fauces, and particularly of the tonsils, with difficult and painful deglutition, and continued fever, there were some aphthous ulcerations about the root of the mouth, the tongue, the gums, and the inside of the cheeks. After some days, an eruption appeared on the hands, attended with some degree of swelling, upon which appearance the fever gradually subsided, the painful symptoms in the throat abated, and, in a short time, the whole disease disappeared. Within the course of a few weeks, it has fallen to the lot of the present Reporter to have an unusual number of intermittent fevers under his care. In a conversation with some other medical practitioners, he found that several cases of a similar kind had fallen under their notice. These intermittents have been chiefly of the tertian kind, and have yielded in general to the usual mode of treatment.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

(The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.)

#### BANKRUPTCIES,

**ANTELL, J.** Highgate, dealer in coals. (Clark, Sadler's hall)  
**Avery, A.** New Brentford, linen draper. (Atkinson, Cattle street, Falcon square)  
**Aldis, J.** and **C. Atkinson,** Littleport, shopkeepers. (Taylor, Gray's inn)  
**Bloomfield, J. M.** Manfell street, Goodman's fields, money scrivener. (Hague and Poole, Dorset court)  
**Bateman, W. jun.** Copmanthorpe, corn factor. (Egerton, Gray's inn)  
**Bushel, Joseph M'Cormack,** East street, Red lion square, tea dealer. (Tebbeck, Devonshire street, Queen's square)  
**Billy, W.** Barnstable, clothier. (Santer, New inn)  
**Benfon, J.** Lancashire, merchant, linen draper, and mercer. (Partner with J. Benfon, and J. Bradley, N. Moore, and J. Wilkinson.) (Mason and Wilson, Lancaster)  
**Benfon, J.** Lancashire, merchant, linen draper, and mercer. (Partner with J. Benfon, and J. Bradley.) (Mason and Wilkinfon, Lancaster)  
**Butler, J.** Rickmanfworth, corn factor. (Rose and Munnings, Gray's inn)  
**Beaton, Sarah,** Yeovill, haberdasher and milliner. (Gregory and Brookes, Wax Chandler's hall)  
**Brentnall, F.** Derby, grocer. (Ward and Lockett, Derby)  
**Bishop, T.** Birmingham, stationer and bookfeller. (Palmer, Birmingham)  
**Blackburn, T.** Hopton, Mirfield, clothier. (Batty, Chancery lane)  
**Becks, A. Barkley,** Green street, Grovenor square, upholster. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warwick court)  
**Bolton, Geo. Witney,** brandy merchant. (Impey and Whitman, Temple)  
**Cable, R.** Abingdon, coal dealer. (Kynderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn)  
**Candlish, M.** Whitehaven, mercer and draper. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)  
**Crichton, P.** Duke on horseback alehouse, Woolwich, visualier. (Banton, Blackman street)  
**Colley, P. Hanley,** loomanger, (Lowe, Raychurn, Birmingham)

**Cowlishaw, T. Ashborn,** currier. (Barbor and Brown, Fetter lane)  
**Cory, G.** Great Yarmouth, upholder. (Piero, Charles street, Cavendish square)  
**Dennington, N. jun.** Loddon, merchant. (Huxley, Temple)  
**Donlevy, C.** Charles street, Hatton Garden, jeweller. (Gale, Bedford street)  
**Dagg, T.** Southfields, ship owner. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)  
**Dyson, D.** Tottenham, grozier. (Jeslupp, Clifford's inn)  
**Freebairn, R.** late of Crown court, now of Coleman street, insurance broker, (Partner with C. Freebairn), Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry  
**Finegan, J.** Hatton court, Threaddneedle street, merchant. (Bicket, Walbrook)  
**Graydon, E.** Sunderland, spirit merchant. (Ellob, Catharine court)  
**Greatwood, R.** Gloucester, grocer. (Jenkins and James, New inn)  
**Harrison, J.** Workington, sail maker. (Bell, Temple)  
**Houlding, J.** and **J. W. Sowerby,** Liverpool. (Lace and Hadal, Liverpool)  
**Hartley, S.** Heckmondwike, carpet manufacturer. (Cardale, Halward, and Spear, Gray's inn)  
**Hardy, W.** Gloucester, linen draper. (Jenkins and James, New inn)  
**Horton, J.** Cockhill, St. Paul's, Shadwell, cheestmonger. (Michell, Union court, Broad street)  
**Hartfield, J.** Tiverton, merchant. (Taunton, Temple)  
**Jones, P.** Little Queen street, Taylor. (Jopson, Lincoln's inn)  
**Kemp, W.** Colchester, merchant. (Naylor, Great Newport street)  
**Kilpatrick, J.** Pope's Head alley, merchant. (Lee, Tanfield court, Temple)  
**Keir, L.** Throgmorton street, merchant. (Falcon, Temple)  
**Leigh, P.** Charles square, Hoxton, merchant. (Gregson and Smart, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
**Lathrop, R. W.** Felton, otherwise Sir R. Murray Brown Clarke, late of Portland place, banker. Co-partner with T. Levison Prefoot, and J. King, under the firm of Sir R. Murray Brown Clarke, Levison Prefoot, and Co. (Paterfon, Furnival's inn)

Leigh,

- Leyburn, J. late of Bombay, now of Hackney, merchant, broker, and mariner. (Hand, Temple)
- Moore, N. Lancaster, merchant. (Partner with J. Benson, J. Wilkinson, and R. Pondleton.) (Maison and Wilkinson, Lancaster)
- Mac Gowran, F. Parson's street, Ratcliffe Highway, grocer. (Weidon, Fenchurch street)
- Mills, P. Hereford, butcher. (Bird and Nichols, Hereford)
- Mundell, E. Scarborough, corn dealer and spirit merchant, Burgh, Pipe office, Somerset place
- Pullen, H. and T. Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants. (Foilet, Temple)
- Palmore, G. Kennington, stationer. (Knight, Kennington, and Tucker, Staple inn)
- Preston, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool)
- Rutherford, Robert, Sunderland, malt and block maker. (Thompson, Bishop-Wearmouth)
- Ridgway, T. A. Dodson, and S. Ridgway, Liverpool, merchants. (Blacklock, Temple)
- Roberts, R. Liverpool, brick maker. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
- Ringrose, G. Welton, buff manufacturer, &c. (Castle, Lyon's inn)
- Rowson, J. Shepherd, Tower hill, linen draper. (Farrer Lacey, Steadman, and Wall, Bread street)
- Ryley E. St. Helens, Lancaster, linen draper. (Holland, Manchester)
- Reed, W. Barking Churchyard, London, and West Green, Tottenham, merchant. (Few, Red lion square)
- Robinson, J. Old Gravel lane, cheesemonger. (Burt, Terlington street)
- Seefield D. Greek street, tailor. (Price, New inn)
- Simpson, T. W. Taylorson, J. Sanderford, and J. Granger, Stokeley, bankers. (Willis, Warrford court)
- Speight, M. Streetfield, Dewsbury, clothier. (Sykes, New inn)
- Smith, S. Liverpool, merchant. (Crumps, Liverpool)
- Sewell, W. late of Guernsey, now of Falcon square, London, merchant. (Sheldon, sessions house)
- Sweetland, D. Tottenham, coal merchant. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn)
- Sharp, T. Walthamstow, ironmonger and coal merchant. (Holloway, Chancery lane)
- Smith, T. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Williamson, Liverpool)
- Scott, J. and G. Scott, South street, Finsbury square, merchants. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
- Smart, J. Wolverhampton, bookeller. (Brigg and Robins, Hatton Garden)
- Twentyman, J. Middleton, Liverpool, cooper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
- Towel, T. and J. Johnson, Newgate street, haberdashers. (Shelton, Sefton's house)
- Wilkinson, J. Lancaster, merchant. (Partner with J. Benson, N. Moore, and R. Pondleton.) (Maison and Wilson, Liverpool)
- Wagner, P. Great Manchester street, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
- Whitley, Abraham Brown, Northfields, merchant. (Hall, Carey street)
- Wilson, W. jun. Hay park, corn factor. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
- Willmot, Devonshire, Helms, Bristol, druggist. (Lewis, Inner Temple)
- Whitaker, T. Kighley, innkeeper. (Watson and De la Fare, Kighley)
- White, W. (Partner with J. Jarvis) Southampton buildings, brandy merchant. (Jones, Salisbury square)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Athdowne, Cliffe, near Lewes, mercer, June 29
- Andrews, John, King street, Bloombury, bridle cutter, July 6
- Bean, S. Lawrence Poultney lane, merchant, June 29
- Blany, T. of the Walthamow East Indian, and Bouverie street, June 22
- Beal, G. Great Surry street, cheesemonger, June 2
- Bradley, H. Birmingham, merchant. (Partner with G. Shipton, Madrid) separate Estate of Bradley, and jointly of Bradley and Shipton, June 18
- Boyer, A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool, merchants, surviving Partners of Peter Holme, June 24
- Boulst S. and J. Maynard, Staines and Windsor, coach makers, June 26
- Burden, W. Chatham place, scrivener, June 19
- Bagley, J. Heaton, Ipswich, grocer, June 29
- Blackmore, R. of the Colonnade, Founding Hospital, glazier, &c. July 6
- Beetham, J. Jun. Lancaster, liquor merchant, July 5
- Buddicom, R. J. Liverpool, merchant, as partner of M. Cullen and R. Martin, July 6
- Brice, J. Trowbridge, clothier, July 5
- Bepton, W. March, Ely, millwright, &c. July 5
- Broughall, S. Yeaton, miller, July 5
- Bird, H. Bristol, tea dealer, July 24
- Burford, J. Holborn bridge, linen draper, &c. July 8
- Brown, G. Old Cavendish street, tailor, July 31
- Bailey, W. Malmbury, victualler, July 19
- Cummins, P. Union court, Broad street, merchant, June 19
- Cheyney, J. Oxford street, linen draper, Partner with J. Summerfield, and J. Dawson, July 6
- Currie, H. and J. and J. Cook, Liverpool, merchants, June 16
- Cornish, J. Broadway, Deptford, butcher, July 3
- Cantrill, W. Burton on Trent, druggist, July 6
- Cornish, P. Taunton, cooper, &c. July 5
- Cooper, T. Henley, scrivener, July 20
- Conner, R. Lewes, watchmaker, July 17
- Cuecom, J. Bow street, bricklayer, July 6
- Child, Eleanor South street, St. Luke's, dealer, July 8
- Courtnefs, J. Hursfepoint, shopkeeper, July 25
- Damerum, J. Portsmouth, baker, June 14
- Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread street, ribbon weavers, June 19
- Dorill, W. Bridgewater square, watchmaker, June 29
- Deacon, John Eden, New Bond street, linen draper, July 13
- Emmons, J. Abingdon, war, June 12
- Ellis, W. Fleet street, warehouseman, July 13
- Freethy, J. Strand, jeweller, June 23
- Farmer, W. Walfall, grocer, June 24
- Firth, J. Wafway, Lambeth, dealer, July 3
- Fozald, J. fen. Letitia Fozard, and James the younger, Aug. 28
- Furbor, J. and T. Warrington, Warrford court, merchants, joint and separate Estates, July 10
- Fisher, R. Bedford street, Covent Garden, tailor, July 10
- Georg, B. Pope's Head alley, fishing tackle maker, June 26
- Greenby, W. Hereford, hop merchant, July 5
- Hopwood, D. Union street, St. Mary le bone, grocer, June 8
- Harling E. Almonbury, York, merchant, June 14
- Holmes, W. Pudsey, dryalter, June 17
- Hewitt, W. and W. Pember, Bristol, dealers, Aug. 8
- Hatch, J. Robert street, Bedford row, cabinet July 3
- Healey, J. Bishopgate street, tobacconist, July 3
- Hickson, W. Knott's Hall, tanner, July 8
- Hillingworth, A. Stockport, cotton manufacturer, June final
- Jackson, R. and J. Hankin, Oxford street, rectifiers, joint and separate Estate, June 29
- Johnston, T. Liverpool, linen and woollen draper, July 7
- Jones, W. Bristol, Brightsmithy, July 21
- Jones, J. Wigmore street, coach maker, July 24
- Keyte, J. Kidderminster, builder, June 17
- Keighly J. English, Finley Fergusson, and Wm. Armstrong, London, merchants, joint and separate Estates, June 22
- Kelly, J. Woolwich, fawyer, July 10
- Levy, M. Stamford street, merchant, June 26
- Lowes, H. Liverpool, hardwareman, June 22
- Lucus, J. Fulham, innkeeper, June 26
- Lodge, J. Cornhill, merchant, June 26
- Lattimore, R. Liverpool, linen draper, July 8
- Lupton, J. Middleham, dealer, June 29
- Long, W. Pontefract, linen draper, June 28
- Mattingly, T. Stanford on the Vale, corn dealer, June 15
- Manwaring C. Manchester, shoemaker, June 24
- Marriot, J. Uxbridge, shopkeeper, June 19
- Mafon, W. Holbeck, tanner, July 12
- Neale, E. Grantham, linen draper, June 15
- Newton, S. Manchester, hardwareman, June 24
- Noble, E. Healey, Birmingham, merchant, June 18
- Nathan, H. Sheepshead, shopkeeper, July 3
- Owen, R. and W. Mardie, Houndfitch, copper smith, separate Effects of R. Owen, June 12
- Osborn, J. jun. Gainborough, druggist, &c. July 9
- Penn, H. jun. formerly of Kidderminster, late of Gutbrook, worried and woollen yarn manufacturer, June 18
- Porter, W. Kidderminster, broker, &c. June 18
- Parker, R. Little Argyle street, fishmonger, July 6
- Pretzman, W. Great Tower street, cooper, July 13
- Eastmore, J. Leicester, linen draper, July 10
- Palmer, J. Thavies inn, scrivener, July 31
- Rothery, J. Christopher alley, Moorfields, cabinet maker, June 12
- Richards, W. jun. Walworth, fish broker, July 3
- Riches, G. Queen street, Cheapside, warehouseman, July 17
- Strong, E. and W. Harvey, Liverpool, anchorfiths, &c. July 5
- Sikes, S. Huddersfield, and A. Hide, Ashton under Line, bankers, June 17
- Silverer Sikes, Huddersfield, banker, June 17
- Srett, T. Park lane, victualler, June 12
- Shynn, B. T. Furligh, shopkeeper, June 17
- Sale, J. Rylands, and James the younger, Liverpool, coal merchants, June 23
- Simmonds, J. Canterbury, linen draper, June 26
- Sealy, B. Borwell court, scrivener July 3
- Tollidy, J. Midley, corn merchant, June 18
- Taiting, J. Newton, cornfactor, June 23
- Tanley, J. Great Mary le bone street, glass seller, June 29
- Tomkins, E. and R. Deretend, Birmingham, plated inkstand makers, July 5
- Thacker, A. Upwell, corn merchant, July 5
- Turner, G. Strand, shoemaker, July 10
- Taylor, J. and John Barker March, Wigmore street, linen drapers, July 6
- Varley, R. Darcey Lever, cotton spinner, June 30
- Wilson, R. Colchester street, Savage Gardens, merchant, June 15
- Wigzell, T. Jewry street, wine merchant, June 15
- Wells, J. and T. Bell, Manchester, soap boilers, partnership, and separate Estates, June 21
- Wilkins, W. Wapping wall, grocer, June 22
- Web, J. and T. Davies, New Bond street, Silverfiths June 19
- Willmot, T. Woolwich, linen draper, July 10
- Walmisley, R. and J. Pilkington, Fairwath, cotton manufacturer, June 25
- Willmot, G. Sutton on Trent, Nottingham, corn factor, July 3
- Weir, J. Drury lane, tailor, July 3
- Yates, T. Stockport, partner with C. Lewes, muslin manufacturer, July 10
- Zamira, J. Bevis Mark, merchant, June 12
- Zurhorst, H. Basinghall street, merchant, lately carrying on business with J. and E. Reilly, and J. Morris, Gofwell street, brewers, joint Estate of Zurhorst, and the said J. Morris, June 15

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In June, 1802.*

## FRANCE.

THAT the man who, by his own individual exertions, has quelled domestic dissensions, and uniformly triumphed in a desperate warfare—who has tripled the extent, and doubted the splendour of the state—re-organised its financial department from the ruin into which it was thrown, by the ignorance, self-interest, and perfidy, of former administrators—re-established confidence between citizen and citizen, and renovated that *external* reverence at least for religion, which it should ever possess—that such a man is entitled to some pre-eminent mark of public gratitude and veneration, there can be no doubt; and, perhaps, in the present state of the country, embracing a variety of new systems and relations abroad, still engaged at home by the embers of former animosities, or the rising jealousies of rival factions and interests, the benefit of the state might be as fully consulted by investing Bonaparte with an additional ten years of supreme power, or even extending it to the term of his life, as his own ambition gratified. But beyond this we cannot advance; to be avaricious of a power of nominating a successor to himself, is to subvert, in the most flagrant manner, the very principles (if principles it may yet pretend to), of the constitution he himself has lately established, and to re-introduce that very form of government, only under another dynasty, to abolish which has been the uniform and unalienable object of the war.

It has been said, that the disposition of Bonaparte's government prohibits every species of opposition to his views. This does not appear to be a fact: the corps of honour proposed for his protection has met with much animadversion in the tribunate; but the session is closed, and the establishment will unquestionably take place. We have heard also that the press has not any share of liberty; but we have, nevertheless, just perused a book, entitled "*Principes du Droit Politique*," published a few months ago, with the name of the publisher subjoined, in which all the principles of the Revolution are more violently attacked, and the rights of the Bourbon family more warmly defended, than in any that has hitherto reached us from any

quarter. Bonaparte cannot trample upon public opinion with so much impunity as many people pretend to conceive. The French Government, if at present despotic in *theory*, will probably be gradually ameliorated, and rendered more liberal, by the *practical*, but imperceptible efforts of the French people themselves. As to the plots against the life of the *Chief Consul*, all such reports are scarcely worth attending to; and rumours of this kind may be expected to be regularly propagated for some time to come.

It is asserted, that arrangements for a commercial treaty are about to take place, and that it is only postponed at the desire of the French government, and to give them an opportunity of projecting articles more favourable to themselves than those concluded by former ministers. These conjectures are confirmed, by the appointment of a person charged with this express negotiation, in conjunction with M. Otto.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed an official letter to the Department of the North, on the subject of the present scarcity of corn, in which he holds out the prospect of an immense importation from Dantzic, Amsterdam, and North America, announces the arrival of forty-five ships, laden with corn and flour, in the ports of Havre, Dieppe, Dunkirk, and St. Vallery, and states that the southern departments are all abundantly supplied; so that the high prices of corn at Paris, and in its vicinity, must be speedily reduced.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have declared to France, that if the sovereignty of Malta be not yielded to Naples, he will not take upon him to guarantee the order, and will separate from it the priories in Russia.

It is asserted, that General Andreossi is appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, and that he is shortly expected, when Lord Whitworth will immediately depart, in the same capacity, for Paris.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has announced to the Germanic Body the plan of electing Bonaparte for life.

The Minister of Police has issued the following note respecting the reports which have been in circulation at Paris.—"Re.

ports of every sort are circulating. Although accustomed to those productions of malevolence and folly, still people permit themselves to be deceived by them. I consider it, therefore, my duty, Citizen Prefect, to put you on your guard against those rumours by which it is endeavoured to agitate the departments: Paris is tranquil, and cannot be agitated. No *Plot* has threatened the life of the First Consul."

General Menou is elected a Member of the Tribunate. The councils have ratified the treaty of Amiens, and voted thanks to Joseph Bonaparte.

The law respecting the recruiting of the French army has been approved by the Tribunate, by a majority of 58 to 11. The committee of the Tribunate have agreed, that the Government shall be allowed to fix the duties of customs, from time to time, as may seem proper, according to the bill presented by Roederer.

The voting upon the election of Bonaparte, as Consul for life, has been concluded. The number of suffrages is small, and of those the greater part are given by persons in employ under government; but not one dissentient name appears on the list.

A new constitution has been proposed for Switzerland, supposed to be agreeable to the French government.

#### HOLLAND.

There are accounts of the 13th of May from the Hague, which assert that the French Government had given the strictest orders to enforce the prohibition of the importation of English goods on the left bank of the Rhine, and the frontiers adjoining to the Batavian Republic.

It was proposed by the Council of State, and decreed by the Legislative Body, that the inhabitants of the North of Holland, who suffered by the invasion of the Russians and English in 1799, shall receive their indemnifications on or before the 15th of June next; but that no claims after that will be attended to.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany has met the Diet of Hungary. The principal proposals submitted to the Diet are, 1. To regulate the army of insurrection, (a sort of militia.) 2. The levy of recruits, that in future it may be carried into effect by order of the King alone, and not by that of the provincial meetings. 3. The establishment of a heavy duty on salt. 4. The union of Dalmatia to Hungary; and

that of the three counties of Lissenstadt, Oldembourg, and Wessellburg, to Austria, the river Raal to serve as boundary to the kingdom. 5. The augmentation of the Revenues of the crown by two millions, (about 90,000*l*.) Authentic intelligence is however since received from Vienna, dated May 29th, which states that the answer which the Hungarian Diet has given to the proposals made by his Imperial Majesty states in substance as follows; "The Diet is persuaded, that under the present circumstances an augmentation of the Hungarian Troops is not necessary; it however consents that all the national regiments shall be completed to their full complement. It decrees an increase of public contributions in proportion of two millions of florins: on the other hand it demands the free exportation of all Hungarian productions; a better organization of the national militia, and a change in the system respecting money, which has hitherto prevailed."

#### EGYPT.

Intelligence has arrived from Constantinople, dated the 1st of May, which states that Egypt is in confusion, and disorder increases there from day to day; several parts are in full insurrection. The Beys demand the renewal and the confirmation of their rights. They are supported in their pretensions by the Mamelukes, and the rebels already form numerous bodies. The Grand Vizier has received the strictest orders to neglect nothing to suppress this insurrection. The English, who have still 5000 troops in Egypt, have contented themselves with declaring, that they would not give any support to the revolted Beys. The plague has again broken out with the most destructive violence; and the English troops, it was supposed, would on this account immediately be obliged to sail from Alexandria and Rosetta.

#### WEST INDIES.

From Leclerc, the French General in Chief at St. Domingo, a letter was received, dated the 1st of April, and another of the 9th of the same month, in which he says, that he was about to canton the army in the most commodious manner during the rainy season, which was about to commence. When the squadron arrived at Port Republicain, General Boudet sent Citizen Sabe, his aide-de-camp, with a flag of truce. He was arrested by the Blacks, who always carried him with them from morne to morne, and from



wood to wood; and twenty times he was on the point of being put to death. On the 29th of March Toussaint sent for him, complained of the disagreeable state of things, and sent him back with letters. The commander in chief complains of the troops being sent without arms, and the want of packets. He wishes carpenters, maçons, &c. to be sent out. General Leclerc's brother was the bearer of the dispatches received from St. Domingo. Two ships, of 74 guns each, were to sail from Brest on the 18th of May, if the wind permitted, for that colony. It appears further that General Leclerc has published an *arrêt*, intimating that all French vessels arriving directly from France, and loaded with French merchandise, should only pay the half of the duties on importation and exportation paid by foreign vessels.

The French government has passed a decree, that slavery is to be re-established in the island of St. Domingo, and *re-sanctions* the slave-trade, which it had *abolished*.

Since the above, authentic intelligence has been received by the *Moniteur* of the 13th of June, of the complete surrender of Toussaint, who has, probably, obtained favourable conditions for himself and his family. The conditions will, no doubt, be kept secret. It is probable, however, that he may have preserved some of the property which he accumulated during his government of St. Domingo. Leclerc asserts, that, notwithstanding the violence and extent of the late devastations, three fourths of the island have not received any damage. He justifies the severity of his proceedings against the masters of American vessels and the consul of the United States, by observing, that, although the signing of the preliminaries was known in America, supplies of cannon, muskets, and ammunition, were constantly sent to the Negroes from that quarter.

The re-establishment of order in St. Domingo is an event that must prove highly gratifying to the commercial interests of this country. While a Negro government, so powerful as that formed by Toussaint, continued in that quarter, it was impossible to consider our West India possessions but in a state of alarm and danger. Mr. Bryan Edwards was however of opinion, that if the French suc-

ceeded in subduing the Negroes in St. Domingo, and restoring the European ascendancy, it would be almost impossible to prevent them acquiring the dominion of the whole of the West Indies.

An insurrection took place in the 8th West India regiment, stationed at Prince Rupert's, Dominica. The causes assigned by the mutineers are various; but the having been obliged to work at the draining of the swamps seems to have been the principal. It is said that 100 *whites* have been killed in the insurrection.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A commercial treaty is now more than ever likely to be speedily effected between this country and France; M. Coquebert Montbret, Commissary-general for Commercial Affairs at Amsterdam, having been officially appointed, and gazetted in the *Moniteur*, for this important station.

It has hitherto been a matter of national boast, that the English, in the past treaties of this description, have trenched very considerably upon the commercial advantages of France, which her antecedent government, idly and absurdly despising a commercial character, too readily relinquished. We are not, however, afraid of the ascendancy still remaining, in our favour, provided only, that trade shall not be put, on either side, under too narrow shackles. With a free intercourse, upon equal terms, both England and France may reciprocally enrich themselves to the utmost extent of their wishes: and almost every arrangement required is of a negative, rather than of a positive, nature; an arrangement to *prevent harm* from the interference of government on either side, rather than to *assist* and *promote* the various objects of traffic. It is plain that, on the one hand, France will insist upon the introduction of her staple commodities, her wines and brandies, upon much easier terms than are now allowed; if, however, (with this concession) our manufactures shall be freely admitted into France, the paucity deficit in the wine-duties will be amply compensated. Situated as we are, it is the undoubted policy of Great Britain to *force* her *manufactures* into every foreign market. It is these only which give us a pre-eminence over other nations, and these only can secure it.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The proclamation of Peace, May 10, excited the most lively sensations of joy. The streets were crowded at a very early hour by persons of almost every rank, impatiently waiting for the procession; and the vast numbers of strangers from the country, whom curiosity had attracted, added much to the bustle of the scene. Every window in the line of the procession displayed a groupe of female beauty; and many ladies took possession of their seats by nine o'clock. The houses in the streets through which the procession passed, had the appearance of pyramids of people; for the most slight and dangerous erections were eagerly contended for, and with these the front of every house was completely obscured. The proclamation in 1783 was not attended by a tenth part of the number. At half past 10, the horse-guards arrived at St. James's, and drew up two deep in front of the palace (their faces towards the palace), stretching their line from St. James's street, along Pall Mall, to the Union Club House; in their front the beaules, constables, high-constable, high-bailiff, and the civil officers of Westminster, assembled in an opposite line. At a quarter past 11 the King's band struck up "God Save the King!" "Rule Britannia," &c. were played before St. James's. The heralds, and knight marshal with his men, in the mean time assembled in the stable-yard of the palace, from which they proceeded precisely at 12; and when they were coming out of Cleveland row, the heralds sounded their trumpets, marching forward till they passed St. James's gate, and came opposite the balcony window east of it, in which were the Queen, several of the Princesses, and other branches of the Royal Family. Here, about 11 minutes past 12, the trumpets having sounded, Windsor Herald (Francis Townsend, &c.) read, for the first time, the proclamation of peace. At the conclusion the trumpets sounded; and the numerous spectators gave one loud and general huzza. The procession then moved forward. The cavalcade occupied nearly the entire length of Pall Mall, and was one of the grandest spectacles which, as a procession, ever was seen in the metropolis. When it arrived at Charing Cross, the trumpets sounded three times, and a general cry of "Silence" obtained. In consequence, this was, perhaps, the only place where the reading of the proclamation was heard. Just as the procession arrived at Temple Bar, it being one o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired. As soon as notice was brought to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the approach of the heralds and suite from St. James's, they mounted their chargers, and soon arrived at the same place. They were all dressed in their robes and

chains of office. Sir John Eamer held in his hand the ancient sceptre, which is regularly transferred when the Lord Mayor is sworn in, but seldom or never used in public; it is about 18 inches long, made with gold and glass, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, round the coronet; at the top is the British arms. The Sheriffs bore their wands. They were received with a grand acclamation of trumpets and other musical instruments; and took their station within the gate, which was shut and guarded. On the approach of the procession on the Westminster side, the horse-guards filed off and lined both sides of the way. The beaules of Westminster, the officers of the high-bailiff, and the constables, did the same, and made a lane for the Knight Marshal and his officers to ride up to the gate. The high-constable of Westminster went first to clear the way. Sir James Bland Burges, as Knight Marshal, dressed in his mantle and collar, mounted on a beautiful cream-coloured charger, led by two men, went up to the gate; and the trumpeters having given three distinct sounds of the trumpet, the Knight Marshal knocked thrice with his staff on the gate, which was opened; and he passed through, and delivered into the hands of the Lord Mayor a paper with the sign manual, demanding, on the part of his Majesty, admission into the city, to make proclamation of the peace. The Lord Mayor signified his assent; and the Knight Marshal, with his suite, returned to the Heralds, and announced that the passage was open. The cavalcade then moved on; and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs took their place in the line immediately after the Heralds and other officers of the College of Arms. At the bottom of Chancery-lane the whole halted, and the trumpeters having made their sound, the Herald read aloud his Majesty's proclamation. The state-coach fell into the rear of the Marshals, Heralds, &c. and was followed by ten Aldermen's carriages, among whom were those of Messrs. Skinner, Combe, Staines, Cadell, Ansley, Flower, Shaw, &c. The procession moved on through Fleet-street, up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Church yard, and into Cheap-side. At the top of Wood-freet the cavalcade again halted; and the trumpeters having sounded thrice, the proclamation was again read. The procession having reached the Royal Exchange, where Alderman Curtis was in military command, the proclamation was read for the last time, amid very loud and reiterated huzzas. The procession passed along Cornhill and Leaden-hall-street to Aldgate pump, where it doubled back along Fenchurch-street, up Gracechurch-street, down Cornhill, and formed opposite the Mansion-house, where his Majesty's thanks were presented by the Lord Mayor

Mayor to the various Volunteer Corps. He invited their Commanders, as well as the Aldermen, &c. to dine with him. The horse-guards escorted the Heralds back to the Heralds' College, in Doctors' Commons, and proceeded to St. James's with the Knight Marshal and his men. As they went along, they deposited the three maces at Mr. Isherwood's, on Ludgate-hill. The Lord Mayor invited the Heralds to dine with him in their tabards. This they could not do; but they went in full dress. The illuminations were never more general; and the effect was very striking. The splendour of the lights, reflected on the perpetual stream of curious gazers that rolled on through the streets below, presented a very animated scene. We cannot pretend to describe the effect of this wide-extended blaze. The whole firmament was as it were on fire; and by the darkness of the night, the splendour of the effort to convert night into the brightness of day was the more conspicuous. The moon and stars were both withdrawn from the competition of art to outstrip their glories, and to supersede their reign! The displays more particularly to be distinguished were, Mr. Otto's house in Portman square, which was the object of universal admiration, and curiosity; the Bank, the East India-house, the Mansion-house, the Phoenix-fire Office, Drury-lane Theatre, and Covent Garden Theatre.

The late Miss Wilkes, by her last will, dated July 18, 1800, has directed her house in Grosvenor-square, and her house near St. Sepulchre's church, to be sold.—To Joseph Paice, esq. one of her executors, she gives all her pictures not otherwise disposed of; with her house in Gracechurch-street, subject to an annuity of 20l. to James Davison, formerly servant to her mother.—to Mr. John Wainwright, and Mr. James Boudon, the other executors, 100l. each—to Samuel Shore, esq. and William Hood, esq. 50l. each—to her cousin Charles Wilkes, of New York, son of her uncle Israel, all her settled estates in the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Berks, and Bedford, subject to 100l. a year to his father Israel for life, and 80l. to his mother should she live to be a widow; subject also to legacies of 50l. to his sister Mrs. Simond, and 30l. to his brother Mr. John De Ponthieu Wilkes—to her cousin Lady Baker (wife of Sir Robert Baker, bart. of Richmond, and only daughter of Mr. Wilkes's sister Mrs. Hayley, relict of the late Alderman Hayley, and now wife of Mr. Jeffrey's, of America) the silver cup, the gift of the City of London to her father, the picture of her father and herself by Zoffany, her portrait in crayons by Hoare, all her plate and china, and 2000l. 3 per Cent. Consols. reversible to her daughter Mary Hayley Baker, to whom 1500l. of the like stock is separately given, with all her diamonds, ornaments, trinkets, &c. and her own library,

except the Gems of Worledge—to Sir Robert Baker, 1000l. South-sea stock—a handsome sash to Miss Harriet Wilkes, of Kensington Gore, with her father's gold watch—to her cousin, the relict of Mr. John Barrett, 1550l. 3 per Cent Consols. subject to an annuity of 25l. to her uncle Heaton Wilkes, esq.—to Mrs. Amelia Arnold (since dead) 2500l. South-sea stock for her life :—to the Duchefs de Chafillon 2000l. new 5 per Cent. Bank stock—to the Duchefs of Crussol and the Duchefs de la Tremoille (daughters of the Duchefs de Chatillon) 50l. each, not only from personal regard, but as a proof of the respect and grateful affection the retained for the Duchefs de la Valliere—all the portraits of that family also to be given back to them—to Mrs. Bulser and Mrs. Motte, each, for life, 1500l. new 5 per Cent. stock—to the Rev. Henry Taylor, her farm and lands at Royston, county of Lincoln, and also her farm and manor of Eythorne-court, in Kent—to Mrs. Gordon 20l.—to Lady Shuldham a row of large pearls—to Mr. H. T. Williams 60l.—to her respected and dear friends Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, the priats and bronzes in the eating-parlour—a five-guinea piece to Mrs. Trapaud, and two others to the two Miss Meades—Her father's library, with the remaining copies of Catullus and Theophrastus, to be sold, under Mr. Peter Elmsly's directions, of Sloane-street; the produce (after a legacy to himself of 50l.) to be paid to the two senior aldermen and the chamberlain of London, to be applied, at their discretion, towards the relief of the widows and children of decayed freemen.—All her manuscripts, of whatever kind, she directs to be faithfully delivered to Mr. Elmsly. (In better hands this trust could not have been deposited: but unfortunately Mr. Elmsly now is no more.) Mr. Wilkes's *Life of Himself* is not forthcoming. The cover in which it was bound remains: but the leaves are completely cut out. She gives legacies to all her servants; 10l. to the poor of St. George, Hanover-square; 10l. to the poor of St. Sepulchre's; desires her executors to give something to the poor wherever she had estates; and requests to be buried with her father in Grosvenor-chapel.—All the remainders of her different bequests (which probably will be considerable) to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for the time being, in trust for charitable purposes. And any thing not specified she commits to the discretion of her executors.

At a late court of common council, the committee of city lands having reported their opinion, that the prayer of Lord Darnley's memorial, requesting the consent of the corporation for the erection of a market on the east side of Upper Moorfields, should be complied with; the same, on the question being put, was resolved in the affirmative.

By accounts lately laid before the House of Commons, it appears, that the average num-  
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ber of barrels of strong beer brewed in this country for the last fifteen years, is nearly five millions of barrels per annum.

[It was erroneously stated, in our last number, that, upon the demise of the late Earl of Guildford without male-issue, the barony of North is separated from the earldom, and descends in abeyance to his Lordship's sisters. The barony of North is certainly a barony in fee, the ancestor of the present Earl, Sir F. North, having been summoned to parliament by writ in 1553: but the male-issue of Frederick Earl of Guildford (father of the present Earl) must be extinct before that barony can devolve upon the heir-general. As long as there shall be any issue from the present Earl or his brother, the barony of North cannot become vested in their sisters. If the Earl of Guildford should have a son, he would not, as erroneously asserted, be styled by courtesy Lord Guildford, but Lord North, the latter being the more ancient title.]

*Married.*] J. Ward, M. D. late of Westminster Hospital, to Miss Ayrton, of James-street, Westminster.

Colonel Bayley Wallis, M. P. for Ilchester, to Mrs. Bosville, widow of the late Colonel Bosville, of the Guards.

Colonel W. Colquhoun, late of the Guards, to Miss E. F. Hillerdon, of Elston, Bedfordshire.

J. S. Harney, barrister, of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Lightfoot, of Berner's-street.

At Clapham, the Rev. D. Saville, to Miss Petrie, daughter of M. Petrie, esq. late commissary to the British forces in Portugal.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Power, of the 20th regiment of foot, to Miss Coulson, of York-place, Portman-square.

Captain Corne, of the navy, to Miss Scales, of East Acton.

At Aldgate Church, Mr. W. Proudman, wholesale hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Harding, of the Minorities.

The Rev. W. Hughes, of Hoxton-square, to Miss Macarthur of Aldersgate-street.

The Hon. J. Abercromby, of Lincolnshire, to Miss Leigh, of High Leigh, and of Twemlow, in Chester.

J. Russell, esq. of Camberwell Grove, to Miss Forster, of Hart-square, Bloomsbury.

*Died.*] At Greenwich, in his 58th year, Christian Mason, esq. Vice-admiral of the White.

At Highbury Place, J. Maysey, esq. of Arnwell, Herts.

In Catherine-street, Strand, Mr. Greave, collector of and dealer in prints.

Mrs. Flood, of Maryland Point, Stratford.

At Bohun Gate, near East Barnet, of the gout in his stomach, J. Baker, esq.

In Quebec-str. Portman-sq. aged 32, J. Reynolds esq. late ensign in the Lincoln militia.

Mrs. Mills, wife of Captain Mills, of Hampstead-road; this lady was formerly well known at the public places for her mu-

sical powers, first as Miss Birchin, and afterwards as Mrs. Vincent.

At Theobald's, after fifteen hours' illness, of an inflammation in his bowels, B. Barnett, esq.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lewis Bagot, Bishop of St. Asaph; he had been for ten years past in a decline, but was confined to his bed only the day before his death; an illness of such long continuance had wasted him to a mere skeleton.

Aged 33, after a severe indisposition of eight months, Mrs. Ann Stock, wife of Mr. J. Stock, master of the academy at Poplar; a respectable woman, justly regretted by a very numerous acquaintance.

Mr. David Kinnebrook, jun. son of a respectable man, long resident in the city of Norwich, and well known for his knowledge in the mathematical sciences. David, the son, who was naturally serious and thoughtful discovered an early attachment to the mathematics; by his unwearied attention, under the instructions of his father, he in a few years attained an enviable degree of knowledge in these sciences, inasmuch, that in 1789, when about seventeen years of age, he commenced a correspondence with the editors of the Ladies Diary, and in 1792 obtained the prize for an elegant solution to a difficult question, proposed by Lieut. W. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery; and in 1793 he proposed the prize question. His mathematical knowledge now began to introduce him to the notice of several gentlemen, particularly to the Rev. S. Vince, by whose recommendation, in June 1794, he was appointed assistant to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which he was obliged to leave, owing to ill-health, in Feb. 1796. In 1801 another prize was adjudged him for his solution to a very difficult and intricate question, proposed the preceeding year in the Ladies Diary by Capt. Mudge. In June 1801, in consequence of his being at Cambridge, he met with the Rev. S. Vince, who, in a manner that reflects great dignity on his character, offered to render him any assistance; and on his replying that he wished to improve his time to some advantage, Mr. Vince applied to the Rev. Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, who soon after wrote Mr. Kinnebrook a letter, appointing him one of his calculators to the Nautical Almanack. Besides this new employment of laborious calculation, he was in the habit of attending on six or eight pupils, initiating them in the first principles of the mathematics, previous to the commencement of their studies at the University. But these extraordinary exertions strongly affected his constitution, and soon brought on a disorder which occasioned his death. He was a wonderful instance of the effects of a steady perseverance. Though only in his 30th year, his knowledge in the mathematics was excelled, if equalled, by few. He was fond of reading in general. History and biography often

often excited his attention, and he would never quit books on these subjects till he made the principal incidents and characters his own. Nor was he less deserving of respect for the qualities of his heart than for the powers of his mind. His moral character was unexceptionable; he was remarkable for the peaceableness of his disposition and the mildness of his behaviour. Unassuming in his manners, he seemed unconscious of his abilities, nor would he ever allow himself to possess any merit but in common with his contemporaries. Though the penetrating genius of a Lavater might have discovered in him certain marks which are ever the concomitants of a great mind and good heart; inaccurate observers, judging from exterior appearance, may have thought him reserved and morose; but his friends, and those who knew him best, will unite in pronouncing him to have been free and open in his conduct, "ready to distribute, willing to communicate." Naturally of a domestic turn of mind, he was never happier than when sitting round the fire with a few social friends, conversing on his favourite topics. The mathematics however were not his only theme; for, notwithstanding his severe application to these abstract studies, he was, in the few moments of relaxation which he allowed himself, lively and cheerful, and his conversation enlivened with remarks occasionally satirical. The intrigues of statesmen excited his contempt; and the intrepidity of the warrior received his encomiums. In short, his remarks on the occurrences of the day sufficiently evinced that he was not inattentive to the events which were passing upon the political theatre of Europe. His life was an exemplary pattern of industry and virtue; his death has deprived his parents of a tender and dutiful son; his connections, of a steady and affectionate friend; his pupils, of a tutor warm and interested in their success; and the world, of a valuable member of society.

At his house in Essex-street, Doctor **GEORGE FORDYCE**, an eminent and successful teacher and practitioner of medicine. He was born at, or near, the city of Aberdeen, about the beginning of the year 1737. His descent was from a family of ancient respectability in that neighbourhood, which has had the honour to produce a number of persons who have been among the chief ornaments of the church, the academical chair, the medical profession, and others of the most honourable and important departments of the business of civil life. The local circumstances of his birth, and the condition of his family, afforded every desirable advantage for his literary education, even from his earliest years. He passed with rapidity and distinction, through the wonted course of English and Latin instruction at school. At college, he studied under teachers, such as Blackwall, Duncan, Gerrard, Beattie, Reid, Dunbar, &c. who have the most signally contributed

to adorn the literature and advance the philosophy of the age. Among his fellow-students, were young men destined to rival the eminence of their masters. Favoured with those inspiring and clearly informing instructions which none can give but men of genius; and roused to ardent study by the emulation of minds not inferior to his own; Fordyce soon made at College a proficiency in classical and philosophical studies, from which his future success in whatever he should chuse for his professional pursuits might have been confidently foretold. From Pavia, Bologna, and Pisa, from Paris, from Montpellier, from Leyden, the academical culture of the medical sciences found its way, at length, into Scotland. The church was poor. The bar was overstocked with candidates for its honours and emoluments. Although there was in Scotland no example of a physician getting twenty guineas a-day by his profession, as did Radcliffe in London, from the year 1687 to the year 1714; yet, Sibbald, Pitcairne, Monro, Sir John Pringle, then at his highest professional eminence, and some other Scotmen then in England, had cultivated medicine with success, in consequence of which it was naturally viewed at the Scottish Universities as opening the fairest scope to the ingenious ambition of any young man whose genius was too bold for the narrow prejudices of Presbyterian theology, or for the plodding inelegant learning of the schools of law, and who desired to make the culture of liberal and useful science subservient to his advancement in life. Fordyce, following the impulse of his own genius and the example of a near and eminent relation, chose, in these circumstances, to devote himself to the medical profession. He pursued his medical studies, with due zeal and diligence at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. About the era of our present King's accession to the throne, Mr. Fordyce had finished his studies, and was preparing to enter the world as a practitioner, with the usual academical recommendations to public confidence. He came in the year 1762, to produce his skill and talents to public encouragement on the wide and inviting field of London. In London, a man may almost infallibly succeed in any honourable profession, if he possess in it great skill, unwearied diligence, patience to await cheerfully the slow approaches of encouragement, vigilance to watch and seize its slightest favours, humility to disdain no honest gain of which he is in want, as too mean or small, ambition at the same time sufficiently bold and lofty to aspire to all that is in honour or emolument the greatest, modesty to withhold him from offending the pride, the prejudices, the jealousies of those with whom he may have to contend and converse in his professional career, yet such love of fame as to suffer none of his merits of any sort to miss

of notice, good health withal, and an extinguishable ambition of excellence still higher than what he has attained, and this even independently of regard to the extrinsic advantages which may be connected with it. Only this rare assemblage of qualities, existing in complete and harmonious union, can absolutely ensure success. It becomes doubtful, if but one of them be wanting. In general, the presence of the more essential ones misses not of due respect and rewards. Sometimes, a splendid, but transient, success shall crown the more superficial and trivial ones. For young men, it is but too common to court notice only by an unreal semblance, especially in the medical profession, of those qualities and accomplishments which they ought actually to possess. But, Dr. Fordyce evinced, from his very first appearance in London, the manliness of his character, by pursuing a different course, by aspiring to genuine professional excellence, and by taking a method the most unequivocal, inoffensive, and unsuspicious, to make his skill and talents extensively and usefully known. This he did, by undertaking, soon after his professional settlement in London, the duties of a lecturer on medical science. London containing such a number of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, so many public hospitals, so many young persons in a train of education for the professional practice of medicine, had hitherto remained without other advantages as a medical school, than which were to be found in the anatomical demonstrations of such men as Lawrence, Nicholls, and Hunter—in the observation of the hospital-practice—in the convenience of private dissections—in apprenticeships with apothecaries and surgeons—and in the transient converse of men who had risen to commanding eminence in the different branches of the profession. It was in imitation of the mode of instruction followed at Leyden and Edinburgh, that Dr. Fordyce undertook to read medical lectures in this metropolis. Such an attempt, so novel, and in the hands of a young man, as he then was, without name, could not possibly have turned out well, if the greatest diligence and ability had not been displayed in its execution. But, it was his fortune to succeed in the enterprise; and thus to become, as he afterwards delighted to reflect, in some sort the founder of a London School of Medicine. Chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of physic, were the subjects of his lectures; which thus comprehended every part of knowledge except anatomy, surgery, and botany, that falls expressly within the circle of medical science. His lectures were repeated thrice in the year, in courses beginning successively the first Monday of February, on the first Monday of June, on the first Monday of November. The number of his pupils might not at first be great; but

his reputation, as a lecturer, became every year higher; and long before the period of his death, he could boast of having read lectures to some thousands of medical practitioners, among whom were not a few of the most distinguished junior members of the faculty in London. In a work, entitled "*ELEMENTS OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC*," he published a convenient abstract of his lectures on that class of subjects. It has passed through many editions, and is, undeniably, remarkable for elegance and simplicity of arrangement, unaffected propriety of language, enlarged and accurate science, sagacity of discernment, ingenuity of theory and opinions, and withal the most discreet and sober caution in finally practical judgment. His series of doctrines are, in this book, distributed as they were in his lectures, into the Natural History of the Human Body, and the Doctrine of Diseases. In the former is exhibited a beautiful system of physiology, explaining the chemical composition of the different parts of the body, their mechanical and organic structure, the functions for which they are severally destined, with the proportions, relations and influences on which their sound and healthful activity depends. Fevers and local Inflammations are the two great classes into which he distributes all the varieties of disease. He describes their symptoms and progress with the most careful philosophical accuracy. He regards the incessant tendency of the energies of animal life to their own renovation and preservation, as the principal means from which the cure of fever is to be hoped. Medical practice he would direct to watch the progress of the natural cure, to regulate the unavoidable external influences of diet, air, and converse, to relieve local oppressions, and to supply deficiencies of local energy; in short, to look on simply, as it were, while nature maintains the struggle with disease, but to take care that nature has fair play in the strife. He thus taught evidently the best medical wisdom of the schools of Sydenham, of Boerhaave, of Hoffman. He shunned to establish any practice on the bolder empirical doctrines of some of the moderns. He inclined to exhibit tonic and stimulating remedies in almost all those cases in which they can be, upon any principles, administered with discretion. But he appears to have disapproved the idea of rudely forcing nature with stimuli in every instance of feverish disease. The general ratio of his doctrine appears to have been the same in regard to the different diseases of local inflammation, as in respect to fever. His success became gradually proportionate to his industry and other professional merits. He was elected, about thirty years since, to be one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital. The range of his private practice was continually enlarged. He obtained, in due time, the honour of being associated as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Physicians; he was also admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he had the merit of communicating various papers of great ingenuity, which have been printed in the volumes of its Transactions. He began, in time, to be looked up to by most of his brethren in the same profession, as one whose assistance any of them might well prefer, in consultation upon cases of extraordinary difficulty, and whose opinion was to be always heard with deference. His reputation, both as a physician and a chemist, contributed to recommend him to a contract with Government for the supply of the acid-preparation of cabbage, known by the name of *Sour-kraut*, for the use of the Royal Navy. The salutary effects of this preparation, as a preventive of scurvy, have been sufficiently ascertained by the use of seamen in long voyages; and we have reason to believe that Dr. Fordyce fulfilled his contract in a manner equally beneficial to the naval service of his country, and advantageous to his own private fortune. Among the other honourable tasks to which his respectability as a teacher and practitioner in medicine naturally recommended him, was that of the appointment, one year, to read the Gullstonian Lecture, at the Theatre of the Royal College of Physicians. He chose for this lecture a subject which he had, more than thirty years before, illustrated in his thesis when a candidate for the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh. This subject was the Digestion of Food, still one of the most obscure, and certainly one of the most interesting, in the whole history of the animal economy. In his lecture, he ingeniously explained the structure of the organs of digestion; considered the nature of the various substances converted by these into nourishment; then evinced, with what seems to be the full force of demonstration, that, in digestion, all the substances taken into the stomach as food, and capable of becoming such, are resolved into their primary, or, at least, secondary, chemical principles, without undergoing precisely the same processes of fermentation or putrefaction, by which alone animal and vegetable substances can be reduced to their elements, under our manipulations. To have rendered this physiology of digestion complete, and unexceptionably correct, the Doctor only wanted to have been somewhat more conversant in the later improvements of pneumatic chemistry. This discourse was afterwards published; and, in reading, as in hearing it, the friends of medical science were at a loss which to admire the most, the ingenious originality, or the solidity, of the views which it displayed. His most elaborate medical production was given to the world within these last twelve years, in three different dissertations—on simple fever of one paroxysm only; on the regular tertian intermittent fever; and on the regular continued fever. These dissertations exhibited in full de-

tail, the substance of the doctrines which he had taught in his lectures on this subject, and of which he had been able to give only a brief abstract in his *Elements of the Practice of Physic*. As a chemist, he was desirous to render his knowledge, in the utmost degree, subservient to the improvement of the useful arts. He published, with this view, a small work, under the title of "*Elements of Vegetation*," which, within a few years, deservedly passed through many editions.\* In that work, he has first explained those chemical terms and definitions, which are necessary to be known in the application of chemistry to agriculture: he has next enumerated all the different chemical substances found in soils, or necessary to vegetation, and has elucidated their properties: he has farther explained the botanical structure of plants: and he has, in the conclusion of his Essay, given rules for ascertaining, by easy experiment, the ingredients, and by consequence the relative fertility of any soil. A very useful and easily intelligible Appendix is subjoined, for the benefit of the practical farmer. This treatise, with those of Mr. Kirwan, and of the Earl of Darnley, are the most valuable abstracts which have been hitherto published of the chemistry of agriculture. From the time when Dr. Fordyce's ability and medical prudence became fully known, till his health began to decline, his practice, as a physician, was very extensive. He was of all men the most punctual to his appointments for consultation; modest in delivering his opinions; and, on account of the uncertainty of science, always disposed to prefer caution to rash empiricism. He was happy in his domestic connection; and yet did not pass through life without the experience of some severe family misfortunes. His only son perished in early youth, by a lamentable accident: his wife, an amiable woman, never recovered from the illness and distress brought upon her by the premature death of her child. He had also two daughters, ladies of eminent genius and accomplishments: of these, the eldest is the wife of General Bentham: the youngest remains unmarried. His conversation was manly and rich in various intelligence, yet unassuming. His manners had in them the substance, without the excessive superficial polish, of good breeding. His form was manly. His countenance was one in which a keen-eyed physiognomist might read the indications of genius, though, to the pert vulgar, it might have seemed, in his latter years, to be rather gross and unanimated. He is said to have sometimes taken more wine than he would have chosen to prescribe to a patient, though he never drank to intoxication. He died in the 65th year of his age. His complaint was, as we are informed, a dropsy in the breast. The whole medical faculty confess, that they have lost by his death one of their brightest ornaments.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.**\*\*\* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The new built subscription library at Sunderland (on a large and extensive scale) was opened May 11, and an elegant breakfast and ball were given by the subscribers to a great number of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion.

The following is a statement of the contributions in the several parishes of Newcastle and Gateshead towards charitable purposes, in lieu of a second illumination on the peace.—Half the amount paid to the Infirmary, one quarter to the Dispensary, one eighth part to the Lying-in hospital, and the remaining 8th part to the charity for poor married women lying-in at their own houses: parish of All-Saints, 188l. 9s. 9d. St. Andrews, 146l. 14s. 6d. St. John's, 141l. 18s. 0d. St. Nicholas, 103l. 17s. 6d. Total in Newcastle, 580l. 19s. 9d. Total in Gateshead, 56l. 2s. 1d.—Grand total of both places, 637l. 0s. 10d.

At a late general meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, the Rev. W. Turner was unanimously chosen lecturer to an institution which the society has undertaken to establish, for maintaining a perpetual series of lectures on all the different branches of physics or natural philosophy.—The Duke of Northumberland, whose liberal encouragement attends every plan for benefitting his country and its inhabitants, has promised his patronage to this undertaking.

A person in Northumberland, (name not mentioned) has this year made a web from the stems of nettles, in appearance like linen, and promising to equal it in durability.

*Married.*] At Alston Moor, G. Elstob, of Stockton-upon-Tees, to Miss Hodgson.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. J. Thompson, the Sunderland and Newcastle carrier, to Miss Robson, of Tunstall hills.—Mr. R. Nesbitt, grocer, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Irwin, of Bradley-mill.—Mr. R. Barker, attorney, to Miss Lamb, both of North Shields.

At Newcastle, Mr. Isaac Fell, to Miss Robson.—Mr. T. Bates, silversmith, to Miss Unthank.—Mr. J. R. Moore, grocer, of Alnwick, to Miss Woodman, of the Rose and Crown inn.

At Sunderland, Mr. R. Leighton, butcher, to Miss Bell, of Newport, in Yorkshire.—Captain J. Sharp, to Miss H. Craggs.—Capt. Canny, to Miss Thompson.

At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. Egglestone, sail-maker, to Miss H. Gregson.

At St. Andrew's, Auckland, Mr. E. Woodhouse, managing partner in the print-field of Messrs. Caulfield and Co. to Miss Langstaff.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Sturdy, wife of

Mr. R. Sturdy, joiner and cabinet maker.—Mr. G. Irvine, surgeon, late of the Sally, a Government armed vessel.

At Durham, aged 32, Mr. W. Robinson, fadler.—Aged 95, Mr. J. Wann, a beadsman. Aged 35, Mr. J. Elstone, who for some years past has conducted the respectable shop of Mrs. Ashworth, ironmonger, &c. a faithful, active, and intelligent man of business.

Aged 92, Mrs. D. Bridge, a maiden lady. She had been blind upwards of 40 years.

At Sunderland, aged 75, Mrs. Smith, mother of Messrs. Smith, painters.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Burrell.—Mr. J. Hogg, tobacconist.

At North Shields, aged 22, Captain W. Creighton.—Miss King.

At South Shields, Mr. A. Allen, shipowner.—Capt. R. Whittingham.

At Chester-le-street, aged 45, Mrs. E. Jobbing.

At Morpeth, aged 57, Mr. T. Thompson, flax-dresser.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married*] At Carlisle, R. Collins, Esq. of Peterell-green, to Miss J. Hodgson.

At Appleby, Mr. H. Read, of the Castle-mills, Kendal, to Miss E. Barnes.

At Great Brickhill, Berks, J. Bell, Esq. of Low Mill, to Miss Braggs, of Whitehaven.

At Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, E. Heelis, Esq. of Appleby, to Miss M. Atkinson.—Mr. W. Johnston, mercer and draper, of Whitehaven, to Miss M. Jackson, of Hurlbarrow.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in her 41st year, Mrs. Ferguson, a woman of an amiable disposition, and exemplary conduct through life.

Mr. W. Halton, a gentleman of pleasant and amiable manners.

Aged 45, Mr. J. Rennie, shoemaker.—Mr. J. Lawson, cartwright.

At Kendal, Mrs. Leese.

At Whitehaven, in his 75th year, Mr. W. Mc Gowan.—In the prime of life, Mr. H. Farrer, mariner.—In his 78th year, Mr. J. Pattinson, joiner and cabinet-maker.—Mr. P. Hodgson, attorney.

At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Pearson, a reputable master shoemaker.

At his seat at Lowther-hall, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. James Earl of Londale.—[*More ample particulars in our next.*]

At Redmane, in the parish of Isell, aged 98, Mr. J. Robinson, a sincerely upright man, and, as such, esteemed by all who really knew him.

At Loweswater, aged 81, Mrs. Cowper, widow of the late Rev. T. Cowper.



At Penrith, Mr. J. Kendall.

At Boustead-hill, in Cumberland, aged 38, J. Liddell, esq. His remains were interred at the parish church of Burgh by Sands, attended by a great concourse of people. According to the custom of the country, (a custom which would probably be more honoured in the *breach* than in the *observance*) there was a cold collation at the house of the deceased, previous to the interment, of which *one hundred and ninety-eight* persons partook, at what is termed "*the genteel table*." How many others shared in the repast is not exactly known; but the total number of those who seriously attended to

— "the solemn duties paid,

"And the last words that dust to dust conveyed,"

might be very easily ascertained.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A subscription has been lately set on foot, for the purpose of establishing an institution for encouraging an improvement in the breed of cattle and sheep, as well as of husbandry in general, in the neighbourhood of York. Mr. G. Hardwicke, Mr. J. Tuke, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Crofs, and Mr. Hassel, are appointed of the committee.

A bill has been lately brought into Parliament for making an additional dock at the town of Hull. The dock is to be made to contain 70 sail of ships, and of sufficient capacity to admit ships of war of 50 guns; it is to be formed on the old ramparts and other grounds between Myton-gates and the Humber; it is to bear the name of Humber-dock, and to be furnished with wharfs on each side, of a certain width. The whole of the undertaking is to be completed in a time to be specified in the act.

*Married.]* At Scarborough, W. Paul, esq. to Miss Elstone.—T. Dickins, esq. of Epping, Essex, to Miss E. Browne, of Rippon.—Mr. L. Ruby, wine-merchant, of Pomfret, to Miss Moody, of the Greyhound-inn, Ferry-bridge.

At Hull, Mr. J. Holdsworth, junior, merchant, of Wakefield, to Miss Hickson, daughter of Mr. B. Hickson.—Mr. F. Hopper, grocer, to Miss E. Motherby.

At Pocklington, Mr. W. Pearson Haweswell, of Hull, to Miss Jenkinson.—Mr. T. Cookson, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Macmurdoo, of Dumfries.

*Died.]* At York, in the prime of life, Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of Mr. E. Lonsdale, linen-draper.—Aged 82, Mr. M. Robinson, formerly one of the common-councilmen for Bootham ward.—Mr. R. Beadle, corn-dealer.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Smith, widow.—Miss Elgie.—Aged 72, C. Bedingfield, esq.—In her 72d year, Mrs. A. Hutton, widow, formerly of Sherborn; a good neighbour, a sincere friend, and a pious Christian.

In his 47th year, G. Wentworth Thompson, esq.—Mr. J. Haxby, flax-dresser.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Harrocks, attorney.—In his 24th year, Mr. R. Hey.—Mrs. Holmes,

widow.—Mr. J. Rishforth, butcher.—Major Newmarch, formerly of the royal fuzileers.—Of the prevailing epidemic disorder, Mr. Rufby, surgeon. This gentleman unfortunately fell a sacrifice to his professional zeal.

Mr. W. Keye, linen-draper, and one of the society of Quakers.—Mr. Duckworth, of the White Horse Inn.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Roberts, widow.

At Hull, aged 28, Mr. Adamson, surgeon, formerly of the Surrey militia.

At Doncaster, aged 35, Mrs. Coley, wife of Mr. F. Coley, surgeon.

At Scarborough, aged 45, Mr. J. Stephens, formerly of the New-inn tavern, but who had lately retired from business.

At Selby, aged 23, Mr. T. Abbott, jun.

At Harrowgate, aged 37, J. McKitterick Adair, M. D. a gentleman of a liberal and cultivated mind, of polished manners, and of high professional and literary attainments.

At Hampole, in his 26th year, T. Ramsden, esq. captain in the 3d West York militia.

At Barnsley, Mr. Heelis, attorney.

At Hilderthorp, near Burlington, in her 68th year, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. T. Robinson, farmer and grazier.

In London, Mr. F. Conitt, surgeon, son of Mr. F. Conitt, of York.

At Fulneck, near Leeds, in his 85th year, the Rev. G. Trancker, bishop of the Moravian church, and pastor of the congregation there.—Aged 24, Miss Darley, of Aldby-park.

In London, at her father's house, in her 20th year, Miss Thornton, eldest daughter of S. Thornton, esq. M. P. for Hull.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.]* At Lancaster, Mr. J. Scales, hat manufacturer, to Mrs. Linder, widow.—Mr. W. Bailiffe, wheelwright, upwards of 70 years of age, to Miss E. Parkinson, aged about 65.

At Preston, Mr. J. Walton, senior, to Miss Collinson.

At Penrith, Mr. Robson, ironmonger, to Miss Pattinson.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Moston, grocer, to Miss Cotton.—J. Jones, esq. captain in the 4th regiment of foot, to Miss Roe.—Mr. T. Hughes, to Miss Mills.

At Manchester, Mr. Barrett, attorney, to Miss Edwards, of Redland, near Bristol.—Mr. R. Appleby, to Miss Lever.—Mr. T. Ramsbotham, of Stand, in Pilkington, to Miss Openshaw, of Redivals, near Bury.

At Litchfield, J. Nottall, Esq. of Bury, in this county, to Miss E. Parker.—Mr. R. Maytchell, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hall, of Windermere.

*Died.]* Near Bolton in the Moors, Mr. James Kay, aged 68. His dutiful attention for a long course of years, to a widowed mother (to whose care he was left an orphan at the age of 7 months), his tender attachment to an affectionate wife, his uniform and ardent

dent desire to promote the interests of wisdom, virtue, and pure religion; particularly among the rising generation, the happy union which he displayed, of firmness of principle with courtesy of manners, the benignity of his countenance, the modest propriety of his demeanour, and the amiable goodness of his heart, which prompted him to many secret acts of unostentatious benevolence, will long endear his memory to all who had the happiness to be acquainted with him.

At Buxton, after a short illness, Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. of Hope, near Manchester, a valuable member of society, and particularly useful in the capacity of a magistrate to the populous neighbourhood in which he resided. [We hope in the succeeding number, to be able to communicate some further particulars respecting this estimable character.]

At Liverpool, Mrs. Owens, wife of Mr. Owens, mathematical instrument maker.—Mr. J. Cope, ironmonger.—Mrs. Pritchard.—Mrs. Boore.—Aged 78, C. Heysham, esq. a man, throughout life, punctual and regular in his dealings, and constant, kind, and affectionate in his attachments.—Mrs. Turner, relict of Mr. T. Turner, inn-keeper.—Mr. W. Graham, merchant.—In his 85th year, Mr. T. Wheelwright, formerly commander of a ship of this port.—Aged 26, Mr. A. Knowles, clerk to Mr. Harding.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Redhead, officer of excise; which situation he had filled 35 years with a character of strict integrity.

At Leyland, in his 87th year, the Rev. T. Baldwyn, A. M.; for half a century, a constant resident in the parish, the extensive duty of which he had done, without any assistant curate, except for a few of the last years. He had, likewise, been, for near 30 years, an acting and active magistrate for this county. His mild and social temper contributed, perhaps, not a little to his long and healthful life, and certainly had insured to him the affectionate respect and esteem of the whole neighbourhood.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nantwich, W. Carter, esq. of Northwich, late captain in the second battalion of Cheshire militia, to Miss Broome.

At Prestbury, Mr. Bold, blacksmith, of Leeke, to Miss E. Cope, of Congleton.

At Stoke, in the Potteries, Mr. R. Shaw, son of R. Shaw, esq. of Daresbury, to Miss Sparkes.—Mr. E. Hartley, file-maker, to Miss E. Yates, both of Sutton, near Macclesfield.—Mr. J. Andrew, cotton-printer, at Rainnow, near Macclesfield, to Miss Fowler, of Bolton.—Mr. Cope, printer and bookfeller, of Macclesfield, to Miss Hide, of Bagot's-Bromley.

At Rosthern, Mr. Corry, of Knutsford, to Miss Gatley.—Mr. T. Mellor, of Chester, to Miss Evans, of Wrexham.

At the Quaker's meeting-house, near Mid-

dlewich, Mr. J. Farrer, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Hamnet, of Nantwich.

At Altringham, Mr. J. R. Freme, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Wells, of Brackleyborough.

*Died.*] At Chester, aged 19, Mrs. Erskine, wife of captain Erskine, of the 22d regiment of foot.—Mr. C. Parker, late haberdasher in Fleet-street, London.—Mrs. Lowe, late of Darland-hall, near Chester.—Aged 35, Mr. J. Repington, proctor.—Mr. Wilkinson, surgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. E. Hughes, sister to the late counsellor Hughes.

At Congleton, lately, Miss Antrobus.

At Nantwich, aged 61, Mrs. Leversage.—Mr. W. Jackson, surgeon, of Bullocky Smithy.

At Bellbille, aged 74, Mr. Vernon.—Of a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Nixon, farmer of Bad-dington, near Nantwich.

At Davenham, the Rev. J. Brayshaw, upwards of 14 years curate of that parish.

At Parkgate, Mrs. E. Stepney, relict of S. R. Stepney, esq. of Harrow, in the King's-county, Ireland; sincerely lamented by her friends, as a generous, polite, and amiable lady.

At Middlewich, aged 86, Mr. Jackson; who for a long series of years had prepared and administered a noted medicine called Phy-thian's vomit.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashbourne, Mr. J. Dunne-cliff, wool-stapler, of Castle Donnington, Leicestershire, to Miss F. Sutton, of Blore.—Mr. J. Lavender, surgeon, to Miss Roe.

Mr. C. Farnsworth, of Bakewell, to Miss C. Carrington, of Sheffield.

*Died.*] At Derby, in his 81st year, T. Clarke, gent.—In her 99th year, Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. H. Tomlinson, maltster.—Aged 46, Mr. W. Bromby, cooper.

At Buxton, Mrs. Chetham.—Advanced in years, Mr. J. Dannah, of Shottle.

At Ashbourne, in his 33d year, Mr. C. Cowlishaw.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Blorton.—In his 42d year, Mr. T. Ridge, of Heage; a man of a character which has seldom been surpassed, for the most liberal generosity and kindness to the poor.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ilkeston, in Derbyshire, Mr. Crackell, plumber and glazier, to Miss Fritchley, of Cossall Marsh, in this county.—Mr. G. Burgess, joiner and cabinet maker, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Porter, of Cod-dington, near Newark.—Mr. Darmen, gro-cer, of Nottingham, to Miss Lea, of Balder-ton, near Newark.

At Newark, Mr. A. Wood, hosier, to Miss Clarke.

At Nottingham, Mr. J. York, chymist and druggist, to Miss Weston.

At Bingham, in this county, Mr. J. Towle, roper, &c. of Draycote, in Derbyshire, to Miss Dring. The bridegroom has experienced the vic-

vici-

vicissitudes of the revolving seasons little short of *four score* times, and has also been a sorrowful widower during the *tedious* period of *seventeen* weeks: the age of the bride is about one-fourth part of that of a century. Soon after the hymeneal torch was lighted up, the happy couple set off to *celebrate the nuptials* at Draycote.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Lord, sen. farrier.—Mr. Kirkland, surgeon, and eldest son of the late celebrated Dr. Kirkland, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Though his abilities could not be said to vie with his father's, yet he possessed such a portion of respectable talents as makes his loss much to be regretted. What is infinitely more to his honour, he was, like the good Samaritan, ever ready to lend a helping hand to the unfortunate, to comfort the distressed, and pour the healing balsam into the wounded.

Mrs. C. Ray, wife of Mr. A. Ray, framesmith.—Mrs. Wragg, wife of Mr. Wragg, framesmith.—Mrs. Tarratt, wife of Mr. J. Tarratt, hosier.

At the feat of Colonel Sutton, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, Diana Martha Clavering, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of great Appleford-hall, in this county, Bart. K. B. and M. P. for Nottingham.

Mrs. Wood, lady of Colonel Wood, of Piercefield, M. P. for Newark.

At Newark, Miss Tomlinson, daughter of Mrs. Tomlinson, stationer; a woman much and deservedly respected by her widowed parent, by her more intimate friends, by her relatives, and by society in general.

In his 23d year, Mr. J. Fisher, only son of Mr. Fisher, of Kingston-upon-Soar; a youth of amiable manners, and of such skill, attention, and industry, as promised to render him hereafter an ornament to agriculture.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Westton, to Miss A. Hornby.—Mr. Brown, of Donnington, to Miss Gee, of Milthorpe.

At Blyton, near Gainsborough, the Rev. Mr. Alderson, to Miss Odlin.

At Boston, Mr. C. Barton, liquor-merchant, to Miss F. Hairby, of Hundleby.

At Dinapore, in the East Indies, C. S. Mallings, esq. brother to Lady Mulgrave, to Miss More, daughter of Sir W. More, bart. late of Stamford.

At Friskney, Mr. J. Wingate, grazier, to Miss Abraham.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 44, Mr. W. Curtois, cabinet-maker.

At Louth, aged 39, Mr. T. Harvey.

At Gainsborough, at an advanced age, Mrs. Langley, wife of Mr. J. Langley, one of the society of Quakers.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Calcraft, wife of Mr. Calcraft, supervisor of excise.

At Well Hall, near Alresford, aged 79, Mrs. Dashwood.

At Donnington, after having retired from

business only a few days, Mr. Flinders, an eminent surgeon.—Advanced in years, Mr. J. Peat, an opulent farmer, &c. of Frith Bank, near Boston.

At Caistor, in his 65th year, Mr. Cave, many years master of the free grammar-school at that place. His attention to the duties of his office was truly laudable, and his general conduct as a man highly respectable.

At Horncastle, aged 46 years, Mr. E. Gunnefs, an eminent linen-draper and grocer.

At Clixby, near Caistor, in his 25th year, C. Fitzwilliam, esq.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Leicester Journal laments the neglected state of the Library in that town, and recommends to the governors of the free school, to examine it and restore it to its ancient and original purpose. This library, commonly called the Town-library, contains, it is well known, a number of very scarce and valuable books; it was begun to be erected in the year 1632, at the sole expence of the corporation, was completed in 1633, and gave free access to any one. Collections of books and money were made both in the town and county, to furnish it, and according to a catalogue taken in 1775, the books amounted to 1000 volumes. The last donation made to it was by the Rev. J. Harryman, rector of Peckleton, (about 60 years ago) who gave, by his will, upwards of 40 volumes. In the year 1676, Mr. Jacob Baulmley, at that time librarian, published a book, dedicated to the mayor and aldermen of the Borough, which has the following passage: "Your Worship's pious devotion to religion and learning is apparent to all men who love either." It likewise appears that formerly young gentlemen educated at the free-school, were accustomed to examine and peruse the books in this library." This correspondent further observes (and reprehends the circumstance as not very creditable to the taste and literary attainments of the present day, that about 9 years ago, a number of gentlemen, part of the company of the Mayor's feast, dined in the library, when some hundreds of the books were unchained, removed from their places, and as a proof of inattention to learning and classical instruction, have lain in a confused state, without being replaced therein ever since!

*Married.*] In London, G. A. Leigh Keck, esq. M. P. for this county, to Miss Atherton, of Atherton, Lancashire. Both parties are lineally descended from Sir Peter Leigh, who fought in the army of the Black Prince, under Edward III. and retook the royal standard, at the battle of Cressy.

In Maryl one church, London, the Hon. Augustus Butler Danvers, to Miss E. Sturt.

At Bamburg, Lincolnshire, Mr. J. Roger-son, of Tupholme, to Miss P. Ashley, formerly of Kegworth, in this county.

At Beeby, Mr. Banbury, to Miss King.

At Leicester, Mr. Swan, surgeon, to Miss E. Bithop, daughter of Mr. Alderman Bithop.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Oliver, wife of P. Oliver, Esq.—Mrs. A. Franks, (of the Newark).—Mr. H. Cooper, hosier.—Aged 73, T. Chapman, gent. He was lineally descended from the sister of the late Sir Isaac Newton, she being his grandmother.

Mrs. B. Danvers, wife of the Hon. Aug. Butler Danvers, of Swithland.

At Barrow, aged 63, Mr. H. Beaumont, baker.—M. J. Parr, of Syston.

At Hinckley, Mr. Sanfome, hosier, of Leicester.—M. Bainbridge, esq. of Hugglescote.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The land proprietors upon the rivers Pink and Store, near Stafford, have constructed an aqueduct under the river Pink, composed of cast iron cylinders five feet in diameter, and 135 feet in length, which, by drainage and discharging stagnant waters, will highly improve a large tract of morassy land: and this land, by embankment, has been secured from injury by floods. These improvements extend about to 500 acres.

Mr. T. Ward, of Oakden, near Wolverhampton, has now in his possession an ewe of the true Leicestershire breed, that has brought forth 16 lambs at three times breeding, and in less than two years; viz. six at one time and five at each other. The greater part of them were lambed alive and reared. Those first lambed are now very fine sheep.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Robbins, butcher, to Miss A. Setchell.—Mr. C. Cox Clark, attorney, of Wednesbury, to Miss A. Prettie, of Wolverhampton.

*Died.*] At Stafford, aged 31, Miss Page, only surviving daughter of W. Page, gent.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Hollington, of Clent.

At Wolverhampton, R. Jeffon, esq.

At the house of Mrs. Green, Mr. J. Green, of Solihull.

At Walfall, aged 59, Mrs. Butler.—Mrs. Welsh, widow, of Mosely, late of Perry-bar.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. P. F. Lycett, of Worcester, to Miss M. Jenks.—Mr. E. Appleby, to Miss A. Edwards.—Mr. W. Hughes, to Miss A. Newey.

At Alveston, near Stratford, Mr. J. Mills, of Billesley, to Miss Stanley, of Tiddington.—Mr. Saloway, grocer, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss Hopkins, of Alcester.

At Kinfare, Mr. T. Sims, veterinary-surgeon, to Mrs. Maybury, late of the Hotel.—Mr. Urion, of the Hotel, to Miss A. Kendall, of Lea-carlie, Wolverley.

Mr. H. Hollis, to Miss Mucklewright, both of Sutton.—Mr. C. Eyre, hosier, of Coventry, to Miss A. Swain, of Foleshill.—Mr. J. Barnett, of Birmingham, to Miss Hale, late of Charingworth, Gloucestershire.

At Berkeleywell, Mr. J. Hall, cheese-factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Smith.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Bentley, victualler.—Mr. J. Fearon, tin-plate worker.—In her 48th year, Mrs. Cath.—Miss Ethell, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Ethell, cabinet-maker.—Aged 72, Mr. Sherratt.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Thompson, ivory toy-maker.—Mr. T. Bentley, an eminent paper-dealer.—In his 72d year, Mr. W. Piddock, formerly a wire-drawer, but had retired from business many years.—Aged 32, Mr. A. Horton, of the Brown Lion public-house.

At Coventry, far advanced in years, Mr. Jee, stay-maker.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A beautiful inn has been lately opened at Oswestry, constructed in a style of neatness and convenience highly creditable to both the proprietor and occupier. At the house-warming (which was numerous and respectfully attended), a very liberal subscription was entered into for the complete repair of the much-admired race-course near the town, for building an elegant and commodious stand, and for the establishment of races, under the patronage of a number of gentlemen, particularly Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. who has agreed to give a 50l. plate annually, and who, with Mr. Lloyd, of Aston, are appointed stewards for the present year.

The Capel Cerig and Bangor-road bill, after great opposition, has, at length, obtained complete success, having been lately carried thro' both houses of parliament, and received the royal assent. It is the intention of the promoters of this new line of road to proceed in the execution of their plan with all possible dispatch; and it is expected that in the course of about three months the whole extent will be sufficiently opened for travelling with all sorts of carriages. The distance between Shrewsbury and Holyhead will then be shortened at least 9 miles, avoiding likewise thereby the dangerous ferry at Conway; an advantage which, with others already possessed by the Shrewsbury road, will doubtless ensure a decided preference in its favour, with all persons travelling from Ireland to London, Bath, Bristol, and the intermediate places.

*Married.*] At Marchwell, Denbighshire, Mr. J. Briscoe, of Penley-hall, near Ellesmere, to Miss Erick.—Mr. Holt, tea-dealer, of Gloucester, to Miss A. Atcherley, second daughter of the Rev. J. Atcherley, late of Shrewsbury.—J. Collinson, esq. of Queen's college, Oxford, to Miss King, daughter of the Rev. R. King, rector of Worthin, in this county.

At Ludlow, Mr. Jones, grocer, to Miss S. Walters.—Mr. Phafey, to Miss E. Martin.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Heighway, of the Green, to Miss Allen, of Frodesley.—Mr. Weaver, sheriff's-bailiff, to Mrs. Thompson, of Meole.—Mr. Ratcliff, farmer, to Miss Deakin, of Holbrook, near Wem.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Frankton, to Miss Whitefield, of Spunhill.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Bagley, to Miss Dickin, of Lee.—Mr. Proctor,

tor, to Miss Onions, both of Ludlow.—Mr. Shelton, saddler, of Wellington, to Miss Binnell, daughter of Mr. Binnell, baker, of Shrewsbury.—Dr. Krebs, to Miss Jones, both of Ellesmere.

At Witstanfow, Mr. Hoggins, to Miss Biddowes, of Longville.

At Wroxeter, Mr. Beavon, to Miss Bates, both of Chorlton-hill.—Mr. Meire, draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Jandrell, of Churton. Mr. Meredith, of Buckton-park, to Miss M. Downes, of Wigmore-grange.—Mr. Henshaw, draper, to Miss Edwards, both of Wellington.

In Ludlow, Mr. Kindon, attorney, to Miss Percy.—Mr. W. Jones, mercer, of Oswestry, to Miss Higginson, of Ellesmere.

At Whitchurch, Mr. S. Grey, near Wrexham, to Miss Wilson, of the Royal Oak.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Haycock, sen.—Mrs. Cope, wife of Mr. J. Cope, baker.—Mrs. Fownes.—At the White Hart Inn, Mrs. Howell, late of Oswestry. She was repairing thither on a visit to her friends, but was taken to ill at Shrewsbury, that she could not proceed.

Mrs. Horton.—Aged 61, Mr. Wynne, formerly an eminent apothecary in this town.

At Ludlow, Mr. Bennet, jun. cheese-monger.—Mrs. Sparkes, widow, formerly of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Bailey, of Witheywood.—Aged 66 years, Mr. Lloyd, of Little Shrawardine.

At Montford, aged 80, T. Wingfield, esq. upwards of 20 years clerk of the peace for this county, and father of the corporation of Shrewsbury.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Claines, Captain G. Robinson, of Thames House, to Miss H. Meade, of the Blanquets, near Worcester.

At Worcester, F. Smith, esq. of Barbourn, a captain in the Worcestershire Militia, to Miss Knutton.—Mr. Whitaker, of the George and Dragon inn, to Mrs. Nicholls.—Mr. Leonard, of Eckington, to Miss Lane, of Deerhurst.

At Tenbury, Mr. G. Winton, of Middleton-court, to Miss Hill, of Berrington.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Collett; a lady who trod with unblemished steps the various paths of religion, charity, virtue, and domestic life. In conversation she was always agreeable and entertaining.

Mr. Barnes, attorney.—Mr. Stoaer, of the Plume of Feathers public-house.—In an advanced age, Mrs. A. Bowen, of the Hill.

Mrs. Millward, wife of Mr. Millward, sen. of Suckley.

At Brierley-hill, near Stourbridge, in her 90th year, Mrs. Teverill.

At Wick, near Worcester, Mr. Brookholding, attorney.

Mrs. E. Brookholding, a maiden lady, of Hallow, near Worcester, highly distinguished

for her extensive and uniform benevolence to the poor.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hereford, at her brother's house, Mrs. Holt, of the Temple, London.—Mrs. Davies, shop-keeper.—Mrs. Vicrefs, wife of Mr. Vicrefs, mafon,—Mr. Taylor, currier; all of Eardisland.

In London, Sir Hungerford Hopkins, bart. of Harewood, in this county.

At Pembridge, aged 85, the Rev. J. Huish, A. B. and rector of that parish.

At Malver Wells, J. Mulcatt, esq. late of Crumpeak.—Mr. J. William, tanner, of Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

At Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, aged 26, Mr. G. Jones, lieutenant in the Glamorganshire militia.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Statement of the accounts of the Gloucestershire Society, in London, for putting out orphan apprentices, as lately presented to the meeting.

In the hands of the Treasurer,	£.	s.	d.
J. Martin, esq. M. P.	125	15	0
In the hands of Messrs. Wilton, of Gloucester,	22	10	0
Collections and donations, &c. received on the day of meeting	132	10	3
	280	15	3

In addition to which the Committee stated the purchase of 200l. in the 5 per cents. independent of monies in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, fully equal to the outstanding demands due for premiums in past years, some few of which had not been yet applied for.

£. 200 0 0  
280 15 3

Total £. 480 15 3

*Married.*] At Arlington, N. Conolly, esq. of Portland-place, London, to Miss M. Dunkin, daughter of Sir W. Dunkin, of Arlingham-court, late one of the Supreme Judges of Judicature, at Calcutta.

At Gloucester, Mr. C. Wood, of Preston-court, to Miss M. Thompion.

At Preston, Mr. Yarworth, of Troy, Monmouth, to Miss Wood, of Preston-court.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Hambage, of Swinbrooke, to Miss E. Pratt, of Leafield.—Mr. Williams, an opulent farmer, of Shifford, to Miss E. Francis, second daughter of Mr. H. Francis, fishmonger, of Oxford.

At Oxford, Mr. W. Fisher, merchant, to Miss Serrey.—Mr. Gould, of Derby, to Miss S. Baker.—Mr. W. Field, of Hook Norton, to Mrs. M. Warmington, of Wiggington.

*Died.*] At Oxford, at his lodgings in Jesus College, aged 94, the Rev. J. Hoare, D. D. Principal of that Society, Prebendary of Westminster, &c. This gentleman attended the late Earl Harcourt to the Court of Meck-

Mecklenburgh Strelitz in the year 1761, and performed the nuptial ceremony on their present Majesties. His death, according to some accounts, was owing to the following remarkable accident:—Sitting down inadvertently on the tail of a favourite cat, which was under the leg of his chair, the animal cried piteously, but the old gentleman, having lost his hearing, unfortunately paid no attention to its distress; the animal then grew furious, and by a desperate attempt to get loose from its confinement, fastened its claws on its master's legs, and tore the calf so shockingly, that the leg, at length, mortified, and brought on premature death.

Aged 47, Mrs. S. Taff, of the Goat Inn.—Mr. S. Ward, grocer.

At Ilip, in her 83d year, Mrs. Fidler, widow, late of Oxford.

At Emstone, aged 64, Mrs. M. Prickett, of the Litchfield-arms Inn.

At Barton on the Heath, in his 82d year, W. Sands, Esq. many years at the head of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; a good neighbour, a sincere friend, and a charitable man.

Mrs. Fisher, of Mill End, near Henley-upon Thames.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Bishop of Ely has lately subscribed the sum of 500*l.* towards the repair of the tower of Ely Cathedral.

*Married.*] T. Page, esq. of Ely, to Miss Short, of Calcutta.

At Barnham, Mr. W. Godfrey, of Kennet, to Miss E. Clift.

At Cambridge, Mr. West, of Ramsey, to Miss A. Plyer.—Mr. T. Paul, ironmonger, to Miss J. Plyer.

At Papworth Everard, Mr. W. Haylock, of Feversham, to Miss M. Reeve, both of Stetford, in Bedfordshire.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, aged 78, Mrs. Neal, wife of Mr. Neal, an officer of excise.—In this town, where he came on a visit, Mr. Agnis, farmer, of Mersey Island, Colchester.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Holmes, widow, late of the Paper-mills, Stetford.

At Wisbeach, Mr. W. Marsh, saddler.—In his 71st year, Mr. W. Addy.

Mrs. Clay, of Haddenham, in the 116th of Ely.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Peterborough, Mr. Atkinson, attorney, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Wade, carrier, to Miss Allen, both of Uppingham, Rutland.—Mr. Fowler, of Bugbrook, to Mrs. Freeman, of Daventry.—Lately, the Rev. Mr. Ward, of Cublington, to Miss Lloyd, of Warwick.—Mr. J. Newman, farmer and grazier, to Miss E. Tarry, both of Paulerspury.—Mr. C. Hillyard, of Northampton, to Miss Tahourdin, of Bentley, Hampshire.

At Marybone, London, Colonel W. Colquhoun, late of the Guards, to Miss E. F. Hilderden, of Elstow, Bedfordshire.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Miss Cliff, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Cliff, carpenter.

At his seat at Rushton-hall, in his 92d year, the Right Hon. Charles Cockayne, Lord Viscount and Baron Cullen, of Ireland; a nobleman of excellent abilities, and of a very cheerful turn of mind, to which he united (in the enjoyment of an uninterrupted state of good health) the inestimable virtues of true benevolence and unbounded generosity. His Lordship was of ancient lineage, and paternally descended from Andreas Cockayne, Lord of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, in the reign of Henry II. and his descendants frequently represented that county in Parliament. Among his maternal ancestors may be named the O'Bryens, Earls of Thomond, and the Lords Willoughby of Parham; by these he was connected, in descent, with the illustrious Houses of York, Lancaster, Arundel, and Rutland.

At Peterborough, Mr. J. Sutton, draper.

Aged 84, the Rev. H. Deering, Rector of Milton, Buckinghamshire, &c.—In his 67th year, W. Margetts, gent. of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire.

At Rowell, Mrs. Gregson, widow of the late Rev. Moses Gregson, Dissenting Minister; a woman much and deservedly esteemed as a Christian, relative, and friend.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Lieutenant Dillon, of the Navy, to Miss Raven, of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Barnham, carver and gilder, to Miss L. Birkett. Mr. J. Crisp, to Miss E. Wigg, late of Brooke.

In London, T. G. Buckle, esq. of Worlington, to Miss Walpole, of Eriswell, the natural daughter of the late George, Earl of Orford.

Mr. W. Downing, farmer and malster, to Miss Archer, both of Colton.—Mr. Crabtree, of London, to Miss Tuthill, of Halesworth.

At Swaffham, J. Stevens, Esq. of the East India Company's Service, to Miss A. Nelson, of Holme.

At Barnham, Mr. W. Godfrey, of Kennett, to Miss E. Clift.

At Lynnh, Captain Siddle, to Miss Walker.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in his 25th year, Mr. Allen, carpenter.—In her 50th year, Mrs. Bacon, widow, formerly of the Salt-office, London.—Aged 85, Mrs. Beaton, a native of Wales. She was commonly called the "Free Mason," from the circumstance of her having contrived to conceal herself one evening in the wainscoting of a lodge-room, where she learned that secret, the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. She was, in many respects, a very singular character, of which one proof adduced is, that the secret of *Free-masonry* died with her.

Aged 58, Mr. M. Fulcher, master of the Fountain public-house.—Mr. Ollett, master of the Sun and Anchor public-house.—Aged

80, Mrs. E. Waitt. She was a widow 30 years, and kept the Wheatsheaf inn 42 years.—In her 68th year, Mrs. Blaxhill, widow.

At Garvestone, aged 66, Mr. H. Payne, schoolmaster.

At Difs, Mr. J. Brighton, one of the society of Quakers.

At Debenham, aged 91, Mrs. E. Collins.—Mrs. Gillingwater, of Harlestone.—In her 75th year, Mrs. E. Riches, widow, of Acle.

At North Elm, in his 21st year, George Bailey, servant to Mr. C. Bradfield, jun. of great honesty, sobriety, faithfulness, and assiduity in his service, and far, indeed, from those habits of rioting, swearing, and intemperance which are too frequently the practice of farmers' servants. Such characters, in such situations, should be held up to the emulative and uniform imitation of their fellows.

Mr. C. Coleby, merchant, of Cley, one of the society of Quakers.

At Swaffham, Mr. W. Hawes, carpenter and joiner.—J. Robinson, Esq. of Southwold.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Flatt, grocer and draper, of Saxmundham, to Miss D. Mason, of Woodbridge.

At Ipswich, Mr. Clay, liquor-merchant, of Bury, to Miss Rush.

At Dennington, Mr. Dennant, Dissenting Minister, to the Hon. Miss Jillings, of Horsham.—N. Whimper, Esq. of Bentley, near Ipswich, to Miss Hume, of Buxhall.—T. Pyles, esq. of Alderton, to Miss E. Rout, of Stowmarket.—Mr. Crowfoot, surgeon, of Framlingham, to Miss Bowles, late of Chelsea.

*Died.*] At Bury, aged 43, Miss Lawrence, sister of Mr. J. Lawrence, grocer.—Aged 91, Mrs. Smith, widow, and late of Welnetham.—Mrs. Rutter, sister of Mr. T. Rutter, yarn maker.

At Ipswich, in his 69th year, Mr. Matthews, surgeon and apothecary, formerly of Debenham.—In his 76th year, Mr. A. Baldry, a man of considerable merit as a painter, but diffident of his own abilities. He was long an intimate acquaintance of the late Mr. Gainborough.

Miss Henley, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Henley, rector of Endlesham, Suffolk, in the 18th year of her age.

#### ESSEX.

*Married*] The Rev. W. R. Wake, rector of Great Bromley, to Miss L. A. Carles, late of Brown's Green, Staffordshire.

At Colchester, C. Mason, esq. of the navy, to Miss Nicholson, of North Hill.—Mr. T. Dixon, merchant, to Mrs. Campling.—Mr. J. Taylor, upholsterer, to Miss Cobb, of Chopford.

At Woodham Mortimer, W. Codd, esq. one of the coroners of this county, to Miss Kemball, of Witham.

At Dedham, Major Borthwick, of the

Train of Artillery, to Miss Warburton, daughter of the late Rev. T. Warburton, archdeacon of Norfolk.

Mr. C. J. Cook, of the East India Company's service, to Miss E. Cardinal, of Tending.

*Died.*] At Colchester, aged 72, Mr. J. Wallis, ironmonger.

At Braintree, Mrs. C. Fordham, widow; she had hurt her constitution by too close application to business, to maintain her family.

In London, the Rev. E. Cranmer, rector of Quendon, in this county.

At Hundon, Mr. Newsted, son of Mr. Newsted, of Thorington Hall.—Mrs. Barnard, widow, of Heybridge-mill, near Malden.

#### KENT.

On Thursday morning, May 20th, about four o'clock, the soldier on guard discovered a fire that had broke out at the repository in Woolwich Warren. The alarm bells were rung, and the drums beat to arms, when every effort was immediately used to stop its progress. The gates of the Warren were shut, to the exclusion of the town's people, who in their officious zeal might have produced that confusion which it was the wish of the military power to prevent. Towards five o'clock the fire raged with uncommon fury, threatening the destruction of all the adjoining buildings. When it spread nearer and nearer to the laboratory, the consequences of an explosion were so truly alarming, that, at one time, to prevent a greater evil, it was in contemplation to batter it down with cannon. The wind, however, very fortunately confined the devastation to the repository. After two hours laudable exertion on the part of the soldiers, firemen, and some of the inhabitants of the town, who were afterwards admitted, the fury of the flames began to abate, and the fire was gradually mastered in such a manner as to dispel every alarm for its farther progress. The first and chief care was to remove the bombs and mortars from the imminent danger in which they were situated. Besides the fears for the laboratory, in another building, adjoining, were about 6000 gun-carriages, and vast quantities of ammunition, in store-houses and workshops. With the exception of three mortars, which made a terrible explosion indeed, all the articles of a precarious nature were removed. The curious articles destroyed consisted of arms of a rare kind—Tippoo Saib's gun—Indian wall pieces—a variety of cannon—rockets—in short, almost every article used in the military art, together with every specimen of warlike weapons.

*Married.*] At Upper Deal, Mr. J. Lamb, pilot, to Miss Jemima Parsons.—T. May, esq. to Miss C. Mackeson.—J. Cannon, jun. esq. to Miss Huddersford, of Elham.—Mr. W. Williams, baker, to Miss S. Underdown.—Mr. H. Wilkins, to Miss A. Underdown.

At Rochester, Mr. W. Clemmons, to Miss Webb, daughter of Mr. Webb, baker.—Mr. J. Trimmer, of Brentford, to Miss Cornwallis, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Cornwallis, rector of Elham, &c. in this county. Mr. T. Blackley, of Canterbury, to Miss Rogers, of Dover.—Mr. J. Wilmot, to Miss Russell, both of Lewisham.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Stephenson, to Miss A. Smith.—Mr. J. Ware, house-carpenter, of Feverham, to Miss Bates, of Green-street.

At Folkestone, at the Quaker's meeting-house, Mr. Charman, of Ryegate, Surrey, to Miss S. Elgar.

At Bishop's-bourn, Major Adolphus Hinckley, late Adjutant General in Minorca, to Miss C. Turner, of Charlton-place.

At Sandwich, the Rev. W. Thomas, vicar, to Miss Kite.

At Aylesford, Mr. Townson, to Miss A. Hounsell, late of Bridport, county of Dorset.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, aged 62, Mrs. Lepine.—In his 77th year, Mr. J. Keats, formerly butler to the late Mrs. C. Scott, in which family he lived upwards of 40 years.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Fielding, widow of Henry Fielding, esq. of high celebrity for his writings in the former part of the last century.

Mr. Deane, butcher.—Aged 26, Mr. T. Rolfe, collar-maker.—Mrs. Blackley.—Mr. A. Mann, farrier.—Mrs. D. Fowler, widow.—Aged 70, Mr. Levi Emmanuel, silversmith, one of the Elders of the Jewish congregation, and upwards of 40 years an inhabitant of that city.

At Maidstone, Miss Trigg, of the Bower Farm.—Mrs. Sharp, of the Cherry-garden.—Aged 77, Mr. H. Russell, formerly of the Rose and Crown public-house.—Mrs. Scultup, wife of Mr. Scultup, painter.—Mrs. Shepherd.

At Margate, in his 75th year, F. Cobb, Esq. justly and sincerely regretted by all who knew him. He merited and obtained the honourable appellation of—"The Friend of Margate."

In an advanced age, Mrs. Finch, wife of Mr. J. Finch, owner of the Britannia packet.

At Deal, Mrs. Dunn.

At Tunbridge, Miss T. Steer, of the post-office.

At Rochester, Mrs. Harwood, widow of the late J. Harwood, vicar of Dartford, &c.

At Wingham, Mr. Wood, peruke-maker.

At Dartford, at the Granby-inn, Mr. Syl-labourn.

At Dover, at the house of J. Trevannion, esq. Miss Boyd, sister of Sir J. Boyd, bart. of Dawson, in this county.

At Hythe, aged 71, Capt. R. Kirk, of the Royal Navy.

At Chatham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Boyden, wife of Mr. R. Boyden, coal-merchant.

#### SURREY.

A college is about to be established at Bagshot, for the instruction of youth in military tactics, under the patronage of the highest authority in the kingdom. The construction of the building is committed to the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, surveyor-general of his majesty's works. The space within the exterior wall is to be about 14 acres: this extent is to include the courts and gardens. The whole is to be in the distinction of architecture, called the absolute or ornamental Gothic; simple and elegant, but not in the florid style of the fifteenth century. Apartments will be assigned to the professors and pupils; halls, studies, a chapel, and a library will be included in the undertaking; and houses will be erected for the governor and lieutenant-governor. Such is the general plan of this extensive scheme.

#### SUSSEX.

It is in contemplation to extend the navigation of the river Ouse to the port originally intended, in the parish of Slaughan. By such an extension, thousands of acres of land, at present lying waste, might be brought into excellent culture, by the free use of chalk, which would be thereby conveyed, within easy distances, by water-carriage.

It is intended to establish a straw-hat manufactory at Lewes, which, if properly encouraged, will give employment to a great number of children, and, in other respects, prove highly beneficial to the town and neighbourhood. The quality of the Sussex straw is excellent, and, for some purposes, superior to any that is manufactured at Dunstable.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Dodson, of Cheapside, to Miss Sharpe, of Southover, near Lewes.

*Died.*] At Horsham, Mrs. Ireland.

Mr. Holman, of Wick Farm, in the parish of Hensfield; he unfortunately fell from a restive horse, and received thereby such a material injury, that he died in consequence.

At Steyning, Mr. Batchelor, turner.

At Stoke, Mrs. Halfstead.

Aged 98 years, one month, and four days, Mrs. Manning, of Southover, near Lewes.—Suddenly, of a ruptured blood-vessel, Mr. Baldock, surgeon, of Burwash.—Mrs. Baker, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Baker, rector of Edburton.—W. White, esq. of Cowfold, near Horsham.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Miall, mercer, of Havant, to Miss Goodeve, of Gosport.—Lieutenant Lovell, of the navy, to Miss A. Westbrook, of Gosport.

At Winchester, Mr. Jeffett, of the George inn, to Miss F. A. Rivers, of Bishop's Sutton.

*Died.*] At Winchester, C. Knott, esq. a respectable attorney, and auditor and steward of the College.

Mr. Alderman Crabb.

Mrs. Blandford, wife of Mr. Blandford, school-



schoolmaster; she was taken ill a few days before, with a palpitation of the heart, followed by a paralytic stroke, in which state she continued till her death.

Mr. T. Pipon, gent. late of Southampton. At Southampton, Mrs. Woun, lady of an officer not yet arrived from Egypt.—Mr. G. Foyle.—Mrs. Stoddard, wife of Mr. Stoddard, gardener.—Mr. Hayter, butcher.

At Portsmouth, J. Cotes, esq. a post-captain in the navy.—In an apoplectic fit, Mr. W. Bailey, of Bishop's Sutton Farm, near Alresford.

At Old Alresford, Miss Bulpett.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Mr. Beckford has lately resumed his very considerable improvements at Fonthill, which are in the Gothic style; 500,000. is the sum estimated for the completion of these works.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation for improving the harbour of Bristol, by floating docks which, according to the report of Mr. Jesson, the engineer, will render it as commodious as any in the kingdom. A subscription has been lately entered into at Bristol, for the purpose of carrying the plan into execution. The sum of 100,000. was subscribed in about three days time, being about two-thirds of the sum which, it is calculated, will be requisite.

The subscription to the Lock-scheme, on the Somerset canal, has been lately filled up with great avidity.

*Married.*] At Bristol, L. Fisher, esq. to Miss J. Ham Randolph, 3d daughter of the late Mr. Randolph, merchant.—Mr. W. Lane, jeweller, to Miss Davies, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies.—Mr. Payne, attorney, to Mrs. Myers.—Mr. R. Smith, surgeon, to Miss Crewick, of Weston Sub-Edge, in Gloucestershire.

At Bath, Mr. Dash, riding-master, to Miss Hefey, mantua-maker.—Mr. G. Baker, to Miss E. Porter, both of Cannington.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Miss E. Evans, youngest daughter of the late J. Evans, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

At his lodgings in Queen-square, H. John, esq. of Croftwell, in Cornwall.

Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. Cook, baker.—In her 17th year, Miss Bush, daughter of Mr. W. Bush, mealman.

At Bath, Mr. J. Mayow, 3d son of the late J. Mayow, esq.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Evans, the celebrated harper.

At Dunster, Mrs. Crange, wife of Mr. Crange, surgeon, late of Timbury.

At Frome, where she had passed the last 60 years of her life, aged nearly 100, Mrs. A. Whitehead, grand-daughter of ——— Whitehead, esq. of Wilts, a gentleman of considerable property, who built the first house at Meworth, in Middlesex.

At Norton Fitzwarren, Mr. G. Harris, a respectable farmer, late of Somerton.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

Mr. Fussell's newly invented balance-lock, for conveying boats from a lower level to a higher, and *vice versa*, has lately undergone another trial, on the Dorsetshire canal, near Mells, and perfectly succeeded.

*Married.*] At Sherborne, Mr. Lewis, attorney, to Miss A. Wilmot.—The Rev. S. Byam, rector of Wyke Regis and Portland, in this county, to Miss Welsh, of Manchester-square, London.

At Stratton, Mr. J. Brett, to Miss Foot.—At Yetminster, A. Cofens, esq. to Miss Jeffery.—Mr. J. Henning, of Weymouth, to Miss Warborough, of Maddington, in Wiltshire.

At Weymouth, Lieutenant Talbot, of the navy, to Miss Kellaway.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, aged 66, Mrs. Parsons, widow of the late Mr. J. Parsons, glover; a woman of an exemplary good character.

At Birtou, near Dorchester, aged 77, Mr. T. Nichols, farmer and maltster.—Mr. Thorne, cooper, of Sturminster Newton.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Buncome, jun. of Pitminster, to Miss Daw, of Bishop's Hull.

At Plymouth, S. Pym, esq. a post captain in the navy, to Miss Lockyer.—Mr. Tremlett, mercer, of Exeter, to Miss Dale.

At Exeter, S. O. Gibbs, esq. 2d son of Sir P. Gibbs, bart. to Miss Bishop.—Mr. Shortland, surgeon, to Miss Browne, both of Chilthorne.

*Died.*] At Exeter, aged 78, Mrs. J. Togood, widow, formerly of Sherborne.—Mrs. J. Coggan, widow.

At Plymouth, at the naval hospital, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Smith, late of the *Magnanime*, of 44 guns.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Clark.

At Hatt, near Saltash, in Cornwall, aged 49, W. Simmons, esq. formerly a captain in the Cornish militia.

At Gibraltar, lately, of a decline, Mr. J. Hocken, attorney, and only son of J. Hocken, esq. of Falmouth.

At Abbotsbury, Mr. Samson, house steward to the Earl of Ilchester.

At Heavytree, near Exeter, A. Phillips, esq.

#### WALES.

At Margam, in Glamorganshire, a stupendous machine is now erecting to roll copper. Two vast wheels of iron, 24 feet in diameter, are set in motion by a steam engine; one of the wheels called a fly, makes 30 revolutions in a minute, and regulates the movements of the whole machine. Notwithstanding the number of iron works already established in Glamorganshire, nearly 20 blast furnaces are now erecting or in contemplation.

It appears from an advertisement lately published in the Hereford Journal, that the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal is now navigable

vigable, in the parts between Clydach, and Brecknock, and nearly completed, but as it cannot be brought to its most profitable state, unless the water-communication be completed to Pontynuille, and unless the main-rail road be made more efficient for the supply of the said canal, it is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for power to continue and complete the said navigation, from Clydach to the junction with the Monmouth-shire-canal, and for power to alter or amend the main rail road, from the said canal, to or near Wain Dew, &c. &c.

Lord Grosvenor has derived upwards of 50,000*l.* per annum, for the last two years, from his newly-discovered lead-mines in Flintshire; and another vein has recently been found which promises to be equally productive.

It is intended to enclose the extensive waste in Flintshire, called Cluberier, or Long Path: it contains several thousand acres of land competent to every purpose of useful husbandry.

The Prince of Wales is likely to derive a considerable addition to his revenues, by the intended drainage of Redland Marsh, in Flintshire; it is of vast extent, and excellent quality; subject, however, in its present state, to inundations from the sea at spring tides.

Tenby, in Pembrokeshire, has, of late years, become a place of such fashionable resort, that at some recent sales, old tenements in the town were sold at near forty years purchase, for the purpose of being rebuilt, and converted into lodging-houses, for the accommodation of the numerous visitants.

Proposals have been lately advertized in the Shropshire and other Papers, to be received by Mr. W. Roberts, at Gwydir, from any person willing to contract for cutting a new channel for the river Conway, at a place called Cil y Gwelyd, within a mile of the town of Lanhurst, in the county of Denbigh. The said cut or channel to be 492 feet in length, on the east side, 88 feet in breadth, at top, 60 feet at bottom, and seven feet deep. And also for making a dam or embankment across the present river, at the south end of the intended cut, as high as the surface of the ground on each side of the river, sufficient to turn the whole body of water through the proposed cut; and likewise for keeping the said works in repair for seven years to come.

*Died.*] Mr. J. Lloyd, of Bettus, in the county of Merioneth.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Evans of Parky Twil, near Denbigh.—In his 70th year, Mr. T. Foulkes, shop-keeper, of Machynleth, above 40 years a preacher among the Welsh methodists.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Alex. Hamilton, M. D. professor of midwifery in the University, and founder and proprietor of the Lying-in-hospital there; a gentleman of well-known abilities and high character in his profession.

At Fort William, Dr. John Mackintyre, eminently distinguished for his knowledge in

botany; which knowledge is reported to have been handed down to him from father to son, for many generations.

#### IRELAND.

A company has been lately established at Silvermines, in the county of Tipperary, for working the valuable copper and lead mines at that place, long disused.

*Died.*] On Wednesday, April 19, aged 75, Alexander Henry Haliday, M. D. a gentleman who, for the space of half a century, has illustrated his native town of Belfast, by a character distinguished for private worth, consistent public spirit, much elegant accomplishment, and high professional reputation. Of all the liberal professions, that of medicine is perhaps the most liberal. No one which, in a more eminent degree, combines the useful and the amiable qualities; the solid talents which dignify, and the sweet courtesies which decorate, character. No one which supplies more ample opportunity of forming a just estimate of human life, of appreciating the weakness and the worth of human nature. No one which, in a political point of view, has maintained, amidst the selfishness of sects and the intrigue of factions, a more virtuous independence, a more dignified impartiality. This general remark has never had a truer application than in the life, conduct, and conversation of Doctor Haliday. Of his professional merits, the profession itself must supply the most adequate judges: but the public, at large, may perhaps form as true an estimate from the long popularity which as a practitioner of physic he possessed, not merely in his native town, but throughout the whole province of Ulster—a popularity neither made, nor maintained, by any sinister arts, by the patronage of the higher ranks, nor the puffing of the lower; but the well-earned fruit of an excellent education, engrafted on an excellent understanding. His successful and extensive practice was the natural and necessary result of a shrewd and sagacious intellect, always kept in a state of the highest cultivation by the habit of reading and reflection, by joining the inquisitiveness of the student to the experience of years, and especially by a disposition of mind which desired to keep pace with the progress of science and the medical art; and never from pride or indolence rejected improvement, under the invidious name of innovation. His exterior announced intrinsic worth; his art of healing commenced with infusing the faith of being healed. He possessed a mild and gracious dignity of manner, which commanded respect, while it conciliated confidence. How often have those black and ill omen'd ideas, that evil genius, which strangely haunts even the most virtuous minds, felt the influence of his aspect, and fled from the benignity of his smile!—How often have affectionate relatives, when bereft of all other hope, looked out, with a last anxious hope, for a visit from Doctor Haliday! In propriety, in probity, in assiduity, in natural ability, and acquired endowment

dowment, few have better sustained the comprehensive character of an accomplished physician. Dr. Haliday's talents and attainments were far from being confined within the circle of his profession, though they were never allowed to interfere with its duties. His powers in conversation, so generally admired, were the product of a great sociability of nature, and a quick discernment, rendered more acute by native wit, lively without libertinism, sportive without sarcasm. His wit was a salt that highly seasoned the pleasures of the table, without having any corrosive malignity. He loved to play with words, as Scipio and the good Lælius are said to have diverted themselves with pebbles. In fact, he possessed all those various and versatile qualities, which can render conversation interesting or delightful—good-sense, facility of thought, taste, fancy, knowledge of the world, a turn for agreeable anecdote, a happy frivolity, an easy and graceful vivacity. A man of such a mind and such manners naturally became the real resident representative of his native town, while the nominal one was scarcely known even by name. On every public occasion, when Belfast wished to place itself in the most respectable point of view to visitors distinguished by rank, station, or talent, Dr. Haliday, at the head of the table, was in his appropriate place; and his guests, however eminent, never failed to find in the physician of a country town, an urbanity of manner, a variety of information, a happy and opportune wit, a just *tone* and *timing* in whatever he said, which set him, at least, upon a level with those who possessed patents of dignity, or high official situation. Thomas Hollis purchased the bed on which Milton died, and sent it as a present to Dr. Akenfide, with a hope that it might prompt him to write an ode to the memory of the sublime asserter of British liberty. Dr. Haliday seems to have occupied the bed of Akenfide. He wrote several poems with the same vigour of sentiment, the same fire of public spirit: but politics and poetry are seldom in happy conjunction, and he seems to have argued in verse and reasoned in rhyme, rather more than is suited to poetry and particularly to the poetry of the lyre. In his political principles, he was a genuine Whig, not understanding by that denomination the mere factionary of a powerful party, but the hearty hater of arbitrary power, whether exercised by individuals or by parties, the zealous yet judicious advocate of civil and religious freedom, the strong upholder of those popular principles, which form the living spirit of the British constitution, and which, at different periods, have called forth all the heroism of British story. It was at the civic commemoration of those illustrious epochs, in which Haliday gave his head and heart to the social celebration, (*quale coronati Thrasæa Hevidiusque bibebant—Brutorum et Cassii natalibus*); while he sup-

ported, at the same time, the just prerogatives of the crown, as perfectly compatible with the original and ultimate sovereignty of the people. Nurtured under the philosophy of Hutchinson, and early enraptured with the poetry of Akenfide, the study of the former gave him that chastity, the moral sense of which blends political and personal duty in the same strict tie of honesty and honour; and the Muse of the latter threw that sacred flame of liberty into his breast, which continued to burn while he continued to exist. In the principles of civil and religious liberty he lived, and in these he died. They were the bond of his youthful friendships, and they consolidated the attachments of his maturer years. These were the associating principles of Maclaine, Bruce, Wight, Plunket, and M'Tier, the principles of the venerable Camden and the amiable Charlemont, of the untitled Stewart, and the unpenfioned Burke. These were the principles which gained him the confidence and correspondence of that great and good man, Henry Grattan; and the same principles led him to regard Charles Fox in the light of a tutelary genius to the British constitution. Dr. Haliday's character was completed by what is perhaps to be deemed the best man's best praise—the grace and goodness of domestic life—its uniform cheerfulness—its inestimable equanimity. To a most amiable woman he was a husband at once polite and tender, affectionate and respectful—to his dependents a kind protector, and to all his relatives a guide and guardian—an ever-ready friend, and an adopted father Farewell, venerable and virtuous man!—Admired, beloved, and honoured, for wit, and worth, and wisdom—You have closed your reverend length of days: but your name will long live in hallowed remembrance—by one, ever to be regarded with filial reverence and gratitude for kind condescension, for paternal admonition, for friendly recommendation, and for life repeatedly restored.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, at Bellise, on the Bay of Honduras, aged 37, Mr. Aaron Young, many years a resident merchant in that settlement. He fell a victim to the heat and insalubrity of a climate, which few constitutions are capable of standing the shock: and with Christian fortitude he calmly resigned himself to his fate, at that period of life, when men, in more temperate climes, feel themselves arrived at their full vigour of mind and body, and look forward in expectation of enjoying many years of happiness. He left this country at an early age, and for some time previous to his death, had intentions of returning and settling here, chiefly to gratify the ardent and repeated desires of a brother by whom he was held most dear—but the iron-hand of death arrested him in his progress. The amiable manners of this gentleman, his upright intentions, and his benevolent disposition, procured him universal

and well-merited esteem; and after having filled, with the strictest honour and propriety, the highest situations in the place where he resided. He died lamented, and will long be regretted by all to whom his worth was known.

In the University of Jena, on the 8th of October, aged 80, Professor Buttner, of great celebrity for the vast extent of his knowledge in languages. He had made dictionaries of almost all the antient and modern languages, the origin of which can be traced. When Catherine II. Empress of Russia, published the famous Glossary of all the languages which are spoken throughout her vast empire, he found much to censure in it, and added a number of roots of Asiatic languages, which had escaped the researches of the Russian Voyagers. Unfortunately, he employed more care in collecting, than in digesting and publishing, his treasures. He had been preparing, for a long time, a *Prodromus Linguarum*, which he did not live to complete, and which will, perhaps, be published by Professor Rüdiger, at Hall. All that we have of M. Buttner, consists in a small series of comparative tables of languages, published at Göttingen, where he was Professor, before he changed his place of residence. These tables, however, are not complete, as they want the final part. His library had been purchased by the Duke of Weimar, in consideration of a moderate annual pension, of which he did not spend above a third. The residue was expended in enriching that library, which contains invaluable treasures in natural history, voyages and materials for the languages. The Professor was a perfect solitaire, living only with a couple of dogs; he spent his time in smoking, in drinking coffee, and in compiling extracts for his great Dictionary. He lived likewise in a state of celibacy; yet he loved the company of all who felt interested in his plan of studies, and in communicating his ideas on the earth and its inhabitants; ideas often very luminous, and worthy to be collected and appreciated by the learned.

At Calcutta, whither he went for the recovery of his health, G. Parry, esq. of the Madras Civil Establishment. He was eldest son of T. Parry, esq. a Director of the East India Company.

At Antigua, on the 31st of December last, the lady of Brigadier General Peter, of Cross-basket.

On the 8th of December last, Captain Clark, of the Suffolk man of war.

On the 10th of December, at Cudjire, near Calcutta, in his 25th year, sincerely lamented, E. Moore, esq. eldest son of P. Moore, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

On July 29, 1801, at Leipzig, in his 69th year, Augustus William Ernesti, Professor of Eloquence, in that University and well known by his edition of Livy and other classical writings. He was appointed to the professorship in 1770. To the library of the University, he has bequeathed his very complete collection of the editions of the Works of Camerarius; and to that of the Senate, his collection of the editions and MSS. of the Works of Cicero, to complete the Ciceronian collection already in that library.

On the 27th of January, 1802, at Stuttgart, in the 42d year of his age, the celebrated Zumsteig, one of the ablest composers his country had to boast of. Several excellent productions of his genius, Kolma, Hagar's Lament, Lenone, many ballads and songs, but particularly the island of Spirits, and a new opera, "*Ebondocani*" have secured him an extensive fame. He was no less esteemed for his integrity and the amiable qualities of his heart, than admired for his transcendent musical talents.

At Gibraltar, after an illness of six months, during which, he suffered the most excruciating tortures, from his wounds breaking out afresh, and from a dreadful stranguary which followed, General O'Hara, commander of that fortress, and colonel of the 74th regiment of infantry. His property in the funds, amounting to near 70,000l. he has vested in trustees, (Mr. Bownas, his agent, Mr. Raleigh, his late secretary, and Captain Hope,) in trust to pay annuities to two ladies and two children, whom he has left by each of them, with the benefit of survivorship, and inheritance of the whole, to the longest liver of each family. To his trustees he has left a residuary property, that will amount to about 700l. each, and which is all his brother takes by the will. To his black servant, Moyse, he has left his furniture, plate, linen, china, &c. and a legacy in money out of his floating cash, that will, all together, amount to the value of 7000l. and upwards. His plate is particularly valuable, several articles of great price having been presented to him at different periods, by public bodies, in testimony of their esteem. One piece particularly, presented by the merchants of Gibraltar, is valued at 1000l. sterling.

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#### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last a Commissioner has arrived from France, for the purpose of adjusting the conditions of a *Commercial Treaty*, and there is every reason to expect that a measure which it is so much the interest of both parties to bring to a conclusion, will not experience any considerable difficulties. Even at present the trade carried on with Calais, Bourdeaux, Havre, Rouen, and other ports of France, as likewise with Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, is very considerable: the export has lately consisted chiefly of India and Manchester goods, raw and refined sugar, indigo, and other colonial produce.

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The following statement of the *Exports* from this country to France and Holland, in the year 1792, being the year previous to the late war, will show the extent of our trade with them at that period, which in all probability will be much exceeded at present, if a liberal system of intercourse is adopted.

	British Manufactures.	Foreign Merchand.	Total.
To France,	£.743,280	£.484,885	£.1,228,166
Flanders,	381,287	649,806	1,031,093
Holland,	788,207	731,242	1,516,449

The French Government having agreed to take off the duty paid by British packets arriving in their ports with the mails from this country, on condition of a similar regulation being adopted here, the vessels employed in conveying the mails of letters from France to Great Britain, are not in future to be subject to any *tonnage duty* whatever.

An alteration has been made in the rates of *Postage* for letters to France and Holland, which in future are to be, for every single letter to or from France, from or to London, 10d. ; for every double letter, 1s. 8d. ; for every treble letter, 2s. 6d. ; and for every ounce in weight, 3s. 4d. : Letters to or from the Batavian Republic are to pay, for every single letter, 1s. : double, 2s. ; treble, 3s. ; and for every ounce in weight, 4s.

An act has been passed for allowing, until the 20th May, 1803, additional bounties on refined sugar exported, and discontinuing the duty lately granted thereon.

An Order of Council has been issued, continuing to the 1st January, 1803, the prohibition to export bulls, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, swine, beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb, or any bacon, butter, onions, or pulse of any sort ; also, an order to continue to the same period the permission to import, duty free, all sorts of pulse, live cattle, fresh and salt meat, butter, cheese, potatoes, poultry, eggs, game, and other articles of provisions.

The Act of Parliament passed in 1766, to prohibit the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets, which had been continued by several subsequent acts, to the 14th June, in the present year, has been further continued ; it certainly could not be permitted to expire without injury to the silk manufactory of this country, which is still in many respects inferior to that of France.

The Deputation of the Committee of *Worsted* Manufacturers having represented to Government the hardships and embarrassments that would arise to the trade if the intended abolition of the drawback on soap took place, have received an assurance that Government will continue the drawback, if the Manufacturers can point out any means of preventing the frauds on the revenue which it has enabled the unprincipled to practise.

The injurious effects of the high duties on *Paper* having fully shewn the absolute necessity of some modification, the duties of customs and excise on paper, pasteboards, millboards, &c. have been repealed, and the following granted in lieu thereof : On every pound weight of paper of the first class made in Great Britain, or made in Ireland, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, an excise duty of three-pence ; on every pound weight of paper of the second class, an excise duty of three-halfpence ; on every hundred weight of glazed paper for clothiers and hot-pressers, and of millboard and scaleboard made in Great Britain, or made in Ireland, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, an excise duty of 1l. 1s. 0d. : on every hundred-weight of pasteboard made in Ireland and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, an excise duty of 1l. 1s. 0d. ; on every pound weight of books, whether bound or unbound, and of maps or prints, imported into Great Britain from Ireland, an excise duty of three-pence : on every pound weight of foreign paper, of the first class, imported into Great Britain, a custom duty of one shilling and one halfpenny ; on every pound of foreign paper of the second class, a custom duty of six-pence farthing ; and on every hundred-weight of foreign pasteboard, millboard, scaleboard, and glazed paper for clothiers and hot-pressers, 2l. 2s. 0d.

Some compensation is intended to be made to the Sugar Coopers, and to the Owners of lighters and other vessels used in unloading *West India* ships in the port of London, for the loss they may sustain by the removal of the business to Blackwall.

The principal dock in the *Isle of Dogs* is nearly finished, and is expected to be opened on the 10th of July, if the locks are completed by that time : three stacks of warehouses, which have been some time covered in, are nearly ready for the reception of goods, and three other stacks are in great forwardness. The shares of the Company's stock fell at a considerable premium : and the shares of the *London Dock Company*, which sometime since were at a discount, are now likewise at a premium.

The duty on *Sea Assurances*, which bears so large a proportion to the present premiums, is intended to be reduced to 2s. 6d. per cent. on all assurances in which the premium does not exceed 20s. per cent.

*Copper*—The present very low price of copper it is feared will be the means of stopping some of the principal mines in Cornwall, as the returns are found unequal to the expence of working them.

*Navy*—It is stated from authority, that more than eleven millions of acorns have been planted this year, in the royal forests and Chaces, for the farther increase of timber for the use of the navy.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE season since our last has still continued favourable for the grain crops, and they in general, throughout the kingdom, look promising. The different slight showers of rain that have fallen lately, have contributed to give them great verdure and strength. The fallows have likewise been unusually well-prepared, from the weather being so suitable for such operations of husbandry.

The average of wheat is 67s. 10d. and of oats 19s. 9d. Potatoes, as well as peas and beans, are also, in most districts, promising.

The want of rain during the last month, and the extraordinary severity of the frosts in the commencement of it, have, however, been very prejudicial to the hay-crops in most parts of the island; in many places, even among the best hay-districts, there is but a very indifferent appearance of a crop; and where the grass has been cut, it is said to turn out very light.—Hay in St. James's Market averages 5l.

Pasture-lands have, in most of the dry gravelly soils, been greatly hurt by the want of rain, though the late showers have refreshed them much.

In Smithfield Market, beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton from 5s. to 5s. 6d. and pork from 5s. to 5s. 8d.

Turnips, on the moister sorts of soils, have in general a good appearance; but on the very dry ones, they are not so favourable.

Kentish hops, in bags, fell from 90s. to 130s.; and, in pockets, from 100s. to 135s.

Horses of the saddle kind still keep high in price.

Hogs are also dear.

**ERRATUM.**—We understand that our Correspondent A. F. who, at page 203 of the present volume, complained of the diminution of interest in a tontine in which he was concerned, was mistaken in describing it as the tontine of the corporation of Dublin. That respectable body has always performed its public engagements with the most scrupulous good faith, and we are satisfied that the tontine alluded to has no connection with the corporation of Dublin.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*  
Highest 30.16. June 21, Wind N.  
Lowest 29.30. May 29, W. S. W.

*Thermometer.*  
Highest 77° May 28. Wind S. and June  
16. Wind N. W.  
Lowest 40° May 31. Wind E.

Greatest } 34 hun-  
variation in } dreds of  
24 hours. } an inch.  
Between the  
mornings of the  
28th and 29th of  
May the mercury  
fell from 29.80  
to 29.46.

Greatest }  
variation in } 15°.  
24 hours. } On the 1st of June  
the thermometer was  
no higher than 59°;  
but on the third it  
rose as high as 74°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 3.806 inches.

Although we have had during the last month nearly as much rain as we had during the months of January, March, April, and May, taken together, yet the changes in the barometer have not been considerable, nor has the mercury been so low as might have been expected, its mean height having been 29.734, which is but 0.044 less than the mean height of the three preceding very dry months.

The mean height of the thermometer has been 61°.64, something more than 10° greater than the last month; its greatest height was 4° degrees less than we experienced one day in the same period of last year. Thunder and lightning we have witnessed twice, viz. on the 3d and 24th instant, both times accompanied with rain; the wind S. W.

The month has been chiefly divided into rainy days, and those which were remarkably brilliant; of the latter we had 19, of the former 10, and two which might be deemed only fair. The wind has been very variable.

LALANDE has published a supplementary notice to that which we have inserted at page 591. He states that the revolutionary period of Dr. Olber's last new planet is 4 years, 8 months, and 3 days; and that of Piazzi's planet 4 years, 7 months, and 10 days. Considering the distance of the earth from the sun as 10, then the Olber's varies between 21 and 35, and the Piazzi between 27 and 28.

# SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER,

TO THE

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 13, No. 89.] JULY 20, 1802. [PRICE 1s. 6d.

### HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HOWEVER great is the harvest, it cannot be said that in the field of Literature the labourers are few; there is doubtless a considerable inequality of strength among them, and some, perhaps, are scarcely worthy of their hire. Here, one sees with sorrow an emulous, but too eager, stripping tie with hasty hands his sheaf of unripened corn, which, to his own astonishment, soon shrinks into worthlessness—there, the eye glows with indignation at the crafty veteran, who invades with furtive sickle the rich crop of his neighbour's growth: altogether, the scene is an interesting one, and we shall now take our semi-annual survey of it.

#### HISTORY.

Mr. BELSHAM proceeds in his "Memoirs of the Reign of George III." which he has extended through two additional volumes (V. and VI.) to the commencement of the year 1799. We have more than once expressed our opinion of Mr. Belsham as an historian: his noble love of liberty we admire, and heartily join with him in the loud eulogies which he bestows on those great men who have resisted the allurements of corruption, and stood firm against the march of despotism. We are sorry to observe, that sometimes the irritability of Mr. Belsham's temper does injustice to the native goodness of his heart, and the soundness of his understanding.

"State of the French Republic at the end of the Year VIII," translated from the French of M. Hauterive, *Chef de Relations Extérieures*, by L. GOLDSMITH. The translator informs us that his author belongs to the department of Foreign Affairs, and is next in office to the Minister Talleyrand; that his treatise therefore may be regarded as an official publication. Whether it is to be regarded as an official publication or not, is, perhaps, immaterial: it is certainly the treatise of a man who

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has viewed with a most penetrating and philosophic eye, the various parts which have been acted by political performers on the great theatre of Europe. Although, from the title-page of this work, one is led to expect a view of the internal state of France, confined to a very limited period, the author has pleasingly disappointed his readers, by taking a comprehensive, telescopic survey of the French Republic, antecedent to the Revolution, together with its numerous connections and dependencies. Mr. Hauterive ridicules those political speculators, who consider the Revolution as having been brought about by the more general influence of knowledge, by the agency of clubs, and the embarrassment of the French finances, &c.; these causes, so suddenly brought into action, were incommensurate with the magnitude of the effect. He considers it necessary to take a more enlarged view of the subject, and looks upon the philosophers who view the Revolution in this circumscribed light, as "mistaking accidents for principles, and concomitant circumstances for causes."—What then, it will be asked, is that all-powerful principle, which has escaped the research of former investigators, but which this author, or more successful theorist, has detected? "The first, the most ancient, and most essential cause of the Revolution, has arisen from the action of the commercial system, and the spirit of industry, on the social system of all the nations in Europe." The manner in which this disorganizing cause acted with such fatal force, so unceasingly, so uniformly—and why it acted more potently and more effectually in France than in any other country in Europe, are questions, for the solution of which we must refer to the book itself, which, after making allowance, and a very large one must be

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made, for the author's strong prejudices in favour of his native country, will be found to display such a fund of political and commercial knowledge, and particularly such a view of the interests and dispositions of France, with respect to Great Britain, as must render it valuable and important.

One makes no hesitation in classing under the head of History "The Picture of Petersburg, from the German of HENRY STORCH;" it certainly is an historical picture, and is the production of no common artist: the objects are alive, and one sees the very motion of them as in a camera obscura. M. Storch resided many years in Petersburg, and enjoyed an opportunity, by which he neglected not to profit, of frequenting societies of all ranks and conditions; he excels in that most difficult of all descriptions, the description of men, manners, and amusements: he fixes the attention of his readers by the relation of a thousand little particulars in domestic habits and incidents in private life, which History sometimes thinks it beneath the dignity of her volume to have recorded in its pages.

The Winter of St. Petersburg is the best season of the year: the Russians enjoy it, and seemed to revive at its approach: travelling is rendered commodious and agreeable by excellent sledgeroads, and whatever degree of cold the thermometer indicates, the Russian is well prepared to resist it abroad by his cap, fur muff, and boots lined with flannel; and at home, by his double doors and windows, his felt-covered carpets and well-constructed stoves. When the double windows are put up, the joints and interstices are caulked, and neatly pasted with the border of the paper with which the room is hung: this precaution, M. Storch informs us, not only protects against cold and wind, but secures a free prospect even in the depth of winter, as the panes of glass are then never encrusted with ice. From this apparatus it appears, and the remark is worth making, that the Russians have long since found out by their feelings, what a modern philosopher of the highest eminence in Europe, Count Rumford, discovered only by a series of delicate and well-conducted experiments, namely, that air is a perfectly non-conductor of heat.\*

The spring at Petersburg is so short, as scarcely to be reckoned one of the seasons: March and April are pleasant months, but the air is keen, and the Neva is frequently still covered with ice. In the month of

May, summer suddenly appears; the existence of this season is also of short duration, but its fine warm evenings are enjoyed with inconceivable zest. "Walking parties are met every where, frequently attended by music: on the smooth surface of the Neva, and over all the canals, boats are gliding, from which resound the simple melody of the popular ballads, as sung by the watermen." An autumn succeeds, which renders Petersburg one of the most hideous corners of the earth: the horizon, overspread with dark heavy clouds, throws a twilight gloom over the already shortened days, and incessant rains, only diversified with storms and tempests, render it altogether dreary and comfortless.

Hospitality is here a highly cultivated virtue: "the particular time when the affluent Peterburgher wishes mostly to be visited, is exactly that which, in Germany for instance, is most sedulously avoided,—dinner-time and supper-time." A young man at Petersburg, possessing any tolerable talents for society, is entirely relieved from the trouble of housekeeping; and it is considered by no means disreputable for him to eat and drink every day at the table of those families to which he has had the honor of an introduction. This system of domestic hospitality is by persons of rank extended to a degree of public liberality, of which, in this country, we can scarcely form an idea. "The country-seats of the two Narishkin, deserve particular notice, as being frequented on Sundays by great numbers of the higher classes. A friendly invitation, in four different languages, inscribed over the entrance to the grounds, authorizes every one of decent appearance and behaviour, to amuse himself there in whatever way he pleases, without fear or molestation. In several pavilions are musicians for the benefit of those who chuse to dance; in others are chairs and sofas, ready for the reception of any party who wish to recreate themselves by sedate conversation, after roaming about with the great throng; some parties take to the swings, the bowling-green, and other diversions; on the canals and lakes are gondolas, some constructed for rowing, others for sailing; and, if all this be not enough, refreshments are spread on tables, in particular alcoves, or are handed about by servants in livery."

In his picture of Petersburg, M. Storch by no means confines himself to the manners and amusements of the Russians.—He describes the civil government, guilds, corporations, &c. of the city; its canals, streets, palaces, squares, churches, academies,

\* See Rumford's Essay, Vol. II.



demies, hospitals, infirmaries, manufactures, and in short, every thing which is curious, useful, or in any degree interesting to be made acquainted with.

“The History of Helvetia; containing the Rise and Progress of Federative Republics, to the Middle of the Fifteenth Century, by FRANCIS HARE NAYLOR, Esq.” When a man has submitted to the labour, and borne the expence of collecting materials for an historical work—when he has actually devoted many toilsome hours to the execution of it, and experienced that honourable anxiety for its future reception in the world which every emulous mind feels with proportionate acuteness, he cannot but in some measure be mortified to learn, that his labours have been anticipated by a rival, in every way competent to the undertaking. Damped, however, as his ardour may be for the moment, it is not to be expected, or indeed desired, that he should desist from the prosecution of his work: for although the grand historical facts to be related must ever be the same, the inferences to be drawn from them are extremely various: the same recorded narrative of events and characters of men, may possibly make even an opposite impression on two historians of equally cool and unbiassed judgment. It appears, from the preface to Mr. Naylor’s work, that the greater part of it was ready for the press before he was apprized of Mr. Planta’s intention of treating on the same subject. “No sooner (says Mr. Naylor) did I see his History of the Helvetic Confederacy advertized, than I laid down my pen, determined to wait for the appearance of that work before I finally decided on the destiny of my own; finding, however, that Mr. Planta’s view of things differed materially from mine, and that we frequently considered the same object in an opposite light, I saw no reason to abandon my plan.

Mr. Planta’s very valuable work is carried down through the Burgundian and Italian wars to “that awful period when the Alpine vallies ceased, perhaps for ever, to be the abode of freedom and of happiness”—to that odious era, when the government of Switzerland was uprooted by the arms of the French Republic. Mr. Naylor, in the present volume, briefly enters upon the history of Switzerland, from its earliest ages—from the time of Julius Cæsar, and closes with the Council of Bâle, and a view of manners in the fifteenth century. He considers this to be the most brilliant period of

Helvetic history, as the character of the Swiss underwent a material change after the commencement of the Zurich War: the strength of the Confederacy was impaired, though its members were increased. The reception of these volumes will decide the historian as to his future labours: he says, that his long residence on the Continent has afforded him an opportunity of following the Revolutions both of Switzerland and Italy, through all their maze of horrors, and that papers of the utmost importance are probably within his reach.

There are few countries—perhaps there is no one—in whose annals are recorded more noble achievements—more romantic exploits, than Helvetia: no people have fought harder battles for their liberties than the Swiss: and none ever enjoyed their well-earned independence with more dignity and moderation. The history of such a people must ever be interesting and ever instructive. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Naylor will be encouraged, by a flattering reception of these volumes, to proceed in a work for which he is so well qualified. Many curious anecdotes and interesting remarks occur in the view of manners which prevailed in Switzerland during the fifteenth century; the following is worth relating, for the opportunity which it affords of exhibiting the simplicity of Swiss manners in a much later period:—“There are few countries in modern Europe, where the licentiousness of the women is carried to a greater excess.”—“When a man became the reputed father of children, which he supposed were not his own, or when a daughter, led astray by passion, returned to the paternal roof, with an offspring unfashioned by law, in either case the husband and parent exclaimed, *Est ist Gottes wille!* (It is the will of God!) and thus reconciled themselves to their misfortunes with the same degree of resignation with which they would have supported any other of the unavoidable evils of life.”

This brings to our recollection a curious anecdote, related by Count Stolberg, in his Travels through Switzerland, and on his authority we give it:—he tells us that in ancient times a custom was introduced in the German districts of the Canton of Berne, that a maiden, having once received the Sacrament, should leave open her chamber-door every Saturday evening for the reception of a young man in bed: these nightly visits are said to have been seldom attended with any violation of chastity: this was called going

to *kilt* or *kilp*; [*kiltten* or *kilpin* is a phrase which only signified a visit after supper.] This custom is yet (1791) continued, but the passions of the young couple are not at present under such severe discipline as formerly: it is disreputable, however, for a village girl to admit a second lover before the dismissal of her first, but she may have several lovers in a short time, without incurring blame! Should the prove with child, the seducer must marry her, but the lady seldom knows who is the father of it, and is at liberty to choose on which among them she pleases to confer the honour: the old men encourage this practice, and the most sober matron does not blush at it. The women of Berne make faithful and affectionate wives, and are not ashamed at the follies they have committed before marriage.

“An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, illustrated with Views, by Sir R. C. HOARE, Baronet, a New Map of the County, and other Engravings: by W. COXE, A.M. &c.” The public will open these volumes with the anticipation of considerable entertainment and instruction: as a traveller and an historian Mr. Coxe has evinced such various knowledge, and such persevering spirit of research, that no one will question his qualifications for the present undertaking. The plan of this work originated in an accidental excursion into Monmouthshire, where the author, delighted with the beauties of the scenery, and impressed with the picturesque ruins of ancient castles, memorable in the annals of history, conceived that a particular notice, combining the history and description of the county could not fail to be generally interesting. He does not profess to give a regular history of Monmouthshire, but a description of the principal places, intermixed with historical relations and biographical memoirs: Mr. Coxe indulges his taste for antiquarian lore with more moderation than many county tourists, under the weight of whose ponderous works we have sometimes groaned: he selects with judgment and with taste, omitting no information which is curious and interesting, and declining to insert any which is puerile and insignificant. Some preliminary sections afford a bird's eye view of the ancient history of Monmouthshire, and give a description of its rivers, hundreds, population, languages, situation in the Roman, British, Saxon, and Norman periods, and its reduction to an English county: of its Roman stations and roads—of the course of the Julia strata, from

Bath to the confines of Glamorganshire—and of its ancient encampments, castles, and churches; together with some judicious remarks on the various style of architecture. An Appendix is subjoined to this work, containing remarks on the structure of the Welsh language, &c. by Mr. Owen—an extract from the *Mynyddian Archaeology of Wales*—abstract of the Charter of Newport—papers relative to the trade of Chepstow—curious subjects of antiquity, &c. We scarcely ever saw a work more richly embellished than the present: a simple enumeration of the plates would occupy much room. Suffice it to say, that no curious object or picturesque scene escaped the faithful—the indefatigable—and very elegant pencil of Sir R. Hoare, whose drawings have all been engraved either by Mr. Byrne himself, or under his immediate direction.

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE has published a second edition of his “Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland.” This work is rendered still heavier than the former, by a history of the reformation in Ireland, and considerations on the means of extending its advantages therein.

It has been remarked, that “no performances more rapidly experience their merited fate than falsified or prejudiced histories.” It is perfectly true that falsified or prejudiced histories are never honoured by the appeal of posterior writers, but soon sink into that utter contempt and oblivion to which they are destined: still, however, they oftentimes answer the purpose of the author, whose solicitude about the opinion of posterity is not likely to disturb him: he writes for a party, and that party supports him: “he reigns a month—but that is May.” The appearance of a second edition of this work corroborates the truth of the remark: the object of Sir Richard Musgrave appears to have been to kindle the expiring embers of discord and destruction: a glow of triumph suffuses his cheek when he relates the last agonies of those deluded Catholics who paid the forfeit of their offences, nor does he conceal his sorrow at those instances where the gallows, to use his own elegant phraseology, has been deprived of its due! The Papists of Ireland must be annihilated before the empire can be secure: that clemency which emanated, like an ethereal beam, from the benignant bosom of the Viceroy, is an object of censure with this man of persecution, and his pages, it must be acknowledged, are too well calculated to impede the passage of its rays. If Sir Richard is *somewhat*  
rigorous

rigorous towards the Catholics—if he thinks them so reprobate a race as to justify the infliction of whipping, for the purpose of procuring evidence—if he thinks that public order should be supported by free quarter, and that the laws should be invigorated, by kidnapping men, and sending them on board tenders—yet are his tender mercies shed abundantly on the injured unoffending Protestants, who are represented to have been all meekness, all forbearance; and when one cheek was smitten, almost to have presented the other! Several pamphlets of high authority have exposed the many misrepresentations in Sir Richard Musgrave's work: the two following are particularly worthy of attention, as coming from men of the highest respectability and eminence. "Part of a Letter to a Noble Earl; containing a very short Comment on the Doctrines and Facts of Sir Richard Musgrave's Quarto; and vindictory of the Yeomanry and Catholics of the City of Cork: By Thomas Townshend, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Member of the Irish Parliament."—"The Reply of the Right Rev. Doctor Caulfield, Roman Catholic Bishop, and of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Wexford, to the Misrepresentations of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. with a Preface and Appendix."

But the most cutting censure which perhaps was ever passed on this or any other work, comes from the pen of that venerable and illustrious character, the Marquis Cornwallis. Sir Richard Musgrave, it seems, obtained permission to dedicate his labours to the Viceroy of Ireland: that Noble Personage, when he read the volume, shuddered at its contents, and anticipating the deep disgrace which they might possibly throw on himself, whose name was attached to the publication, and conferred upon it an honour of which it was utterly unworthy, sent an official letter to the author, by his own private Secretary Colonel Littlehales, of which the following is a copy:—

*Dublin Castle, March 24, 1801.*

"SIR,

"I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to express to you his concern at its appearing that your late publication of the History of the Rebellions in Ireland has been dedicated to him by permission. Had his Excellency been apprized of the contents and nature of the work, he would never have lent the sanction of his name to a book which tends so strongly to revive the dreadful animosities which have so long distracted this country, and which it is the duty of every good subject to

endeavour to compose. His Excellency, therefore, desires me to request that, in any future edition of the book, the permission to dedicate it to him may be omitted.

I have, &c. &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES."

SIR R. MUSGRAVE, Bart.

The Rev. JAMES GORDON, Rector of Killeghy, who was twenty-five years an inhabitant of the county of Wexford, has published "A History of the Rebellion in Ireland, in the Year 1798, &c. containing an impartial Account of the Proceedings of the Irish Revolutionists, from the Year 1782 till the Suppression of the Rebellion. With an Appendix to illustrate some Facts." The author of this work has entitled himself to the high applause of strict impartiality, an excellence not to be attained on such an occasion without constant circumspection and self-vigilance. Mr. Gordon's views are extensive, and his reflections are profound: he is liberal and candid: he delights not in censure, but seems ever desirous to throw a veil over the ferocity of his fellow-creatures. Where he sees merit, and he is ever on the watch for it, he acknowledges and applauds it, on which ever side it appears: he endeavours to heal the wounds which his country has received, and feels not any demon-delight in fretting and inflaming them. Mr. Gordon was himself a witness to many of the heart-rending scenes which he is compelled to relate: his narrative is therefore to be depended upon. We strongly recommend his history, and conceive we cannot do it more effectually than by saying, that it is conducted in a manner diametrically different from the rival volume of Sir Richard Musgrave.

"History of the principal Events of the Reign of Frederic William II. King of Prussia; and a political Picture of Europe, from 1786 to 1797. Containing a Summary of the Revolutions of Brabant, Holland, Poland, and France. By L. P. SÉGUR, the Elder, formerly Ambassador of Louis XVI. at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna. Translated from the French." The Comte de Ségur was ever considered as a man of the most piercing penetration, solid judgment, and political circumspection: these talents were always in action: M. de Ségur was at different times Minister at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, and consequently initiated into the mysteries of most part of the European Cabinets. He has performed the part of an historian precisely as one would expect from the union of such talents and opportunities

tunities. A single sentence in the preface to these most valuable and interesting volumes, gives as accurate a sketch as we can do of the principal subjects which they embrace. "Russia menacing the Ottoman Empire with total destruction—Catherine II. in danger of being driven from her capital, by Gustavus—Austria defeated by the Turks, threatened by the Prussians, alarmed by the troubles in Hungary, exhausted by the revolt in Brabant; the Revolution of Holland, aiming at the destruction of the Stadtholder, but compelled by the Prussian arms to submit to his yoke—the efforts of Poland to attain independence, the misfortunes and the total partition of that kingdom—lastly, the explosion of the democratic spirit of the French, the war of a people against Kings, Nobles, and Priests—the crusade of Princes against liberty—the invasion of France, the unforeseen resistance of the French, and their almost fabulous conquests, at the moment when every thing portended the dismemberment and ruin of their country; such are the principal events of the epoch of which I have undertaken to write a succinct history." Appendices, state-papers, &c. and a copious index, &c. confer an additional value on these volumes.

"The History of France, Civil and Military, Ecclesiastical, Political, Literary, Commercial, &c. &c. from the Time of its Conquest by Clovis, A.D. 486. By the Rev. ALEXANDER RANKEN, one of the Ministers of Glasgow." This work is yet in its infancy: but the author has evinced so much care, industry, and accuracy, that we hope he will meet with encouragement to proceed in his labours. Mr. Ranken has shewn his judgment in adopting the plan of Dr. Henry's History of Great Britain: in conformity to that plan, the first book, which this volume contains, is divided into seven chapters. The first is the history of civil and military affairs—the second, is the history of religion and of the church—the third, is that of laws and government—the fourth, of literature—the fifth, of the arts—the sixth, of commerce—and the seventh, of language, customs, and manners.

"Historical and Political Memoirs of the Reign of Lewis XVI. from his Marriage to his Death; founded on a Variety of authentic Documents, furnished to the Author before the Revolution, by many eminent Statesmen and Ministers, and on the secret Papers discovered after the 10th of August, 1792, in the Closets of the

King, at Versailles and the Thuilleries; by JOHN LEWIS SOULAVIE, the Elder, &c. translated from the French. Accompanied with explanatory Tables, and 113 Portraits." In this ample title-page we are informed of the various sources whence the materials for these valuable volumes have been drawn: M. Soulavie has not now to establish his character as an historian: his claims to faithfulness, impartiality, penetration, and judgment, have been arduously earned and gratefully acknowledged. Under the title of *Memoirs of Marshal Richelieu*, which commence at the latter part of the reign of Lewis XV. and end at the accession of Lewis XVI. to the throne, published in nine volumes, M. Soulavie has given a very interesting and authentic history of the decline of the French Monarchy: the present work may be considered as a continuation of the former, as it commences with the Marriage of the late King in 1771, and concludes with his death. This indefatigable author has now in the press an History of the Revolution, beginning with the first Assembly of the Notables, and ending with the 18th century.

"The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies, by BRYAN EDWARDS, Esq. vol. 3. with plates." This work, so valuable in itself, and so peculiarly interesting at the present period, when that part of the globe, whose history it relates, is the sole theatre of war, is now brought to a conclusion; and alas! the career of the historian, and the pages of his history, are both closed together—"ere the last sheet was revised for the press, Bryan Edwards was no more." Perceiving the approach of his dissolution, Mr. Edwards exerted what little strength he had, and sketched, with a hasty pen, the history of his life. His friend, Sir William Young, on whom devolved the office of completing and editing the work, declined to fill this naked outline: "he cannot venture to alter, or add to, the sacred deposit committed to his charge, and now gives it to the public as its author left and willed it to be given." About half of the present volume is occupied with a republication, together with additional notes and illustrations, of the *Historical Survey of St. Domingo: a Tour*, succeeds, through the several islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Antigua, Tobago, and Grenada, in the years 1791 and 1792, by Sir W. Young. Subjoined are Mr. Edwards's observations on the disposition, character, manners, and habits of life, among the Maroon Negroes

Negroes of Jamaica: to this paper are affixed Appendices relative to the Sugar Act of the Island of Grenada, by John Castles, esq. and on the cultivation of the clove-tree, in the Island of Dominica, by William Hobson Buée, esq. together with a postscript to the Historical Survey of St. Domingo, containing a brief and melancholy review of the transactions and conditions of the British army there, during the year 1795, 6, 7, and 8, until the final evacuation of the country. The influence of the climate of St. Domingo on European constitution is scarcely credible; but the authority of Mr. Edwards on this point is, we presume, indisputable: our readers will judge of the lot which those poor fellows have to anticipate, or have already experienced, who have been sent from France to oppose the dominion of Toussaint, from the following statement—Between the latter end of April, 1795, and April, 1796, 9,800 troops had landed in St. Domingo: within the space of a few following months a further reinforcement had arrived of about 7900. “But what avails,” to use Mr. Edwards’s own words, “but what avails the best concerted schemes of human policy against the dispensations of Divine Providence? A great part of these gallant troops, most of them in the bloom of youth, were conveyed, with little intermission, from the ships to the hospital—from the hospital to the grave! Of the 82d regiment, no less than 630 became victims to the climate, within the short space of ten weeks after their landing. In one of its companies, no more than three rank and file were fit for duty. Hompesch’s regiment of hussars were reduced, in little more than two months, from 1000 to 300; and the 96th regiment perished to a man! By the 30th of September, 1796, the registers of mortality displayed a mournful diminution of no less than 7530 of the British forces only; and towards the latter end of 1797, out of the whole number of troops, British and foreign, which had landed and were detained in this devoted country, during that and the two preceding years (certainly not far short of 15,000 men) I am assured that not more than 3000 were left alive and in a condition for service.”\* This volume, which is embellished with plates and maps, together with a portrait of its author, concludes with an unfinished history

of the war in the West Indies, from its commencement in February, 1793, to the cruelties of Victor Hughes in 1794.

The following tract has just made its appearance.—“A Memoir of Transactions that took place in St. Domingo in the Spring of 1799; affording an Idea of the present State of that Country, the real Character of its Black Governor, Toussaint L’Overture, and the Safety of our West India Islands from Attack or Revolt, &c. by Captain RAINSFORD, twenty four Years an Officer in his Majesty’s Army.” The Captain was taken prisoner in his passage to join his regiment at Martinique, was civilly treated by Toussaint, who saved him from death, to which he had been sentenced on suspicion of being a spy. The author speaks with gratitude on the interference of Toussaint in his behalf, and represents him as being a man of general humanity and much suavity of demeanor—and as being possessed of uncommon discernment. He smiles, with but little reason, as the event has proved, at the attempt of France to subjugate St. Domingo: “United as are the Blacks and Mulattoes, fifty thousand men would ere long be dissipated in such an attempt.” Captain Rainsford asserts, that he has, more than once, seen 60,000 men reviewed, at one time, on the plains of the Cape, in complete subordination in the field, and whose united determination against an invading enemy would be victory or death. He says, that their promptness and dexterity in manœuvring would astonish an European, who had known any thing of their previous situation.

The following well written work appears to be published by the author, with the hope of obtaining some indemnification for the severe sufferings he has undergone:—“A Relation of several Circumstances which occurred in the Province of Lower Normandy, during the Revolution, and under the Government of Robespierre, &c. &c.” The author left his native country for the purpose of superintending the estate of the Prince of Monaco, at Torigny: the numerous agricultural remarks which occur, show that he was by no means unqualified for the important trust.

“The History of the Rebellion in the Year 1745, by JOHN HOME, esq.” It is an unaccountable fact, that this should be the first regular history of a rebellion which had for its object no less than the restoration of a family to the throne of these realms, who had been expelled from

\* The loss of seamen in the ships employed on the coast is not included. It may be stated very moderately at 5000 men!

it for their mis-government. Mr. Home, though not a military man by profession, served with the King's troops, and participated in their adverse fortune: he was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk, and during his captivity was an eye-witness to some of those events which he has now narrated. It is probable that the history is, generally speaking, impartial and authentic: but it is dedicated to the King; and the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Culloden, and the use which he made of his victory are slurred over. Mr. Home very judiciously commences his volume with an account of the extraordinary manners and peculiar policy of the Highlanders: he attributes their attachment to the House of Stewart to a spirit of clan-ship, and not to any political or religious consideration. This is an interesting part of the work, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Home has not entered into the subject more largely.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS,  
FINANCE.

On these and some other subjects which have commonly occupied considerable room in our Retrospect, we have fewer books than usual to take notice of. The change is a good one, if the time and talent which have been so often squandered in political and theologic controversies, shall in future be employed in historical research, or the cultivation of science in any of its branches, the world will certainly have no reason to repine; we are sufficiently versed in polemics: much practice has made us well nigh perfect, and it is time that we should retire from the *arena*, where the dust that we kick up in our combats not only annoys the spectators, but sometimes prevents the antagonists from seeing each other.

Although we have not many books, to notice under this and the succeeding division of our article, there are some which well merit perusal.

Mr. WALKER has translated from the original manuscript of M. Mounier, a curious tract "on the Influence attributed to Philosophers, Free-Masons, and to the Illuminati, on the Revolution of France." The author of this work was an active and eminent member of the first National Convention, but although desirous of establishing freedom in his native country, he appears to have been so far from aiming at the destruction of monarchy, that when he found the pillars which ought to have supported it crumb-

ling at their bases, and that they were composed of too brittle and treacherous materials to admit of any substantial reparation, rather than be present at the crash which was to come, he retired to his own province, and endeavoured to protect it from any injury which the fragments might occasion in their fall. But his generous activity was obnoxious to those who held the instruments of destruction: he became suspected, marked, and threatened, and retired from a country which at that time could neither appreciate his talents nor respect his virtues. Such a man as M. Mounier, a man of cool judgment, candid, and in every way respectable, acquainted with the secret springs which influenced the conduct of the members of the first National Convention, and himself a leader in the early period of the Revolution; such a man is surely more competent to estimate the influence of philosophy, free-masonry, and illuminatism, on the French Revolution than such hallucinated writers, to use a Darwinian word, as Robison and Barruel. The former of these gentlemen has been particularly unfortunate: if our recollection does not betray us, he has already been compelled to make a reluctant recantation of some of his injurious aspersions, and the Professor's inaccuracy is still farther exposed by the present writer, on whom he had cast an imputation of having been initiated into the mysteries of masonry: "If what I have said on the subject of free-masonry should ever reach him (Professor Robison) he will be surprised at the profane tone of my discourse, in which I should not have indulged myself had I been of the number of the adepts. *I declare solemnly that I have never been either Free-mason or Martinist.*"

"An Essay on the Way to restore and perpetuate Peace, Good Order, and Prosperity to the Nations, by BRYCE JOHNSTON, D.D." Thank Heaven, peace is already restored! and as we ardently hope for the perpetuation of it, and for the solid establishment of good order and prosperity in our own and in surrounding nations, Dr. Johnston is entitled to our best thanks for his judicious and well-meant exhortations on the subject. The real and primary cause of revolution is always the moral depravity and perversion of the men who make up the nations: this depravity may affect, in different degrees, the different classes of society: in some instances the rulers, in others the ruled, may yield most to its corruptive disor-

disorganizing influence; generally, perhaps, they are tainted with an equal portion of its poison. The obvious antidote in such cases, is a serious return to the duties of religion, the repudiation of vice, and the culture of virtue. The present essay is divided into four parts. In the first, the nature of religion is explained; the second treats on civil society, and civil government; the third points out the influence of religion on society; and the last expatiates on its necessity, in the present state of Europe, to restore peace and good order. This little work abounds with sensible and judicious reflections: if the author's prolixity is somewhat tiresome, his seriousness and great earnestness are extremely impressive.

"The Statistical Breviary; showing, on a Principle entirely new, the Resources of every State and Kingdom in Europe; illustrated with stained Copper-plate Charts, representing the physical Powers of each distinct Nation, with Ease and Perspicuity. By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR. To which is added, a similar Exhibition of the ruling Powers of Hindostan." The plan of this work is better than its execution. Mr. Playfair's tables exhibit, in a very clear manner, the extent, population, and revenue of the principal European nations: but their inaccuracies are so numerous and important, that they must not be referred to with implicit confidence.—Mr. Playfair has received hints for the correction of his tables, which he will do well to profit by: when accurate, and it may easily be rendered so, his work will be an extremely useful one.

"Delineation of the British Constitution, from the original to the present Period, by JAMES MULLALA, L. L. D. F. R. S. Vol. I." Dr. Mullala's attachment to the Constitution, which he has so successfully delineated, was evinced in a singularly unfortunate manner: it created him many enemies, and one of these called him out! The Doctor accepted the challenge, when his antagonist, being a *hasty* man, discharged his pistol before the seconds had given the appointed signal: the ball took an unlucky direction, and, from the manner in which Dr. Mullala has related the story, one would almost imagine that he received a wound not very distant from that delicate part which Uncle Toby exposed too freely to the enemy at the siege of Namur. It is much to be hoped that the learned author of this book will not suffer any future provocation to interrupt his historical researches. Dr. Mullala has shown himself to be well qualified for the

task he has undertaken: he delineates the Constitution not merely as it existed at any particular period of time, but he considers it as connected with its former and its future condition: he traces its progressive changes, detects the causes of them, and accounts for their consequences. Dr. Mullala proposes to write a Dissertation on the comparative merits of the different authorities that have been referred to in the course of his work; a critical enquiry of this sort, conducted with the same ability which distinguishes the volume before us, cannot fail of being extremely interesting and extremely useful.

"The Means of Reforming the Morals of the Poor, by the Prevention of Poverty; and a Plan for meliorating the Condition of Parish Paupers, and diminishing the enormous Expence of maintaining them, by JOHN HILL." Mr. Hill suggests an improvement on the plan of Friendly Societies, namely, the establishment of an association for the encouragement and support of virtue and industry. Since mankind is as easily led as it is driven, and stimulated to action, as well by the hope of reward as by the fear of punishment, there can be no doubt that that is the preferable plan which embraces the largest portion of humanity, and communicates the largest portion of felicity. Mr. Hill certainly begins his system of reform at the right end: first make the poor comfortable, and then you may stand some chance of making them moral; but the one is a preliminary step which is absolutely essential. Considering the "strength of the day-labourer as his whole wealth, and the labour of his hands as his just inheritance," Mr. Hill is averse to parochial relief as a substitute for inadequate wages, and contends that an augmentation of the pay of the day-labourer is at once the wisest and most political, as well as the only just measure, that can be adopted in relief of the lower orders.

"Observations on Friendly Societies for the Maintenance of industrious Classes, during Sickness, Infirmary, Old Age, and other Exigencies, by Sir FREDERIC MORTON EDEN, Bart." This very worthy Baronet is indefatigable in the prosecution of any plans which can relieve the necessities, or afford comfort to the miserable: we always open his books, anticipating pleasure and instruction from the perusal of them, and have never been disappointed. Reflecting that "contagion, moral as well as physical, is frequently the result of multitudinous assemblies," Sir F. Eden is an advocate for the encouragement of

those societies, formed by the poor themselves, which, by relieving their sick members, save them from the necessity of entering the walls of a poor-house: he notices the imperfections which generally prevail in these associations, and recommends an *Insurance Office*, or *National Institution*, from which the industrious classes might, on just and equitable terms, secure a provision against the various exigencies to which they are exposed. Sir Frederic states the plan of a benefit society, which is established on a very simple principle, in the county of Ayr in Scotland: it consists of about fifty members, and is called the Penny or Halfpenny Society. It has no funds which can be embezzled; but, when a brother is confined to his bed by sickness, every member pays him a penny weekly; and if he should be able to go out, but not to work, a half-penny." We are surprised at the result of the calculation which Sir Frederic has given us of the number of these friendly societies in England and Wales: he reckons the aggregate number of them to be 7200, which, on an average of 90 members for each club, makes a total of 648,000 persons, thus united for the relief of each other!

Sir Frederic has favoured the public with "Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain," in which he opposes those gloomy representations which some persons have thought fit to sketch of our situation, in consequence of the peace. This subject has been so elaborately discussed in both Houses of Parliament, and the sense of the nation is so nearly unanimous on the subject, that we shall not suffer it to occupy our pages on the present occasion, but content ourselves with the simple enumeration of a very few out of the great number of shilling and eighteen-penny pamphlets, in which the merits of the definitive treaty have been canvassed. "A Graduate of the University of Cambridge, has delivered "a Word to the Alarmists on the Peace," which he vindicates in a very able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Flower's "Reflections on the Preliminaries, &c." are written with his wonted vigour and style, and acuteness of remark: two tracts, one containing "Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, and the other to Mr. Addington, by PETER PORCUPINE," are also written with his wonted malignity of temper, and insolence of address.

"An Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Bri-

tain, by HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M.P." This is a very elaborate and very well conducted defence of paper credit: Mr. Thornton is master of his subject, displays great acuteness in the discussion of it, and has endeavoured to lay down such general principles concerning it, as may do away the unfavourable impressions which are so general against the banking system. Although Mr. Thornton has by no means altered our opinion on the subject, we are happy to acknowledge the great merits of his work, and the importance of various considerations which he has suggested. In the seventh chapter are discussed, the advantages and disadvantages of country banks: here are several remarks particularly worth attending to. It should seem, that the stoppage of the bank of England, and the legal tender of its notes, have given a security to the country banks, from which they must derive the greatest advantage: when payments were currently made in gold, (says Mr. Thornton) the country banks were subject to sudden demands for cash, through temporary alarms among the holders of their notes. From these they have lately been more exempt, in consequence of no other option having been given to those who demanded payment of country bank paper, than that of receiving bank of England notes in return." This exemption may well account for the increase of country banks, (which are stated to have amounted in 1797 to 355, and in 1800, to have amounted to 386) and certainly has no tendency to increase our confidence in the security of them.

"The Utility of Country Banks considered." The author of this tract unites with Mr. Thornton, in endeavouring to prove the banking system beneficial to the state: it is a very able pamphlet. The opposite side of the ground has been taken in the following tract: "Serious Reflections on Paper Money in general, particularly on the alarming Inundation of forged Bank Notes. With Hints for remedying an Evil, threatening Destruction to the internal Trade of the Kingdom. In which are included, Observations on Mr. Thornton's Enquiry concerning the Paper Credit of Great Britain."

The evil influence of Paper Money, when, as at present, it is circulated *ad libitum*, is also descanted on by an author who calls himself a 'Friend to the Poor, the Commerce, and the Constitution of England, in a pamphlet, entitled, "The Impolicy of returning Bankers to Parliament in the ensuing General Election;"

and



and by an anonymous writer, who whimsically enough signs himself "a Banker," in another well-written pamphlet, entitled, "Profusion of Paper Money not deficiency in Harvest—Taxation not Speculation, the principal Causes of the Sufferings of the People," &c. &c.

"Proposals to Government for establishing that System of Regulations most favourable to the Keeping the Price of Corn at what it ought to bear; from the Quantity of Corn grown annually being accurately ascertained; for the best Mode of giving such Assistance to the Cultivators of the waste Lands, as shall be safest to the Country, and most advantageous to them. With Reflections on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Country Banks; also, on the Mode and Expediency of bringing Gold into Circulation in this Country, equally in Bullion as Coin." This author is desirous of extending the excise laws over the corn-stacks of the farmer: he wishes the farm-yards to be occasionally visited by that respectable and popular character, the exciseman, the changes that have taken place in them, to be published four times a year in the county papers, with the names of the persons by whom the corn has been purchased, &c. &c. What a pity that we have no gagging bills, to stop the utterance of such nonsense and absurdity!

Although ministers were so imperiously called upon by the voice of the public, that they were compelled to repeal the tax upon income, and therefore, although it is become unnecessary to notice the many pamphlets which were written on the subject, we cannot avoid announcing a tract by that very able economist, Dr. Gray, entitled, "The Income Tax scrutinized, and some Amendments proposed to render it more agreeable to the British Constitution." Dr. Gray, it is well known, is a powerful opponent of Adam Smith, and a powerful supporter of the French economists: he considers territorial income and national income to be nearly synonymous, and that this, therefore, is alone the proper subject for taxation. But there is too much simplicity in Dr. Gray's system, not to prevent its adoption: "that ten times as much money is now requisite for the support of government, as was necessary an hundred years ago, is not owing to government being more wasteful or more powerful, but to the present absurd structure of taxation, with all its scaffolding, which is more expensive than the structure itself." True; but in order to support its influence, govern-

ment must keep workmen in pay; and if the structure itself of taxation is built in so simple a style of architecture, as not to employ workmen enough, a complex scaffolding must be erected in order to give employment to more. There is so much good sense and sound policy in this pamphlet, that we hope it will not be neglected, although the subject which called it forth is now no more.

"The Sound and Baltic, considered in a political, military, and commercial View: intended to illustrate the relative Connexions and maritime Strength of the Northern Powers; to which are added, Observations upon Egypt, and the Trade of India, as connected with the Baltic, or East Sea. Translated from a German pamphlet, published at Berlin in April last." This pamphlet is written by some one not unacquainted with the politics of Europe: the author is extremely inimical to this country, whose influence alone appeared to prolong hostilities among the contending powers, by means of her intrigues, and the profusion with which she lavished her subsidies. Our conduct in Egypt respecting the capitulation of Gen. Kleber, is severely reprobated, and we are accused of such a breach of faith towards the late Emperor Paul, as goes a great way towards justifying his consequent behaviour towards us. The author looks with more jealousy on the dominion of Great Britain over the seas, than he does on the victorious march of the French Armies on the Continent, and enters into an elaborate vindication of the convention of the Northern Powers: in short, wherever it is possible to gloss over the errors of the French, or detract from the merit of the English, he is very ready to become the advocate of the one, and the accuser of the other.

THEOLOGY, MORALS, and METAPHYSICS. Mr. Reeves, whose excellent edition of the book of Common Prayer we noticed on a former occasion, has now published, in nine octavo volumes, "The Holy Bible, containing the Old Testament and the New, translated out of the original Tongues, and with the former Translation, diligently compared and revised." The text of this work is printed in an unusual form; the modern division, comparatively speaking at least, the modern division, into chapters and verses, though not entirely done away, being so modified, that the readers may now proceed in an unbroken line, without that harsh interruption which arises from capricious punctuation and unfinished sentences. Although the interruption of

verses is removed from the general appearance, yet, by being distinguished in small figures within the lines, like the usual marks of reference to notes, the division is sufficiently preserved for every useful purpose. The chapters are also pointed out with sufficient distinction, to be found always without trouble; but they do not stand as principal divisions of the text, except where they happen to coincide with the chronological division of the history or the rational division of the subject. As a further guide and assistance to the reader, the present editor has inserted marginal intimations of the subject, running titles, and chronological marks, with principal divisions into sections, furnished with a general argument to each. At the bottom of the page stand the literal renderings from the Hebrew, the same which are inserted in the margins of our large Bibles; and, at the end of each volume, or collected in one volume, if the owner should prefer it, are short explanatory notes, compiled from the best authorities.

“Religion without Cant; or, a Prefervative against Lukewarmness and Intolerance, Fanaticism, Superstition, and Impiety.” By Robert Fellowes. We are glad to see this Divine, of whom Dr. Parr drew so amiable, and we doubt not so just a character, in a note to his Spital Sermon, endeavouring to arrest the progress of fanaticism. This work is written with a great deal of earnestness and eloquence; it abounds with the most liberal sentiments, has for one of its objects the conciliation of disagreeing Christians, and is altogether such a work as we had a right to expect from the author of the *Picture of Christian Philosophy*.

“*Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, and of Moral Philosophy; to which is prefixed, a Compendium of Logic, by Thomas Belsham.*” This work is entitled to the greatest respect: it is what an elementary work should be, distinct in its definitions, and lucid in its arrangements. It contains the substance of a course of lectures which the author delivered to his pupils. He avows his sole end to have been the investigation and diffusion of useful truth; and his desire not to influence his pupils to adopt his own opinions, but to excite in them a spirit of enquiry, and to encourage them to think and to judge for themselves. “With this view, (he continues,) in all disputable questions, he has endeavoured to state the evidence, on both sides, with fairness and impartiality, and has in no

case intentionally omitted or mistated any arguments which have been produced in favour of hypotheses, which appear to him to be erroneous. Nevertheless, while he was solicitous to do justice to the opinions of others, he did not regard himself as under any obligation to conceal his own.”

Any one who takes up Mr. Belsham’s *Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind*, will perceive that the author could have no other view than those which he professes in the publication of it: antagonist arguments are always stated with the utmost fairness and impartiality, and Mr. B. cannot be detected in one unhandsome hint, or illiberal insinuation, against those from whom he differs in opinion.

“*The Principles of Morality*, by GEORGE ENSOR, Esq.” This is a very confused and indigested work: Mr. Ensor, or whatever is the author’s real name, is a man of reading, but of little judgment. “*Evidences of Scepticism*” would have been a more appropriate title to this volume, than the “*Principles of Morality*.”

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR has translated from the Greek, “*The Metaphysics of Aristotle*.” It cannot be said of this learned and laborious Grecian, that he seeks to corrupt the taste or weaken the intellectual vigour of the present generation, by offering those seductive and vitiating stimulants which are sometimes set before it. This translation is accompanied with copious notes, in which the Pythagoric and Platonic dogmas, respecting numbers and ideas, are unfolded from ancient sources: but really, we fear, that should some devoted Theseus entangle himself in the metaphysical labyrinth of Aristotle, Mr. Taylor, with all his ability and good wishes, could scarcely perform the office of Ariadne to him. An original tract, by the translator, is subjoined to this work: it is a “*Dissertation on Nullities and Diverging Series; in which the Conclusions of the greatest modern Mathematicians on this Subject are shown to be erroneous*, the Nature of infinitely small Quantities is explained, and the *το εν*, or the One, of the Pythagoreans and Platonists, so often alluded to by Aristotle, in this Work, is elucidated.”

“*Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice: with additional Remarks on the principal Arguments advanced, and the Mode of Reasoning employed, by the Opponents of those Doctrines, as held by the Established Church: and an Appendix, containing some strictures on Mr. Belsham’s Review of Mr. Wilberforce’s Treatise.*”

This

This work, on a subject which has ever presented considerable difficulty to some sects of Christians, is replete with learning: Mr. Bellham, who is personally addressed, will perhaps think it incumbent upon him to defend his tenets, and we are persuaded, that a controversy conducted by two such competent and candid writers, will throw considerable light on the subject.

“Sermons by the Rev. JOHN WIGHT WICKES, M. A.” The chaplain to a regiment, on the eve of an engagement, may, in order to inspire the troops, indulge himself in language which ill becomes the clergy in general, whose office it is to spread peace on earth, and good will towards men. These sermons are political: they are not well written, but several passages present a favourable specimen of the author's talents, which, now that peace is concluded, he will probably feel disposed to apply in a manner more consistent with the holiness of his office.

Mr. LOWELL's “Sermons,” are of common-place value: they did very well for the pulpit, but are scarcely worthy of the press. In the course of the last year, a fifth and final volume appeared of “Sermons,” from the elegant and pious pen of Dr. BLAIR: they were prepared for the press by himself, but he lived not to witness the publication of them. This task was undertaken by his friend and fellow-labourer in the vineyard, Dr. Finlayson, who has prefixed to this volume, a biographical sketch of the venerable man, whose last legacy it contains.

The Bishop of Durham's “Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese,” is a very pious and liberal discourse: the advice which he offers to the clergy is sound; and, if generally followed, would add much to the respectability of that body.

Dr. STURGES, Chancellor of Winchester, has pleaded the cause of the non-resident clergy, in a pamphlet, entitled, “Thoughts on the Non-residence of the Clergy, and on the Provision of the Statute of the 21st of Henry VIII. c. 13.”

An anonymous author has addressed, in a letter to Mr. Baron Maſeres, some “Observations on Dr. Sturges's Pamphlet:” the subject is discussed in a very able and gentlemanly manner, by both these writers.

Mr. HARE's “Essay on the Unreasonableness of Scepticism,” is a well timed work: it displays much reading and ingenuity, and may be placed on the same shelf with the two popular works of Dr. Petyman and Dr. Watson. Popular,

however, as is the work of the former Right Reverend Prelate, many persons think that it contains such an avowal of disbelief on some of the doctrines insisted on by the Church of England, that a man, whose ideas of honesty are of the old fashioned and vulgar sort, would retire from the dignities, and decline the emoluments which he derives from it. This seems to be the case with “a Presbyter,” who has “vindicated the Church of England from misrepresentation, shewing her genuine Doctrines, as contained in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies, with a particular Reference to the Elements of Christian Theology, by the bishop of Lincoln.” This presbyter has called the bishop to a very serious account, by pointing out several striking contradictions between the doctrines maintained in that work, and the articles and canons of the church. But the sophistical moralist, Mr. Paley, can argue away the solemn act of subscription, as a mere matter of form, and his arguments probably are not thrown away on the learned prelate, who has not hitherto, we believe, intimated any intention of weaning himself from the rich nutriment which he draws from the full maternal bosom of that church, of which he is considered as a recreant son.

Mr. JOHN SIMPSON's “Internal and Presumptive Evidences of Christianity, considered separately, and as uniting to form one Argument,” is an excellent compilation. Mr. Simpson has arranged his materials in admirable order, and his arguments are very perspicuously stated.

“*Horæ Mosaicæ; or, a View of the Mosaic Records, &c.* by GEORGE STANLEY FABER, A. M. &c.” In these pages, the author has taken a view of the Mosaic documents, both with regard to their credibility, and with regard to their connection with Christianity. Their credibility results partly from external, and partly from internal evidence; a remarkable historical coincidence with profane antiquity constituting the one, and various arguments derived from an attentive survey of the documents themselves, serving to establish the other. These Bampton Lectures, instead of being printed as usual, in the form of sermons, are divided into sections and chapters, and occupy two octavo volumes.

A second edition, published for the benefit of the Philanthropic Society, has just appeared, of the “Sermon and Charge of the Right Reverend JOHN THOMAS, L. L. D. late Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster; to which

is prefixed, A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Author, by the Editor, the Rev. Mr. Thomas."

We cannot spare room to enumerate the single sermons which have issued from the press within the last six months, but must hasten to the next division of our compendium.

#### NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; PHYSICS.

In a former Retrospect we announced the first and second volumes of Dr. SHAW's "General Zoology;" that able and very accurate Naturalist has now completed a third, comprising the *Reptilia* and *Serpentes*. The reptile takes three principal divisions, into *Tortoises*, *Frogs*, and *Lizards*: the *Serpents* form one large tribe, and the four are comprehended under the general name of *Amphibia*. The *Tortoises* are separated, according to their natural division, into land *Tortoises*, of which 32 species are here described, and sea *Tortoises*, or *Turtles*. The genus *Rana* has three subdivisions, those called toads being one, and the other *Hylæ*:—the number of *Frogs* here described, including the *Hylæ*, amount to 31, and the *Toads* to 21. The *Lizard* tribe is separated into nine divisions, beside the single genus *Draco*, of which a separate account is given: Dr. Shaw has thus arranged them, excluding the *Lacerta volans*, which stands before them all: 1. *Crocodiles*, furnished with very strong scales.—2. *Guanas*, and other *Lizards*, either with serrated or carinated backs and tails.—3. *Corydiles*, with denticulated, and sometimes spiny scales, either on the body, tail, or both.—4. *Lizards*, proper, smooth, and the greater numbers furnished with broad square scales, or plates, on the abdomen.—5. *Chamaeleons*, with granulated skin, large head, and long missile tongue, and cylindric tail.—6. *Geckos*, with granulated or tuberculated skin, and lobated feet, with the toes lamellated beneath.—7. *Scinks*, with smooth fish-like scales.—8. *Salamanders*, *Newts*, or *Efts*, with soft skins, and of which some are water *Lizards*.—9. *Snake Lizards*, with extremely long bodies, very short legs, and minute feet. The second part of this volume is devoted to *Serpentes*, of which order there are nine genera: 1. *Crotalus*.—2. *Boa*.—3. *Coluber*, or *Snake*, including *Vipers*.—4. *Hydrus*, or water *Snake*.—5. *Langaya*, containing only one species.—6. *Acrocordia*, or water *Serpent*.—7. *Anguis*, or slow-worm.—8. *Amphisocena*.—9. *Cæcilia*, or blind-worm, from the extreme smallness of the eyes. The volume concludes with

an appendix, in which Dr. Shaw has placed the *Siren* genus under the title of "*Dubious Amphibia*, whose real nature is not completely understood." This volume is illustrated with no less than 142 well-engraved plates.

The following as a cheap and convenient introduction to Natural History, deserves strong recommendation: "The Cabinet; or Natural History of *Quadrupeds*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, and *Insects*: illustrated with *Copper-plates*, containing figures of above 700 *Animals*."

"Observations on the *Winds* and *Monsoons*, illustrated with a *Chart*, and accompanied with *Notes* geographical and meteorological, by James Capper, formerly Colonel and Comptroller-General of the Army and Fortification—accounts on the Coast of *Coromandel*." Of this very curious and interesting work, and the various theories, so ingeniously suggested and so ably supported, we could not pretend to give any account, without usurping more room than the nature of our article will allow us.

Mr. NICHOLSON has translated from the original French twelve "Synoptic Tables of Chemistry, intended to serve as a Summary of the Lectures delivered on that Science in the Public School at Paris, by A. F. FOURCROY." This work will excite considerable curiosity and interest. The generality of Chemists have classed the different substances under the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; Monf. Fourcroy, feeling that this arrangement was ill adapted to the purposes of Chemistry, has adopted a different one, founding his classification not on the external characters of natural bodies but on their chemical properties. Monf. Fourcroy informs us, that from a variety of trials it has resulted, that the chemical attraction mutually exerted by bodies, may be employed as characteristic of their relative arrangements, and by this disposition alone, or the other thus introduced, they may serve to trace in a manner no less exact than precise, the whole of their chemical properties.

Mr. MURRAY, in his "Elements of Chemistry," has presented the public with the outlines of a course of Lectures which he delivered at Edinburgh. They evince a most accurate and extensive knowledge of the subject.

The second part is published of the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1801. We are happy to learn, that the voluminous *Transactions* of the Royal Society are about to be abridged, and published on terms

terms by which they will be of more easy access than they are at present. But the utmost judgment is necessary in forming the selection.

“The Mineralogy of Derbyshire, with a Description of the most interesting Mines in the North of England, in Scotland, and in Wales.—Subjoined is a Glossary of the Terms and Phrases used by Miners in Derbyshire.—By JOHN MAWE.” Although the Author is not a perfect adept in the science of Mineralogy, his work may be consulted with advantage by those who are visiting the mines which he describes.

“The Natural History of Volcanoes, including submarine Volcanoes, and other analogous Phenomena, by the Abbé Ordinaire, formerly Canon of St. Amable, at Riom, in Auvergne. Translated from the original M. S. by R. C. Dallas, Esq.” However extensive have been the Abbé’s Researches, and however interesting and valuable is the work, it certainly is much less interesting and valuable than it might and would have been rendered, had the author made himself acquainted with the investigations of Kirwan and Spallanzani. It contains many extraordinary facts, but the work is altogether not very profound.

“Experiments upon the Circulation of the Blood, throughout the Vascular System; on languid Circulation; on the Motion of the Blood, independent of the Action of the Heart, and on the Pulsation of the Arteries. By the Abbé SPALLANZANI; with Notes, and a Sketch of the Literary Life of the Author, by J. TOURDES, M. D. of the University of Montpellier. Translated into English, and illustrated with additional Notes, by R. HALL, M. D.” One can scarcely read a page of Spallanzani, without shrinking at the cruelties which attended his experiments: nothing can justify the deliberate torture which he inflicted on so many animals as were subject to his physiological research. Something, however, may possibly be pleaded in favour of a man, whose object was to enlarge the boundary of knowledge, by investigating and endeavouring to unfold the various organization of different animals. The accuracy of Spallanzani’s experiments, however, has been so solidly established, and is so universally admitted, that whatever excuses may be allowed in favour of him, as an original investigator, none surely can be urged in behalf of those second-hand experimentalists, who, without

the same object in view, repeat the cruelties of this great natural philosopher, in order, by affecting to substantiate his discoveries, that they may derive credit from their own dexterity.

In the year 1789, Spallanzani went to Constantinople, in the neighbourhood of which he continued eleven months; an account of this journey is preserved in manuscript, and we are happy to be informed by the Editor, that the public will soon be gratified by a perusal of it.

The last work we have to mention under the head of Natural History, is a republication of EVELYN’S “Silva,” by Dr. HUNTER, with a great number of very valuable notes. It is now about a hundred and forty years since the first appearance of this work; and such was the effect of it, according to the present Editor, that “many of the ships which gave laws to the whole world in the last war, were constructed from oaks planted soon after it made its appearance.” Mr. Evelyn was a most accurate observer, but he anteceded Linnæus, and of course had not the advantage of his system: Mr. Evelyn grounded his classification of trees on their respective fruits. The walnut, hael, avelons, &c. he denominates nuciferæ; cedars, furs, pines, &c. are severally coniferæ, resiniferæ, and squamiferæ. His pomiferæ are apples, pears, apricots, plums, &c. and the bacciferæ, the holly, laurel, juniper, &c. Every thing which was understood respecting the rearing, cultivation, and nature of trees in general, and forest trees in particular, at the time that Mr. Evelyn wrote, is to be found in his Silva; and the scientific labours of his Annotator shew what farther advances have been made in that department of Natural History since the time of his Author.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

“The Life and Campaign of General Suwarrow, Conqueror of Italy, by an Officer.” This is a very impartial performance, and very well written: but we object to the title-page. By the ‘Conqueror of Italy,’ one generally understands Bonaparte, and surely it would have been a more distinguished appellation of General Suwarrow, had he been denominated the ‘Destroyer of the Innocents at Imael and at Prague!’

A translation has appeared, from the French, of what is called the “Life of Bonaparte, from his Birth to the Peace of Luneville.” The First Consul refused to have a statue erected in honour of him till after his decease: it is a pity he cannot

stop

stop the pen of such contemptible biographers as the present, till the same event shall have taken place.

MR. MACKARETH has also published "An historical Account of the Transactions of Napoleone Bonaparte, from the period he became Commander in Chief of the French Army in Italy, until the present, &c."—Here a long title-page follows; but the work is altogether so miserable a compilation, that we desist from any further transcription.

From a Biography of the First Consul, we proceed,—as a noble instance of the bathos,—to that of an old woman now living at No. 5, Little Chesterfield-street, Marylebone! "A Narrative of Sarah Shade" is published, for the benefit of the poor sufferer: it abounds with strange adventures, which, however, are said to be well authenticated, and curious facts, more particularly during her voyage to the East Indies, in the New Devonshire Indiaman, in the year 1769, and in traversing that country, in company with the army, at the sieges of Pondicherry, Veilore, Negapatam, &c. &c. together with some extraordinary accounts of the ferocity of tigers, jackals, piah dogs, vultures, &c.—Taken down by some Gentlemen.

"A brief Sketch of the principal Features which distinguish the Character of his present Majesty, George the Third.—by T. DURREN, M. A." The grossest and most despicable adulation!

"Memoirs of the late Mrs. Robinson, written by herself, with some posthumous Pieces." These volumes are no less instructive than interesting. The leading incidents of Mrs. Robinson's life are more generally known than the temptations to which the fascination of her charms exposed her; that fascination re-acted with a deadly influence on herself. The too susceptible fair one may in these pages contemplate the fading purple of that bloom which now suffuses her young cheek, and learn that Virtue alone, like the rose, retains its fragrance after the loss of its beauty.

THOMAS JOHNES, Esq. M.P. has, in a small pamphlet, presented the public with "Memoirs of the Life of Froissart, with an Essay on his Works, and a Critique on his History: translated from the French of M. de la Curne de St. Palaye." Mr. Johnes has it in contemplation to publish a translation of the whole of that Historian, of whom we know nothing in the English language, but by the old and imperfect translation of Lord Berners. We look forward with great expectation to

the completion of Mr. Johnes's undertaking.

MR. BERESFORD, English Lecturer to the Queen of Prussia, has translated from the German of Kitzebue himself, an Account of "the most remarkable Year" in his Life. These volumes are of a most interesting nature; they contain an account of the Author's arrest, captivity, exile into Siberia, and return to Petersburg; they are written and translated with a great deal of spirit, and are not a little valuable, as affording a further insight into the character of the late capricious tyrant of Russia, Paul I.

#### MATHEMATICS.

"A Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches, by G. ATWOOD, F.R.S." This great Mathematician seems at length to have set the oft-contested question at rest, respecting the curvature of an arch, by demonstrating that the enquiry itself is comparatively insignificant, and that the theory of arches depends on very different principles.—Not merely the key-stone is the segment of a wedge, but the whole arch is composed of wedges; in the properties, therefore, of this mechanical power, Mr. Atwood has detected the mystery of arch-building. The equilibrium of arches is established "either by adjusting the weights of the sections, according to the angles which are contained between their sides, supposed to be given quantities; or by supposing the weights of the wedges or sections to be given, and investigating what must be the angles, contained by their sides; so that the pressure on them may be an exact counterpoise to the weight of each section, due regard being had to its place in the arch."—Supposing, therefore, a certain number of these segments of wedges, placed in the form of an arch, or united in a straight line at their bases, "the weight of each section, by which it endeavours to descend towards the earth, is opposed by the pressure the sides of it sustain from the sections which are adjacent to it. If the pressure should be too small, the wedge will not be supported, but will descend with greater or less obliquity to the horizon, according to its place in the arch. If the pressure should be too great, it will more than counterpoise the weight of the section, and will force it upward. The equilibrium of the entire arch will consequently depend on the exact adjustment of the weight of each section or wedge to the pressure it sustains, and the angular distance from the vertex."

Dr. HUTTON has published a second edition of his little tract on "The Principles of Bridges, &c." Dr. Hutton considers the arch to be one body, that is to say, composed of materials united by cement, so as to form but a single substance; in this theory, the just distribution of vertical pressure is what is to be considered, in order to keep the arch in equilibrio. The interior curve is *determined* by the exterior curve being given, and the superincumbent weight. In Mr. Atwood's theory the segments of the arch are not supposed to cohere by means of cement, but are joined to each other by the force merely of adjusted gravity and resistance.

Mr. KELLY has published a second edition of his "Practical Introduction to Spherics and nautical Astronomy."

Mr. CLARKE has published some "Animadversions on Dr. Dickson's Translation of Reflections on the Theory of the Infinitesimal Calculus (the Doctrine of Fluxions): From the French of C. Carnot."

#### FINE ARTS.

"Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy, March 1801, by HENRY FUSELI, P. P." The extraordinary genius of Mr. Fuseli is not to be disputed; he has a head to conceive, and a hand to embody the unsubstantial beings of the air: withered witches, ghosts, and devils, are called up at the bidding of his magic pencil; but with all his genius, Mr. Fuseli is surely destitute of that chaste and elastic taste, without which no one, whether engaged in the practice, or elucidating the principles, of his art, can obtain a long-lived celebrity. Mr. Fuseli deals out his censures with too authoritative a tone and imperious a hand: the academic chair imparts not infallibility to his opinions, and if he had been less dictatorial he would have been more prudent. The lectures altogether display an extent of reading, and a considerable degree of knowledge of the subject on which they treat: they are comprehensive, as will appear from the following arrangement of them in the words of the author. "The first lecture exhibits a more critical than an historic sketch of the origin and progress of our art, confining research to that period when fact and substantial information took place of conjecture; it naturally divides itself into two parts—the art of the ancients, and its restoration among the moderns: each is divided into three periods—that of preparation, that of full establishment, and that of refinement.—The second lecture treats on the real sub-

jects of painting, and the plastic arts, in contradistinction to the subjects exclusively belonging to poetry—endeavouring to establish the reciprocal limits of both, from the essential difference of their medium and materials. It establishes three principal classes of painting—the epic, the dramatic, and the historic; with their collateral branches of characteristic portrait and landscape, and the inferior subdivisions of imitation. In the third, design, correctness, copy, imitation, style, with its degrees of essential, characteristic, ideal, and deviation into manner, are considered, and the classes of the models left us in the remains of ancient sculpture, arranged. The fourth is devoted to invention, in its most general and specific sense, as it discovers, selects, combines the possible, the probable, and the known materials of nature, in a mode that strikes with novelty. The fifth follows with composition and expression—the dresser and soul of invention. The sixth concludes with observations on colour, drapery, and execution."

Mr. DUPPA has published, in imperial folio, "A Selection of twelve Heads from the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo." To the student in painting these will be a valuable acquisition: Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," in the chapel of the Vatican, taken as a whole, has been considered not merely as an extravagant, but almost a disgusting composition. The subject is too vast for human comprehension: but this picture, nevertheless, in its detached parts, displays the lofty genius and unrivalled powers of that immortal artist: each distinct figure is a separate study, and Mr. Duppa has contemplated their characters with the greatest care. He has selected from the immense groupe, of which this picture consists, twelve heads, which he has drawn in a noble style from the original of the same size: they are accompanied with a print of the whole picture, engraved by Mr. Bartolozzi, in the 74th year of his age! Mr. Duppa studied the anatomy of the human body under Dr. Marshall, to whom he has dedicated this work. The account which he has given of the original picture, and his remarks on the genius and manner of Michael Angelo, do the highest credit to his taste and judgment, and evince him to have acquired a very considerable knowledge in his art.

Dr. BUSBY has published "A complete History of Music; to which is prefixed, a familiar Introduction to the first Principles of that Science." Although this work is not in every respect such as

we had reason to expect from the general talents and scientific knowledge of Dr. Busby, and such a work as he certainly would have produced, had he employed more time and labour in the composition of it, yet it will be thankfully received by the Public, as containing an abundance of useful information, and as being far superior to any work of the kind which we have in the English language.

"The Beauties of England and Wales: or, Descriptions topographical, historical and descriptive, of each County, embellished with Engravings. by JOHN BRITTON, and EDWARD WIDLAKÉ BRAGLEY." Two volumes of this beautiful work are already published: it proceeds periodically, in half-crown numbers, each containing three or four engravings. They are, generally speaking, drawn with a great deal of taste, and engraven with a great deal of delicacy.

#### CLASSICAL AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

"Quintus Horatius Flaccus, cum locis quibusdam e Græcis scriptoribus collatus, quæ Criticis in commentariis suis nondum animadverterunt. Accedit index perpetuus ad Auctores a Wagnero laudatos, nec non Odæ 'O Fons,' & 'Intermissa Venus,' e Latino in Græcum converso. Auctore STEPHANO WESTON." It has been recommended to Mr. Weston to republish the curious work of Wagner, and subjoin his own additions in their proper places, with some marks to distinguish the one from the other. In the present work he has merely copied Wagner's references, and few persons have the library which can answer them. Mr. Weston proceeds no farther than the Odes and Epodes, but promises the completion of the work, if the public should favour the design.

"Publius Virgilius Maro, Bucolica, Georgica, & Æneis, tomis II." These beautiful volumes issue from the press of Bensley, and are adorned with plates of great excellence, from the graver chiefly of Messrs. Bartolozzi and Sharp. Each book of the Æneid has one engraving prefixed to it, the Georgics have two, and the Eclogues one: there are no notes attached to it; but M. Dulau, the Publisher, is himself responsible for the correctness of the letter-press.

"Specimens of Literary Resemblance in the Works of Pope, Gray, and other celebrated Writers; with Critical Observations: in a Series of Letters, by the Rev. SAMUEL BERDMORE, D. D. late Master of the Charter-house School."

This is an elegant production of an elegant scholar, who, we are sorry to learn, has since the publication of it visited

— That bourne,

From whence no traveller returns!

There is an extraordinary degree of critical acumen displayed in these specimens of literary resemblance. Dr. Bermore has been extremely happy in elucidating obscure passages in some ancient authors, and he has given us a fine vindication and criticism of Mr. Gray's Bard. The old Warburtonian controversy is glanced at, and a merciless castigation is inflicted on that *learned critic*, as Dr. Bermore has every where sarcastically denominated Dr. Hurd.

"The Satires of Juvenal, by WILLIAM RHODES." We are half disposed to suffer this work to escape notice: but such pre-eminent nonsense, when obtruded upon the Public with arrogance, becomes too offensive for endurance. Mr. Rhodes has the audacity to depreciate all the former translators of Juvenal, not forgetting Dryden, whose "hasty and slovenly style" of composing is extremely disagreeable to this accurate and fastidious critic! False quantities, false grammar, lines of every various admeasurement, from the octo to the dodecasyllabic length inclusive, and rhymes—"Gracious Apollo, from on high behold us!" and spare our ears from the discordant notes of this presumptuous Mar-syas!

"An Enquiry into the ancient Greek Game supposed to have been invented by Palamedes, antecedent to the Siege of Troy; with Reasons for believing the same to have been known from remote antiquity in China, and progressively improved in the Chinese, Indian, Persian, and European Chess. Also, two Dissertations: 1. On the Athenian Skirophoria; 2. On the mystical Meaning of the Bough and Umbrella, in the Skiran Rites." In this curious enquiry the Author has evinced a great deal of taste and learning: the work is ornamented with several engravings, and it is altogether a very elegant production.

A translation has appeared, sufficiently well executed, by JAMES JACQUE, Esq. of M. Bailly's whimsical "Letters upon the Atlantis of Plato, &c."

"Observations on some Medals and Gems, bearing Inscriptions in the Pahlavi, or ancient Persian Character." This work affords additional evidence of the success and industry with which Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY prosecutes his enquiries into Oriental literature and antiquities.



TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. KING has published a second volume of his "*Munimenta Antiqua*:"—this very learned and elaborate continuation partakes of the character which distinguished the work in its commencement, and of which we took notice on a former occasion.—[*Monthly Mag.* Vol. X. 604.] It is a curious and valuable production, and whatever eccentric opinions the author may have occasionally introduced, he will ever be entitled to the thanks of the public for the learning and labour which he has bestowed in the examination of ancient cities in Great Britain, and the investigation of the progress of its architecture, ecclesiastical as well as military.

"An History of the original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York. By THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, with Maps and Plates." The plates are executed with great taste and elegance: as to the volume—mercy on us! it is a huge one—

—Ingens—cui lumen ademptum!

"The History of Bath, by the Rev. RICHARD WARNER." We have taken many little excursions with this gentleman, and have ever found him an instructive, as well as a most agreeable companion.—The present volume is extremely interesting: but the Antiquarians say that Mr. Warner is not steady enough to walk upon their slippery ground: he has lost his balance several times.

"Glig Gamena Angel-Deod; or, the Sports and Pastimes of the People of England: including the rural and domestic Recreations, May-games, Mummeries, Pageants, Processions, and pompous Spectacles, from the earliest Period to the present Time. Illustrated by Engravings selected from ancient Paintings; in which are represented most of the popular Diversions. By JOSEPH STRUTT." This is a very curious work: from miniature paintings in manuscripts, and from other sources, Mr. Strutt has given us a very distinct idea of the manners and amusements, and consequently of the characters of our forefathers; for, as he properly observes, "In order to form a just estimation of the character of any particular people, it is absolutely necessary to investigate the sports and pastimes most generally prevalent among them. War, policy, and other contingent circumstances, may effectually place men, at different times, in different points of view; but when we follow them into their retirements, where no disguise is

necessary, we are most likely to see them in their true state, and may best judge of their natural dispositions." The work begins with a copious introduction, in which the author goes so far back as to recount the games and amusements of the Anglo-Saxons: the body of the work itself is divided into four parts. 1. Rural Exercises practised by persons of rank; 2. Rural Exercises generally practised; 3. Pastimes usually exercised in towns and cities, or places adjoining to them; 4. Domestic Amusements of various kinds, and pastimes appropriated to particular seasons. There is also an appendix, containing an account of the manuscripts from which the plates have been taken.

MEDICINE—SURGERY, &c.

It was the custom of that venerable practitioner Dr. Heberden, to note down the circumstances of every case which he attended, and record its progression, as well from the patient's own account, and that of his attendants, as from his own observations. These rough notes were carefully perused about once a month, and such particulars as were important, and likely to be useful, he transferred into another book, and arranged them under the titles of the respective diseases to which they belonged. From this book he compiled, in the 72d year of his age, those valuable commentaries on the history and cure of diseases, which have been recently published in a posthumous volume, by Dr. WILLIAM HEBERDEN. From a man whose medical knowledge was kept alive and in action by very extensive practice, and who, to a solid judgment, united the utmost accuracy of observation, much is to be anticipated; and, certainly, the "*Commentarii de Morborum Historia, et Curatione*," will not disappoint the general expectation.

"Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases, and particularly of the Plague, by W. HEBERDEN, jun. M. D. &c." It is obvious that the weekly bills of mortality, to whatever imperfection they may be subject, must be the foundation on which alone such an enquiry as the present can be instituted.—From these bills Dr. H. has drawn some important deductions. More persons have died by the small-pox since the introduction of inoculation than before, in a proportion of about five to four. It appears, notwithstanding, from the printed accounts of the Small-pox Hospital, that, while by the natural small-pox there dies one in six, from the inoculated small-pox three hundred and ninety-nine out of four hundred

dred recover. Sudden deaths, those from apoplexy and palsy, have been upon the increase since the beginning of the eighteenth century, and are about double what they were an hundred years ago.—From a statement of the proportional deaths at the beginning, middle, and end of the eighteenth century, it appears that rickets and scrofula have been gradually upon the decline, but that consumption, gout, lunacy, and palsy, have greatly increased. The records of the Brownlow-street hospital affords a favourable statement of the diminution of mortality among child-bed women and children. For the first ten years after its establishment, in 1749, the average number of deaths annually, among child-bed women, was, as one to forty-two, and among the infants, as two to fifteen; but from the year 1789 to 1799, the proportion among the woman has been only as one to 288, and among the children, as one to 77; and in the years 1799 and 1800, it has been still further reduced. This register exhibits, however, a sensible increase in the number of still-born children.

“Hygeia, a Series of Essays on Health, on a plan entirely popular. By THOMAS BEDDOES, M.D.” Of this work, five essays only have yet come before us; but they take so comprehensive a view of the subject, evince so much accurate observation and sound judgment, that we anticipate in the completion of the work a valuable accession to the medical and the moral departments of our libraries. Dr. Beddoes, in encountering many despotic prejudices in the management and education of children, has undertaken a most honourable and a most arduous task. The following are the subjects of the first five lectures. The first is on personal prudence, and on prejudices respecting health, addressed to heads of families, inhabitants of the British Isles. The second treats of personal imprudence, active and passive, on the incentive to it, on its effects and usual origin. Almost the whole of the third essay is occupied with considerations on the schools for girls. The fourth is taken up with considerations on the education of boys. The subject of the fifth essay is temperance, with remarks on hardiness and diet.

“Historical Surgery; or, the Progress of the Science of Medicine on Inflammation, Mortification, and Gun-Shot Wounds. By JOHN HUNT.” There is a refinement of censure observable in this book, which gives us no very favourable

idea of the author's temper, and to say the truth, is not very flattering to his professional attainments.

“*Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium, Symptomata, Causas, Diagnosin, Prognosin. et Medendi Rationem*, exhibens, Auctore E. G. Clarke, M.D. Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, Dispensarii Occidentalis, nec non Exercitus, Medico. Editio secunda, plurimum aucta et emendata.” The arrangement of diseases here adopted, is that of Dr. Cullen, whose language, in the descriptions, is as much as possible adhered to. The author does not omit noticing such articles as have lately been introduced into the medical practice.

“An Enquiry into some of the effects of the Venereal Poison on the Human Body; with an occasional Application of Physiology, Observations on some of the Opinions of Mr. John Hunter, and Mr. Benjamin Bell, and Practical Remarks, by S. SAWREY, surgeon.” This is an ingenious work, and evinces a very close and accurate observation: the author has sometimes found it necessary to dissent from the opinions of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Bell, but he does it with very becoming and laudable modesty.

“Observations on the Marsh Remittent Fever, more particularly in regard to its appearance and return every autumn, after the inundation from the sea, on the 1st of January, 1795, and the five succeeding years, at Lynn, and its environs. Also, on the Water-Canker, or Cancer Aquaticus of Van Swieten; with some Remarks on the Leprosy. By the late ROBERT HAMILTON, M.D. of King's Lynn, Fellow of the Royal College, and F. R. S. Edinburgh; Honorary F. R. Phys. S. Edinburgh, and C. M. S. London; Author of a Treatise on Scrophula, and other Medical Tracts: with Memoirs of the Author's Life.” Dr. Hamilton considered the Marsh Remittent Fever to be endemic to all the marshy and fenny situations around Lynn, a large town in Norfolk, where the Doctor practised for several years.) From a long series of observations, the distemper appeared to our author to be the same with the bilious remitting fever of the Netherlands, the tertiana of Minorca, the remitting fever of Bengal, the yellow fever (as it is called) of the West Indies, and the bilious remittent of Senegal. He regards it as originating in every country, from the subtle miasmata, or putrid effluvia, emitted from the highly putrid stagnant water; but more especially from the corrupted animal and vegetable matters with which

those waters are loaded, and which are left on, or mix with the ooze or mud, at the sides and bottoms of the overflowed swamps and ditches, as these become gradually uncovered, in the process of evaporation, and more corrupted, and the effluvia from them exhaled, by the intense heat of the sun; and he considers this fever to differ only in malignity and fatality from that of hot countries, in proportion to the difference of climate. It has been found, however, in some particular seasons in the neighbourhood of Lynn, more especially when a very hot and dry summer succeeded an inundation from the sea, to come near, in violence and malignity, to its appearance in many places between the tropics. He conceives the miasma to mix with the saliva, and thus to find its way into the stomach; from which, if unfortunately it is not expelled by vomiting or purging, it is absorbed by the intestinal tube, and contaminates not only the contents and juices of that passage, but the circulating fluids themselves, thus producing the disease in its worst varieties. Whether Dr. Hamilton's theory of the origin of this disease be a tenable one or not, his mode of practice for the cure of it seems to be a very rational one, and to have been generally attended with success;—the treatises are all of them creditable to the author.

“The Medical Assistant; or, Jamaica Practice of Physic: designed chiefly for the use of Families and Plantations. By THOMAS DANCER, M.D.” This is altogether a very respectable work; as it is intended less for medical men than for heads of families, and such as have the charge of Negroes, the author has judiciously commenced it with an introduction, wherein he has exhibited a concise, but tolerably clear and correct view of the animal economy, an account of the different temperaments, of the effects produced by the varieties of age, sex, habit, climate, &c. Upon the same principle, of accommodation to those unscientific persons for whose benefit this work is written, Dr. Dancer has avoided entering into any discussion respecting the nature and origin of the yellow fever, but confined himself to describing the appearance of the disease, as it has occurred to his own observations, and to giving such practical directions for its treatment, as have been sanctioned by his own experience. Among other diseases noticed in this volume, is a very singular one, called *Malacia-Africanorum*, *Pica Nigritum*, or the disease of dirt-eating among Negroes. The man who could

effectually explore the cause and cure of this disease, so fatal to Negroes, and so ruinous to their owners, would deserve a statue. “I know of no calculation, (he continues,) of the general mortality of this disease, but it sometimes sweeps off one half or more of the Negroes on a plantation.” As there is a strong resemblance between the symptoms in *Pica* and *Chlorosis*, namely, nails and palms of the hands becoming white; lips and gums quite pallid, shewing the want of the red globules in the blood, attended with a desire of taking into the stomach indigestible substances—as there is this resemblance in the symptoms, Dr. Dancer concludes, that there is a considerable analogy between the diseases themselves, and that however dissimilar may be the remote causes, the proximate one must be the same: “As in *chlorosis*, it is evidently debility in the stomach, so it must in *pica* and dirt-eating.” But surely Dr. Dancer has omitted to mark one obvious distinction between the two cases: namely, that in *pica*, the eating indigestible substances is the cause of the disease, and in *chlorosis*, the desire for taking such substances into the stomach, is the effect of it. Dr. Dancer, however, justly observes, that when the major part, or a great number of Negroes, on a plantation, or new Negroe, on landing, take to dirt eating, it would be ridiculous to consider the disease as the effect of any constitutional circumstance. We must search for the cause elsewhere, and we shall find it no where but in the passions. He tells us, that the Negroes on an estate, *from dissatisfaction*, took to dirt-eating, and great numbers of them died. The overseer being discharged the complaint ceased, but the survivors declared, that if the overseer had remained, they would all have given themselves up to the same fate! It may be inferred, from the whole of Dr. Dancer's account, that discontent among the Negroes, whether arising from a change of master, attorney, overseer, driver—from the dispossessing them of their grounds or habitations—from the shifting their residence, particularly from the lowlands to the mountains, or from whatever other source arising, is general the proximate cause of this desolating malady. He thinks, however, that the influence of *Obeah*, or the terror of witchcraft, is a much more frequent cause than any; “this, at least, must be suspected, where there is no apparent ground of complaint.” When a Negroe conceives himself to be under *Obeah*, every accident he meets with, and

every

every indisposition he feels, he attributes to the effect of magic, and his existence becomes a misery. One cannot but smile at the simpleness of Dr. Dancer, in prescribing such a *methodus medendi*, as the following: "If, (says he, with all the graveness and solemnity imaginable,) they appear to be under the influence of magic or superstition, the Obeah people should be searched for, and brought to punishment, *and the bewitched Negroes should be chriftened!* This is the best, and perhaps the only way of completely exorcising them. Every thing should be done to render the practice infamous: an odium should be attached to it, or *rather those who can prove themselves descended from families uncontaminated by this abhorred vice, should be held in honour.*" Ah, Doctor, thy medical treatment of the body may be good, but, alas! thou

Can'st not minister to a *mind* diseased,  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;  
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff  
Which weighs upon the heart!

And, in the present instance, it unfortunately happens, that the poor "patient" cannot "minister to himself." On this very interesting and melancholy subject, we shall be excused, if we make a short extract further from Dr. Dancer's account: "Whatever motives, (he says,) actuate them to eat dirt, they always do it secretly and clandestinely. There is scarce a possibility of detecting them, and they will never acknowledge it. Nothing can extort from them the confession, which shews they are under the influence of some horrible superstition, or bent on some fell purpose, I consider this disease then, as sometimes a *voluntary* one, proceeding from hopeless, though perhaps causeless grief, and a determination either to shun or revenge certain evils, by self-destruction. This purpose is at first formed among a few *grandee* people, or those who have a great ascendancy over the minds of others; and the rest follow their example, by a kind of fascination. When this once seizes them, they daily devour, with the most voracious avidity, large quantities of earth, at first of one kind only, afterwards of every kind indiscriminately, and quickly fall into that deplorable state of cachexy before described, from which they are not by any means yet known to be recovered. Such is the nature or force of this insanity, (for in this view I consider it,) that an alteration in the system of management, or a com-

pliance with their own demands and wishes, will not in all cases put a stop to it. Threatenings and punishments, of different kinds, such as humanity will certainly justify, have no effect. Of all these circumstances, I could adduce histories and proof, did they require authentication.

"Essays on the Diseases of Children, with Cases and Dissections. Essay I. Of Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup. By JOHN CHEYNE, M. D." There does not appear to be much new matter introduced into this essay, and the nature and treatment of the disease is pretty well understood. The design is to discuss, in separate essays, the most important of the diseases of children, beginning with those, as less intricate, to which children, after being weaned, are exposed, and proceeding afterwards to those which attack infants at the breast. As a work, devoted solely to the diseases of children, might be made extremely useful, we are sorry to see the present printed in so expensive a manner.

"A Treatise on the new-discovered Dropsy of the Membranes of the Brain, and Watery-head of Children: proving, that it may be frequently cured, if early discovered. With Objections to vomits, &c. &c. To which are added, observations on Errors in Nursing; on the Diseases of Children; their Treatment, &c. proper for the Contemplation of Parents: By WILLIAM ROWLEY, M. D." Dr. Rowley is so perpetually referring to his own works, and boasting of his own medical and philosophical attainments, and "the liberal manner" in which he has for many years gratuitously relieved the inferior classes of society, that we fully expected to have been informed, that "a lamp was kept burning in the private passage:" in short, the work favours of empiricism.

"Medical Discipline; or, Rules and Regulations for preserving the Health of Seamen, in Voyages to hot Climates; more especially of those in the service of the Hon. East India Company; in a Letter addressed to the Hon. the Court of Directors, and published with their Approbation: By ALEXANDER STEWART, Surgeon in Southwark, and formerly of the Earl Talbot and General Goddard East-Indiamen. Second Edition." This is a truly valuable work: since the voyages of Captain Cook, a man to whom the British sailors are perhaps under greater obligations than to any other individual, great attention has been paid to the preservation of the health of seamen, and within

within the last few years, scarcely any branch of medical practice has been cultivated with more success. A period of nearly ten years, in which the author occupied the station of surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, has certainly afforded him favourable opportunities of making himself acquainted with the causes which, in voyages to hot climates, generally operate so unfavourably to the human constitution. If some of these are inevitable, there are others, whose evil influence, if not to be entirely counteracted, may, in a great measure, be mitigated, by the care and watchfulness of those to whom the important charge of superintendence is entrusted. Mr. Stewart has arranged his observations under the following heads: cleanliness, air, diet, rest, exercise, clothing, and general remarks. Under each of these, much useful information is imparted, and the work is altogether such a one as every captain of a ship should make himself acquainted with.

A new edition is published (the fifth) of Dr. MOTHERBY'S "Medical Dictionary," revised and corrected, with considerable additions, by Dr. Wallis, the editor of Sydenham's Works. This is a useful publication, but it does not include all those recent discoveries in physiology, chemistry, and medicine in all its branches, which are necessary to the perfection of it. A fourth edition, revised and enlarged, has also appeared of Dr. Harper's "Anatomist's Vade-Mecum."

Mr. WHATELY has published some ingenious "Observations on Mr. HOME'S Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra; with an improved Method of treating certain Cases of those Diseases." Too much care and circumspection cannot possibly be exercised in the application of the caustic bougie to strictures in the urethra, and it is the object of this pamphlet to give such directions to practitioners in the use of this armed instrument, as shall render it perfectly safe.

"The Modern Practice of Physic, which points out the Characters, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, morbid Appearances, and improved Method of treating the Diseases of all Climates: By ROBERT THOMAS, M.D." Dr. Thomas has had opportunities of actually observing the diseases and practice of different countries, and especially those of hot climates: these opportunities have added much to his competency for the present undertaking, which he has executed in a manner

which does great credit to his medical attainments.

MR. RYDING'S "Veterinary Pathology, &c. &c." is by no means such a work as we had a right to expect, in the present improved state of that science. But it is time that we proceed to the next division of our article.

#### VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

We ought to have taken an earlier opportunity of noticing Mr. HINCKLEY'S Translation of Professor LINK'S "Travels in Portugal, and through France and Spain, &c." These travels were undertaken merely with a scientific view, and more particularly for the purpose of extending our acquaintance with the botany and mineralogy of the former kingdom. Materials are already collected for a *Fauna et Flora Lusitanicæ*, which, we are informed in the preface, are in a state of forwardness for publication. We shall be chiefly indebted for these materials to the indefatigable assiduity of Count Hoffmannsegg, who selected Professor Link as the companion in his travels. The Count and the Professor pursued their researches together from the end of the summer 1797, till 1799, when the latter was obliged to return to Hamburg, leaving the Count in Portugal, very industriously employed in the investigation of its natural history. These travels are peculiarly interesting, as the kingdom of Portugal has ever been passed over with a sort of contempt by the generality of travellers—the country has been represented as containing little or nothing to interest the philosopher and the man of science, and the people, degraded at once by superstition and slavery, as destitute of the virtues and talents which are necessary to raise them to the level of civilized society. It does not appear, that during their residence in Portugal the travellers had any idea of presenting the public with the result of their observations and researches. "But (says the Professor, in examining the accounts) I found that no one had seen so much of that country as ourselves. I also perceived, that most of the authors of these works were grossly ignorant of the language, and gave many false accounts, or such as were only applicable to the inhabitants of the metropolis, but which they erroneously extended to the whole kingdom. In short, I read of nothing but complaints against the lazy, bigotted, and thievish Portuguese, and saw, with grief, that no one had described the vales through which the Minho flows, the

the cultivation of which vies with that of England herself; that no one had bestowed due praise on the tolerant spirit of the common people, of which I had many pleasing proofs; that no one had proclaimed the security enjoyed in a country where, in my botanical excursions, I laid myself down by the road-side in unknown spots, and, exhausted by the heat of the day, slept with at care or apprehension. Thus I seized the pen to defend my friends, the Portuguese, determining, impartially, to point out their character, their mode of life, and their agriculture, with which last my occupations rendered me intimately acquainted; till thus a mere apology grew into a book of travels." Although this volume will be particularly, it will by no means be exclusively, interesting to the botanist and mineralogist; the policy, literature, language, trade, population, &c. of Portugal are enlarged on, and anecdotes illustrative of the character, manners, and propensities of the people are abundantly interspersed; the work presents altogether a much more favourable, and we doubt not a much more just, picture, both of the country, as to its natural and vegetable productions, and of the Portuguese themselves as to their capacities, attainments, and dispositions, than has ever been given us by any other traveller. A dissertation is introduced on the literature of Portugal, and the Spanish and Portuguese languages, in which the author gives his preference to the latter.

"A Tour from Downing to Alston-Moor, by THOMAS PENNANT, Esq." This posthumous work bears the same general character with the many others which have proceeded from the pen of this celebrated naturalist. The editor tells us that it was performed by Mr. Pennant in 1773: at the conclusion it connects with his subsequent tours, and forms an introductory volume to that excellent work, equally, if not more interesting to the English reader and the antiquarian. The present was not only prepared for the press by Mr. Pennant himself, but also its continuation, to Hackfall and Fountain's Abbey; to Harrogate and Braham Crag. This work the editor hopes, at some future period, to have permission to add to the list of Mr. Pennant's publications.

"Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1793;

with a preliminary Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Fur-trade of that Country, illustrated with Maps: by ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq." These voyages rank Mr. Mackenzie among our first nautical adventurers: perhaps as much skill and science, and certainly as daring and adventurous a spirit, has been displayed by the writer of these pages as by any circumnavigator whose name is recorded in the annals of our history. It is true, however, and much to be lamented, that the voyager was himself unacquainted with natural history, and had no naturalist in his crew: in short, his crew consisted only of a few Indians and Canadian boatmen, who were paid by himself, and his only vessel was his own canoe! Mr. Mackenzie, if he had effected nothing more, would have been entitled to high consideration for having proved that there is no practicable north-west passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Although our voyagers have ever been baffled in their attempts to find this passage, they still kept our hopes alive, and so great would have been the importance of such a discovery, that the failure of their attempts did but stimulate them to further exertions. The question is now, however, settled, perhaps for ever. The first of these voyages, from Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, to the Frozen or Hyperborean Sea, was undertaken in the year 1789, chiefly for the purpose of geographical discovery: the second, which was undertaken in 1793, proceeds from the same place to the Pacific Ocean, and had for its object the enlargement of commerce. The publication of this volume has been delayed for various reasons. After the voyages were completed, the busy active life of the author allowed him but little time for the purpose of arranging his materials, and when he had opportunity, his diffidence deterred him, for he felt himself better qualified to perform the voyages than to write an account of them! But the account with which Mr. Mackenzie has at length presented us does him no discredit as an author; the language is easy, and the narrative unadorned: we know that it comes from a sailor, and we prize it for its simplicity.

"A Tour through Germany; particularly along the Banks of the Rhine, Mayne, &c. and that Part of the Palatinate, Rhingaw, &c. usually termed the Garden of Germany. To which is added, a concise

concise Vocabulary of familiar Phrases, &c. in German and English, for the Use of Travellers, by the Rev. Dr. RENDER." This tour will not vindicate the Germans from the character which they have so laboriously earned, of prolixity and dullness. It can lay but little claim to novelty: the remarks which Dr. Render makes are frequently trifling and insignificant, and the information which he pretends to give is oftentimes grossly incorrect.

"A general Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain; with their several Courses, their peculiar Characters, the Countries through which they flow, and the entire Sea-coast of our Island; concluding with a minute Description of the Thames, and its various auxiliary Streams, by HENRY SKRINE, Esq. L.L.B." This is a useful and entertaining work: but had Mr. Skrine been better acquainted with natural and civil history, he certainly would have rendered it much more useful and more entertaining than it is at present. Mr. Skrine introduced himself to the public by his "Successive Tours:" the nature of his remarks, and his style of writing, are pretty well known. There is no reason to question his accuracy on the present occasion, and he is entitled to our best thanks for the labour and fatigue which the materials for the present volume must have cost him. To each chapter a small map of the rivers mentioned in it is prefixed: Mr. Skrine proceeds from the mouth of the Thames to the northern extremity of Scotland, whence he returns by the western and southern coast.

"A Tour through part of North Wales, in the Year 1798, and at other Times; principally undertaken with a View to Botanical Researches in that Alpine Country: interspersed with Observations on its Scenery, Agriculture, Manufactures, Customs, History, and Antiquities, by the Rev. J. EVANS, B. A. &c." This work ought not to have remained so long unnoticed. Mr. Evans travelled through Wales as a naturalist; he was desirous of studying the native productions of her hills and of her vallies, with a view of collecting a Flora. He is a man of taste as well as science—his descriptions are animated, picturesque, and *distinct*—his sensibility, however, sometimes borders on affectation. When he wanders into the field of history or antiquity, he does not tire his readers with the length of his excursion, and afterwards, as is very commonly the case, present them with some insignificant ob-

ject as a reward for their patience. Mr. Evans unites entertainment with instruction, and has mixed the volatile and the dull in very happy proportions. His account of the customs, language, and superstition of the Welsh, however interesting, has not much novelty.

"A Translation has appeared from the French of M. SONNINI's Travels in Greece and Turkey, undertaken by Order of Louis XVI. and with the Authority of the Ottoman Court." M. Sonnini's Travels through Upper and Lower Egypt had a reception which so far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, that he has not hesitated in fulfilling, as soon as possible, his engagement to give an account of the other countries which he visited after his Egyptian expedition. The public will certainly not be disappointed in whatever hopes it may indulge of the amusement and information to be found in these volumes; they display the same accuracy of observation, solidity of judgment, and brilliancy of imagination, which stamped so high a value on the former production of this intelligent traveller. M. Sonnini draws a more favourable portrait of the modern Greeks than most travellers have done; debased as the people of Greece are by the grinding despotism of the insolent and haughty Mussulman, still when M. Sonnini makes a comparison, or rather a contrast, between this people and the gloomy, treacherous, and dull natives of Egypt, we are charmed with the character which we have been taught to despise. There is a very striking correspondence between the account given of the instability of the Ottoman Government, by Mr. Eton and by our present traveller, who says, "that the existence of that vast and monstrous empire of the Turks cannot be of long duration; its incoherent parts shake, and are on the point of falling to pieces; on every side rebellion waves her standards; the authority of the chief of the empire disowned and insulted without, scarcely extends beyond the walls of Constantinople; a domination, established on ignorance, cannot resist the contact of knowledge; it will be annihilated with the superstitious barbarism to which it owes its origin; and the most cruel and most improvident tyranny will no longer leave any other traces than that by which the life of all tyrants is followed, the execration of posterity." Notwithstanding this readiness among the Greeks to break their chains on the heads of their oppressors, M. Sonnini says, that their sla-

very is so absolute, and of such long standing, that should some enterprising genius, the friend of glory and of his country, rise up in the midst of them, and offer to lead them to the conquest of liberty, he would find it difficult to draw round him numerous partizans. Reduced to the simple character of leader of a few insurgents, he would have to fight his own countrymen, and he would end, by falling a victim to the treachery of some of them; so much does long slavery blunt energy, corrupt the qualities of the soul, and leave to the vices of weakness and abasement alone freedom of action." He conceives, however, that should foreign forces, sufficiently imposing to banish fear, which, in weak minds, are inseparable from the uncertainty of success, make their appearance, not with projects of invasion, but as deliverers of Greece, insurrection against tyranny would become general—national activity would display all its resources—cohorts of courageous combatants would be formed on all sides—intelligent and active mariners would cover the sea with fast-sailing vessels, which would rapidly carry succours and troops to all the points of the islands and coasts that would become those of the whole nation—all would second and bless their deliverers. The period when one of the finest countries of the globe, that which is the richest in precious recollections, shall be snatched from Ottoman despotism, is not perhaps far distant. The translation of this volume is exceedingly well executed, and the plates are neatly engraved; they consist of a general chart of the Levant; the Firman of the Sultan Abdul-Ahmed, delivered to M. Somnini; the spider-scorpion, in its natural size; serpents; three fish; and the dress of the women of the island of Argentera.

The indefatigable Mr. WARNER has just published "A Tour through the Northern Counties of England and the Borders of Wales." These volumes are written on the plan of his Walks in Wales: they are very amusing, but the author writes with a rapidity which is inconsistent with accuracy.

"Sketches of some of the Southern Counties of Ireland, collected during a Tour in the Autumn of 1797, in a Series of Letters, by G. HOLMES." We have abundant tours over England, Wales, and Scotland, but know little, comparatively speaking, of the topography of that department of the empire to which we have recently given the fraternal embrace. Mr. Holmes is a very entertain-

ing tourist: his descriptions are animated, and many curious anecdotes are introduced to enliven his pages.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Rev. Mr. NASH has written "An Address to the Board of Agriculture, on the Subject of Enclosure and Tythes."—He is persuaded that some means must be provided, instead of taking them in kind: but his remedy, we fear, would prove worse than the disease. He recommends neither a money nor a corn rent; but, in order effectually to obliterate the idea of tythes, modestly wishes the Clergy to be put in possession of land equal in value to their tythes, which they may hold for life as independent proprietors. He thinks that a good opportunity offers for the execution of such a scheme in the enclosure of waste lands.

"National Irrigation; or, the various Methods of Watering Meadows; affording Means to increase the Population, Wealth, and Revenue of the Kingdom, by an agricultural, commercial, and general Economy in the use of Water. By WILLIAM TATHAM, Author of the political Economy of inland Navigation, an historical Essay on the Culture and Commerce of Tobacco, &c." A subject of more importance to the agriculturist than that of irrigation, can scarcely come before him; but so sanguine is Mr. Tatham, that he contents not himself with instructing individuals in this act of local improvement, but he addresses himself to the statesman, hoping to engage his assistance in a vast plan of *national irrigation*. He proposes that Government should take into their own hands the construction of one grand national water-work, for the purpose of elevating a sufficient supply of fresh and salt water from the most convenient waters below, to the most elevated hills, mountains, and peaks, so as to form spacious reservoirs in the coves of these sterile regions; and that a grand communication, by mains, pipes, and canals, should be formed from one hill, or eminence, to another, through all the dividing ridges which separate the principal waters and rivers of the kingdom. There is something too lofty and romantic in this plan, for the grave, the sober, and deliberating temper of the present Administration. Mr. Tatham, however, in order to facilitate his scheme, has endeavoured to calculate "the power and expence of constructing a national irrigation, and of communicating a regular main throughout the kingdom of England, to be fed wholly from the lower level of the tide, lakes,



lakes, and rivers, by means of machinery." The original expence, he conceives, would be five millions sterling, and the annual cost one million five hundred thousand pounds. At any rate, Mr. Tatham has suggested a novel idea, and his book may be read with individual advantage.

LAW.

Review of the Statutes and Ordinances of Assize, which have been established in England from the Fourth Year of King John, 1202, to the Thirty-seventh Year of his present Majesty. By G. ATWOOD, Esq. F. R. S." In this work is a vast fund of information: the subject is important, and Mr. Atwood has treated it with becoming care and caution. As the Legislature of this Kingdom has for several centuries thought proper, by an assize, to endeavour to secure the consumer of bread from imposition, and at the same time to give to the manufacturer of it a fair compensation for the time, labour, and capital which he employs, it is of the highest importance to ascertain by certain calculations, and by the assumption of certain average proportions, as existing 1, between a given measure of corn and its weight; 2, between the weight of corn, and that of the flour it produces; and 3, between the weight of flour, and that of the bread made and baked from it, some fixed principles on which a table of assize may be equitably established. Such, then, is the object of Mr. Atwood's work: he has declined, indeed, to offer any opinion respecting the proportion of allowance or profit which ought to be granted to the manufacturer of bread, but has endeavoured to state, with precision, what the amount has actually been, according to preceding regulations, and what it is, according to the laws now existing: also, to point out the principle on which these allowances have been given, distinguishing those which are apparent and avowed, from others which are either concealed from public knowledge, or are less distinctly expressed.

Mr. COOKE, of Lincoln's-inn, has published some very necessary "Addenda to the fourth Edition of his own Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws."

Dr. ROBINSON'S "Collectanea Maritima" is a collection of public instruments, &c. tending to illustrate the history and practice of prize law.

"An accurate and impartial Narrative of the Apprehension, Trial, and Execution, on the 5th of June, 1798, of Sir EDWARD WILLIAM CROSBIE, Bart,

including a Copy of the Proceedings of the Court Martial which tried him; together with authentic Documents relating to the whole of his Conduct, and the Proceedings against him; published in justice to his Memory, by his Family."—Sir Edward Crosbie was apprehended, and tried by a court-martial, 'for traitorous and rebellious conduct, in aiding and abetting a most villainous conspiracy for the overthrow of his Majesty's Crown, and the extinction of all loyal subjects, and for endeavouring to conceal persons, knowing them to be engaged in the above-mentioned project.' On these charges he was found guilty, and suffered the sentence of the law: but it is the object of the present publication to shew that he was unjustly convicted, in consequence of improper evidence having been received, and admissible testimony having been rejected.

We are happy to observe that the subject of the poor-laws continues to occupy the attention of several gentlemen of great ability, experience, and legal information. The Rev. Mr. DUDLEY, a Justice of the peace for the county of Essex, has published "A few Observations on the present State of the Poor, and the Defects of the Poor Laws; with some Remarks upon parochial Assessments and Expenditures." An anonymous writer of some "Remarks on the Poor Laws, &c." has given a concise but comprehensive view of the laws which, in different periods of our history, have been made for the relief and employment of the poor, and has pointed out in a very forcible, but dispassionate manner, the abuses in which the present system is involved, by the introduction of the Law of Settlements, in the Reign of Charles II. and by the departure from the principles and regulations of the statute passed in the forty third year of Elizabeth. Mr. SAUNDERS has also published "An Abstract of Observations on the Poor Laws," with a reply to the remarks of the Rev. James Nasmyth. D. D.

Mr. PEAKE'S "Compendium of the Law of Evidence," is drawn up with great judgment and correctness: it is divided into three chapters, in the first of which, the general rules of evidence are discussed; in the second, the subject of written evidence is considered, comprising the law respecting records; and the third chapter treats of parole evidence. In an appendix are contained some of the leading cases on the subject of evidence, and some M.S. cases cited in the course of the work.

## POETRY.

Mr. TODD has published a new edition of the poetical works of Milton. This is an elaborate work, and certainly a very valuable one. Mr. Todd presented the public with a specimen of his qualifications as an annotator, by the edition which he gave us a few years ago of *Comus*.

“*Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs, by ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.*” It has sometimes been the fate of genius to sicken and to languish, on being transplanted from the shade of obscurity and the cold soil of poverty, where it was indigenous, into a warmer situation and a richer bed, where, however carefully tended, it still was exotic. The genius of Mr. Bloomfield has suffered nothing from this removal, but, on the contrary, the shoots which it has made are vigorous, and the blossoms beautiful, and it is saying a great deal, that they have not, like some cultivated flowers, lost the simplicity of their original structure. It is incompatible with the brevity of our article to admit specimens, or we should gladly have introduced Mr. Bloomfield’s Ode, flowing warm from his heart, on the Peace which had just taken place, as the printing of his volume was on the point of completion.—There is a fervor and an animation in some passages of this short Ode, from which we suspect the author to be capable of nobler things than any which have yet proceeded from him.

“*Specimens of the early English Poets; to which is prefixed, an historical Sketch of the English Poetry and Language, in three Volumes, by GEORGE ELLIS, Esq.*” If there was a period when our early English Poets lay, like an old garment whose fashion is past away, forgotten or despised, we are now making all the amends in our power for this unmerited indifference and neglect. Our poetical antiquaries now ransack the dust-covered corners of their libraries with the greatest avidity, and pore with astonishing perseverance over every black-letter volume they can find. “To constitute a relish, (said an elegant and unfortunate young man, who laboured in the same vocation with Mr. Ellis\*,) to constitute a relish for the black-letter, a certain degree of literary Quixotism is highly requisite: he who is unwilling to penetrate the barren heath and the solitary desert—he who cannot encounter weariness, perplexity, and disgust—he who is not actuated by

an enthusiasm for his employment, is no true knight, and unfit for such service.” This is perfectly true, and we are indebted to that adventurer who rescues from the giant Oblivion, one captive beauty.—The first edition of this miscellany, which appeared in the year 1790, was stated by the author to be an attempt to comprise within the compass of one volume all the most beautiful short poems that had been published in this country during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; it was at the same time stated that the completion of the plan had been prevented by the difficulty of procuring a sufficient stock of materials. The present, which is a much more comprehensive collection, is divided into two parts, which have for their common object “to exhibit, by means of a regular series of specimens, the rise and progress of our language, from the tenth to the latter end of the seventeenth century. In the former part, which terminates with the reign of Henry VIII. the extracts are generally chosen with a view to picturesque description, or to the delineation of national manners; whereas the second division of the work is meant to exhibit the best models that could be found, in each reign, of regular and finished composition. In the former, which consists of very early fragments, it was thought that a few critical remarks, as well as biographical anecdotes, were absolutely necessary; and that these could not be given more concisely than in the form of an historical sketch; but in the latter a short outline of the literary character of each reign, and a few notices respecting the several writers, appeared to be sufficient. To the whole is added a sort of essay, on the formation and early gradations of our language, which, being little more than a repetition of some observations contained in the first volume, is, perhaps, superfluous; but may be convenient for the purpose of reference. Our ancient English poetry is a mine which contains great treasure, but he who undertakes to work it should be prepared with a considerable share of knowledge and of taste; to a deficiency in these respects we must attribute those fragments of valueless metal, which have oftentimes been brought up and exhibited before us as specimens of the purest gold. Mr. Ellis, however, is every way qualified for the task he has here undertaken; he is a scholar, a man of taste, genius, and judgment.

“*Science revived; or, the Vision of Alfred, a Poem, in eight Books.*” The Author has displayed considerable ingenuity

\* Mr. Headley.

nity in the plan of this poem, but some of his materials are of too difficult management. Alfred the Great implores the Goddess of Science to descend and enlighten mankind: she appears, surrounded by innumerable Sylphs, concerning whose history the Monarch, with a laudable curiosity, desires information, and the Goddess accordingly describes them as spiritual representatives of material objects. Alfred accompanies the Goddess to the palace of Genius, who, with his attendant, is described. A prodigious host of Sylphs assemble around Science, who exhibit pictures before Alfred of the various events which tend to the advancement and civilization of mankind. The writer has displayed an active imagination and a variety of knowledge.

“ Alfred, an Epic Poem, in six Books, by HENRY JAMES PYE.” We noticed, on a former occasion, Mr. Cottle’s epic poem on the same story, in which there was a great deal of the true spirit of poetry. The present is a respectable production, and contains some elegant and pleasing passages: but we have been told from high authority, that it is not enough to have our poems beautiful—

Dulcia sunt,  
Et quocunque volent animum auditoris  
agunt.

It does not appear to us that the talents of Mr. Pye are equal to the composition of an Epic: he has genius and taste, and he would have shewn judgment, had he attended to another Horatian precept—

Sumito materiam vestris qui scribitis, æquam  
Viribus, & versate diu quid ferre recusant,  
Quid valeant humeri.

“ Britannia: a national Epic Poem, in twenty Books. To which is prefixed, a critical Dissertation on Epic Machinery. By JOHN OGILVIE, D. D. F.R.S. Edinburgh.” An epic poem, in twenty books, is really a formidable undertaking. Dr. Ogilvie displays respectable poetical attainments: here and there we find a passage of considerable merit, but the reader has a long way to travel for it.—The story of the poem is the establishment of a Trojan colony in this island, under Brutus: the action is chiefly carried on by the agency of superior beings, who interpose whether the *nodus* requires their interposition or not. The preliminary dissertation contains a defence of the necessity of epic machinery, in opposition to Mr. Hayley.

Mr. SOTHEY has addressed “ A Po-

etical Epistle to Sir George Beaumont, Bart. on the Encouragement of the British School of Painting.” The translator of Wieland’s *Oberon*, and of Virgil’s *Georgics*, needs no incense from us. The lines of this epistle are polished, and the sentiments patriotic. We have frequently been warned against the infidelity of France, and against the contagion of her democracy: but Mr. Sotheby’s jealousy has presented to us a new subject for alarm:—

“ I dread not Gallia’s desolating pow’rs,  
No hostile foot shall bruise our native  
flow’rs.”

I dread her not, stern foe, array’d in arms;  
I dread the fiend deck’d in magic charms;  
I dread her crown’d enchantress of the heart,  
And hail’d by Europe, arbitress of art.

The feast is spread in proud theatric state,  
Th’ invited nations at her portal wait.  
Transported guests! the golden gates expand,  
The shout of rapture bursts from land to land.  
Zephyrs, whose roseate wings soft dews distil,  
The air around with sweets Sabeen fill:  
Banners, where rainbow colours richly play,  
Catch the soft gale, and stream a fairer day.  
Above, below, around, the viewless choir  
Wake the soft flute, and sweep th’ accordant lyre,  
And, at each tuneful stop, from nymphs unseen,  
Symphonious voices swell the pause between.  
Others, by beauty moulded, move in sight,  
And every sense by every charm delight,  
With flowing locks, loose robe, and bosom bare,  
Melt in the dance, that floats upon the air.  
Th’ enchantress smiles, her hands a goblet hold,  
On Hebe’s bosom Cupid wrought the mould:  
Th’ enchantress smiles, and mingles in the bowl  
Drops of Circean juice, that drug the soul.”

A rivalry in arts will be honourable to both nations: and if with the chaste models of the Louvre before them, the French should for some little time excel us, we shall only be stimulated to greater and more successful endeavours.

“ Peace; a Poem, inscribed to the Right Hon. Henry Addington. By THOMAS DERMODY.” These lines are highly animated and poetical. There is something very pleasing also in Mr. Fox’s “ Bagatella, or delineations of home scenery, but the notes and extracts hang heavily on the volume.” Mr. Thomson’s

“ British

“British Parnassus, is a lively, good humoured, and ingenious *jeu d'esprit*.

“The Soldiers; an Historical Poem, in three parts. Containing an epitome of the wars entered into by Great Britain, from the year 1739 to the present time. By R. FARMER. Part I.” In an advertisement to this poem, the author tells us, he “has sent the first division of his soldiers on what may be called the *Forlorn Hope*, to reconnoitre the disposition of the public, and ascertain the number and strength of the masked batteries, likely to be opened upon him by the critics.” We are inclined to believe, that the fate of this first division will deter the commanding-officer, if he has common judgment, or common humanity, from sending a second.

“Bread; or, The Poor: a Poem. With Notes and Illustrations, by Mr. PRATT, author of *Sympathy*, &c.” There is a great deal of merit in this poem: not only as to the subject, the choice of which evinces in the author, an acute feeling for the distresses of his fellow creatures; but, in the execution of it, wherein Mr. Pratt has displayed a talent for description of no ordinary acquirement.

“A Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany. By FRANCES ARABELLA ROWDEN.” In this elegant work, the fair author has given a regular introduction to the classes and orders of the Linnean system: the verse is of the Darwinian structure, and executed with great fidelity of imitation. A prose introduction gives the outlines of the botanic system.

“Thoughts on Happiness; a Poem, in four books. The author evinces considerable taste and imagination; but a chain of reasoning is better carried on in prose than in verse.

“The Poetical Works of the late THOMAS LITTLE, Esq.\*” This gentleman is stated by the editor, in his preface, to have died in his one-and-twentieth year; and most of these poems were written at so early a period, that their errors may claim some indulgence from the critic: “their author,” it is continued, “as unambitious as indolent, scarce ever looked beyond the moment of composition: he wrote as he pleased, careless whether he pleased, as he wrote. It may likewise be remembered, that they were all the productions of an age, when the passions very often give a colouring too

warm to the imagination; and this may palliate, if it cannot excuse, that air of levity which pervades so many of them. The ‘*aurea legge s’ei piace, ei lice*,’ he too much pursued, and too much inculcates. Few can regret this more sincerely than myself; and if my friend had lived, the judgment of riper years would have chastened his mind, and tempered the luxuriance of his fancy.” These exquisite amatorial effusions are said to be the production of a gentleman now living, to whom the public is indebted for the very beautiful translation of an ancient bard, who has charmed the idle hour of many a grave philosopher, and taught him perhaps, in his incautious moments, “to entwine

The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus’s vine.”

In his preface, Mr. M\*\*\*\* has commented on some of the Latin amatory poets, with the utmost taste and correctness: he gives the preference to Tibullus over “Ovid, who made love like a rake, and Propertius, like a schoolmaster;” but his favourite poet is that of Verona, whom he conceives to be possessed of more genuine feeling than any of them. The sweetness and simplicity of Catullus, are the subject of just admiration.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we have seen, in two octavo volumes, a collection of “The poetical Works of HECTOR MACNEILL, Esq.” With several of these poems the public is intimately acquainted: who has not melted at the pathetic “History of Will and Jean,” and “The Waes o’ War.” The greater number of these elegant effusions are in the Scottish dialect: they are more classical and correct than those of Burns, and rival the productions of that wonderful genius in richness of fancy, simplicity, and pathos.

“Alonzo and Cora; with other original Poems, principally Elegiac; by ELIZABETH SCOTT, a Native of Edinburgh.” The poetry of this volume has received the commendations of Allan Ramsay, Blacklock, and Burns: with the former of whom the author lived in intimacy, while the two latter have favoured her with a poetical complimentary letter, added to this collection, but never before in print. After the opinion of such judges, it is surely not necessary to add any thing further.

The Rev. Mr. PAPILLON has translated into Blank Verse, “The Sacred Meditations of John Gerhard.”

“London; a Poem, satirical and descriptive

\* See Monthly Magazine, Vol. XII. p. 106.

scriptive; illustrated with Notes;" very feeble and very dull.

"Poems, by JOHN PENN, Esq. in two Volumes; consisting of original Works, Translations, and Imitations." Several of these compositions have been published before in a volume, entitled, "Critical and Poetical Works." Mr. Penn is not a favourite poet with us: we have read his classical play, as he calls it, "The Battle of Eddington," formed upon stricter rules than those of Aristotle: we have read his Reduction of Milton's Samson Agonistes; of Ben Jonson's Silent Woman, and Voltaire's Semiramis, according to the dramatic principles, exemplified in his Battle of Eddington; we have read his imitation of the Epistola ad Pisones; but, once more, Mr. Penn is not a favourite poet with us. His critical acumen, we greatly respect; and Mr. Penn evinces a taste for, and acquaintance with, the fine arts, which do him the highest credit.

"The Lamentation; a Poem, in two Parts; to which are added, other Miscellaneous Pieces, in Blank Verse and Rhyme." This is an elegant volume, and altogether does credit to the author.

"Selim and Zaida, with other Poems." The writer displays a considerable knowledge of oriental manners and opinions; but his flights of fancy are not vigorous, and the story is not so affectingly told, as its circumstances would have admitted.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Our article is already extended to such a length, that we must be concise: "The Algerine Captive; or, the Life and Adventures of Dr. UPDINE UNDERHILL, six Years a Prisoner among the Algerines." These volumes contain the History of an American Physician: they are very entertaining, and comprehend some shrewd remarks on the events of the present day.

The name of Miss EDGORTH, had perhaps raised our expectations too highly: we certainly experienced some little disappointment in the perusal of her "Belinda;" a work, which she chooses to denominate, a "moral tale," the author, with a little superciliousness, "not wishing to acknowledge a novel."

"Old Nick; a Satyrical Story; by the Author of a "Piece of Family Biography:" these are most entertaining volumes; they abound in wit, hu-

mour, and good-natured satire, and evince the author to be a man of extensive reading and considerable learning.

"Something New;" it is indeed something new to make an Ugly Woman the Heroine of a Novel. Miss PLUMPTRE has however succeeded, in rendering her work at once interesting and moral; which junction of her good qualities, in these days of licentiousness, a Cynic philosopher, would also say is *something new*.

"The Swedish Mysteries, &c." is a gloomy tale, translated from a Swedish MS. by JOHANSON RIDDERSLAW.

Miss CHARLTON's "Pirate of Naples," will amuse an idle hour.

The following are a few, which may be read without disgust, selected from a long list of unworthies: "Dorothea; or, a Ray of New Light."—"St. Margaret's Cave;" by ELIZ. HELME;"—"The Little Mountaineers of Auvergne, from the French;"—"The History of Netteville, a Chance Pedestrian;"—"Scenes in Wales; or, the Maid of Llangoff;"—"Ariel; or, the Invisible Monitor: and "Helen of Glenroß."

#### THE DRAMA.

"Mary Stuart, a Tragedy, by FREDERIC SCHILLER, translated into English, by J. C. M. Esq." There is less of the extravagance of the German drama in this tragedy than in most that have come before us. Schiller has delineated his characters with all that skill and judgment of which he is so eminently possessed: and the outlines of the history of Mary Queen of Scots are preserved with sufficient fidelity, although the poet has introduced some additional circumstances for which he certainly has no authority. He has made the unfortunate Mary confess that she connived at the murder of Darnley, and this confession escapes her in a conversation with her servant! The translation is executed with a great deal of spirit; for its fidelity we cannot answer.

"The Maid of Lochlin: a Lyrical Drama; with Legendary Odes, and other Poems, by W. RICHARDSON, A. M. &c." From the author of "Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters," something above mediocrity will be expected. Professor Richardson evinced so much critical and poetic taste in that popular work, that expec-

expectation will be raised high concerning a drama, the effusion of his own cultivated genius. The Maid of Lochlin is founded on the Fingal of Ossian, in the beginning of the third book of which will be found the complete argument of the drama. There is not altogether such an elevation of sentiment, and such a poetic glow of language, as we expected: the character of Ayandecca is well drawn, and the manliness and dignity of Fingal are interesting: the Lyric Odes are feeble, and we are inclined to believe that Professor Richardson will stand higher as a critic than he will as a poet.

"The second Part of King Henry the Fourth, altered from Shakespeare, as it was acted at Reading School; published as it was performed for the Benefit of the Humane Society." The charitable purpose for which this play is published is the only excuse which we can make for the publication; we like not to see an old friend with a new face. There is something almost profane in mutilating those works of the great poet of nature, which have been consecrated by the consent of of ages. Dr. Valpy observes, "that a classical exhibition ought, still more than a representation on a public theatre (why?) to be weeded of all noxious expressions, and that nothing should be left to taint the mind or crimson the cheek of youth. We will venture to say, there was not a boy in Dr. Valpy's school, of any genius, any taste, or any promise, who did not read and well study his part in the original. What! are we to read Shakespeare through the moral of the chaffening glasses of Dr. Valpy? Unsatisfied with omitting what displeases him, are his *ad libitum* alterations and insertions to be made with impunity? The purity of no man's morals was ever contaminated by Shakespeare; and we advise the boys of Dr. Valpy's school, if they are desirous of enriching their minds, of cultivating their genius, and *improving their hearts*, to read him, to study him, to meditate upon him by day and by night—to strip off this ill-fitted unseemly robe of delicacy, and contemplate his beauties in their native nudity.

"Folly as it flies; a Comedy, by F. REYNOLDS." Mr. Reynolds is an excellent marksman: five or six-and-twenty flying shots has he taken at folly, in Covent-garden Theatre, and hit her every time.

"Almeda; or, the Neapolitan Revenge."—"The Female Volunteer."—"Chains of the Heart; or, Slave by Choice."—"Mutius Scævola," &c. &c. may be added to the catalogue of plays and farces.

#### EDUCATION.

"The Way to Speak Well made Easy for Youth, by the chief Words of the English Tongue, classed in Sentences, according to the Number of their Syllables: with a short Dictionary at the End of each Book. Containing four separate Divisions, Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs, and Particles." There is much ingenuity in the method here adopted, although some of the examples betray haste in the selection. The present appears to be only the first book of a larger work, of which we shall be able to form a more just opinion when it is completed.

"Select Amusements in Philosophy and Mathematics, proper for agreeably exercising the Minds of Youth. Translated from the French of M. L. DESPIAU, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy at Paris. With several Corrections and Additions, particularly a large Table of the Chances or Odds at Play. The Whole recommended as an useful Book for Schools." Dr. Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, speaks decidedly in favour of the present volume in a letter attached to it. He calls it "A very curious and ingenious work, comprising a great deal of useful matter in a small compass, and well adapted for communicating the knowledge of a great variety of interesting particulars in a manner at once familiar, clear, and amusing." The arithmetical amusements are particularly rational.

A second edition has appeared, with corrections and additions, of "An Introduction to the Use of the Globes, with Questions for Examination annexed, by Mr. FIELD."

Mr. CRABB's "Order and Method of instructing Children, with Strictures on the modern System of Education," is a valuable treatise; Mr. Crabb is not one of those who make children swallow large draughts of knowledge which intoxicate their brain, and sometimes produce weakness instead of wisdom: he is desirous of introducing a mode of gradual instruction, by which the young person shall be taught to think, first, on easy subjects, and thence to be led to others of a more difficult and complicated nature. Mr. Crabb

is preparing to publish some works for children of all ages.

The following is a work of some merit;—"Juvenile Philosophy; containing amusing and instructive Discourses on Hogarth's Prints of the Industrious and Idle Apprentices; Analogy between Plants and Animals, &c. &c. designed to enlarge the Understandings of Youth, and to impress them at an early Period with just and liberal Conceptions."

MR. EDWARD AUGUSTUS KENDALL has compiled, from the best authorities, "A Pocket Encyclopedia." This selection is made with great judgment, skill, and taste.

"The Juvenile Plutarch," M. JAVRET's "Visits to the Menagerie and Botanic Garden at Paris," the "Little Hermitage," and Miss AIKIN's "Poetry for Children," are all well adapted to their respective purposes, and are among the best books for children which have lately appeared.

"A Grammatical Game in Rhyme, by a Lady." The object of this opusculum is to blend information with amusement, and to introduce young persons to a knowledge of the rudiments of grammar, in an easy and familiar way, by a grammatical game. The whole is an ingenious contrivance, and the map, and book of definitions, are neatly executed.

Miss EDGEWORTH continues her "Early Lessons:" nine parts are now published, and they do her much credit. To this lady the rising generation will be under the greatest obligations.

MR. BUTCHER's "Moral Tales" are entertaining and instructive;—but it is time that we should proceed to the last division of this article: it is now become so much the fashion to write books for children, that a simple transcription of the title-pages of the Lilliputian volumes which make their appearance within the course of six months would occupy much more room than we can afford for the purpose. We shall only notice one more work of unequal merit, and this is addressed not to children, but to those who undertake the task of instructing them:—"The Art of Teaching, or Communicating Instruction, examined, methodized, and facilitated, as well as applied to all the Branches of Scholastic Education, by DAVID MORRICE."

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#### MISCELLANIES.

A severe controversy was carried on some months ago by men of high eminence in the republic of letters, on the important subject of public education. It originated in a Sermon preached so long since as June, 1799, by Dr. Rennell, Master of the Temple, at the general meeting of the charity-children in the metropolis, and which was afterwards published at the request of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. In this sermon the Preacher adverted to the most lamentable and notorious defectiveness of Christian Education in many of our public schools and other great seminaries of this nation, and "on the elementary ignorance of Christianity, in which young men are permitted to remain in the greater part of our public institutions." When the sermon was printed, a long note was added on the subject, wherein Dr. Rennell reprobated, with greater severity, this general remissness on the part of our public educators. Dr. Vincent, the learned and venerable Master of Westminster, justly conceived himself implicated in this sweeping censure, and was resolved to vindicate the character, at least, of his own public school, when by the friendly interposition of Dr. Gaskin, an explanation took place between the parties, and the matter was hushed. Since that time, some reverend writers of great respectability, among whom were Dr. Randolph and Mr. Gisborne, adverted to the same subject in the same tone of reproach: still, however, no further notice was taken of the business till the Bishop of Meath attacked the degeneracy of our public schools, from the same pulpit and on the same occasion, which Dr. Rennell had, two years before, selected for that purpose. In the compromise between Dr. Rennell and Dr. Vincent, the former had specifically exempted the latter from the charge which had been generally made: the Bishop of Meath made no such exemption, and Dr. Vincent has in consequence published "A Defence of Public Education, addressed to the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Meath, in Answer to a Charge annexed to his Lordship's Discourse, preached at St. Paul's, on the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children, and published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." In this

defence Dr. Vincent has given an account of the plan of religious instruction adopted in Westminster, prescribed by the statutes of the school, and regularly enforced. Dr. Vincent also tells us, that much additional instruction is given, and he thus fairly and completely repels the specific charge of remissness in religious instruction, so far as the school over which he presides is concerned. But is this all? is not the charge more comprehensive than the defence? That the boys translate the Greek Testament two or three times a week—that prayers are regularly read in college, and at the boarding-houses—that boys receive the sacrament four times a year, having been previously lectured and prepared, &c. &c. is very true: but is that regular and vigilant attention paid to the *moral conduct* of the boys, which we consider as a most essential part of a religious education? Dr. Vincent seems to glance at such a question as this, when he says, it will be urged “that all this is without effect, because vice still exists. Doubtless it does, in schools as well as nations. Education can no more extinguish vice than law; but every good government, and every good institution of learning, aim at the correction of the governed. And if you ask whether we perceive the immediate effect of our endeavours, I must answer with hesitation; for we cast our bread upon the waters, but we do not expect to find it till after many days. We experience no instantaneous conviction or conversion, nor do we hope it; and if we asserted it, it might justly be replied, that it is easy to make boys or men hypocrites, but very difficult to make them religious. As far as my own observation serves, it is the seed sown which is to ripen for the harvest, when the age of reflection shall arrive.” Dr. Vincent has altogether acquitted himself in a most honourable manner, but he forgets, when he is talking to the Bishop of Meath and Dr. Rennell, that they are not his scholars, but his equals: when he shakes the rod over them, he exposes himself. Mr. David Morrice has published the second edition, revised and corrected, of “An Attempted Reply to the Master of Westminster-school.” Although it was necessary that we should notice this controversy, it is not incumbent on us to engage in it.

“The Miscellaneous Works of OLIV-

VER GOLDSMITH, M. B.” We are truly glad to see this new edition, the only complete one extant, of the works of Dr. Goldsmith, who, both in prose and in verse, is one of the most chaste, classical, and correct writers that this country can boast of. The editor has here brought together a number of essays and prefaces, which we did not know to have been the production of Dr. Goldsmith, but of the authenticity of which, from the peculiar graces which adorn them, we cannot entertain any doubt. Some account of his life and writings is prefixed, which, according to the editor, is composed from the information of persons who were intimate with the poet at an early period, and who were honoured with a continuance of his friendship till the time when the world was deprived of this fascinating writer. Their names, were the editor at liberty to mention them, would immediately dispel all doubts as to the authenticity of the memoirs, and reflect distinguished honour on the publication.

“The Works of JAMES HARRIS, Esq.” have been edited by his son, the Earl of Malmesbury, who has prefixed an account of the life and character of his father. His Lordship has performed the task of biographer in a manner which does infinite honour to his feelings.

“The Works of the Rev. JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D. Dean of St. Patrick’s, Dublin, arranged by THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M. with Notes historical and critical. A new Edition, in 19 vols. corrected and revised, by JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. Edinburgh and Perth.” For the contents of the eighteenth and nineteenth volumes the editor considers himself responsible: he has given the authorities for the authenticity of this original matter.

“The Method of Educating the Deaf and Dumb, confirmed by long Experience, by the Abbé de l’EPEE. Translated from the French and Latin.” The uncommon skill, humanity, and tenderness, which the Abbé de l’Epee exercised towards those most helpless beings who came to him for instruction are well known: his system of education, which is now adopted, we understand, with great success in this country, is here translated in a very neat manner, and in an elaborate and interesting preface the translator has given us a history of the curious art of giving



giving ears to the deaf and speech to the dumb.

"The Circular Atlas, &c. &c. by JOHN COCK, Engraver." It is fortunate that this is an expensive work: the maps are extremely inaccurate, and although the body of the work is of a superior cast, it is not always to be depended on.

Concerning Mr. STODARDT's "Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, during the Years 1799 and 1800," the less that is said the better.

"The Picture of London for 1802." This book will be found extremely useful to foreigners and strangers, who require a guide to the curiosities, exhibitions, amusements, &c. of the metropolis.

Mr. CARY has published a second and very much improved edition of his "Itinerary."

"The Angler's Pocket-Book, &c. to which is added, NOBB's Treatise on the Art of Angling."—"Angling in all its Branches, reduced to a complete Science, by SAMUEL TAYLOR, Gent."

These are useful to the aquatic sportsman, but we like our old friend Isaac Walton, as well as any of them. But our readers are crying out for breath—we will release them, and take a little ourselves:—after transcribing the following long title-page of a work which may be of use to many of them:—"Lexicographia Neologica Gallica."—The Neological French Dictionary; containing Words of new Creation, not to be found in any French and English Vocabulary hitherto published; including those added to the Language by the Revolution and the Republic, which, by a Decree of the National Convention in 1795, now form the Supplement to the fifth Edition of the French Academy's Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1798; with the new System of Weights, Measures, and Coins. The Whole forming a Remembrancer of the French Revolution, as comprising a short History of it, and a View of the Republic, with Anecdotes, &c. by WILLIAM DUPRE."

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

"HISTOIRE de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Espagne," &c. —A History of the Rivalship between France and Spain; containing, 1. a History of the Rivalship between France and Arragon; 2. of the Houses of France and of Austria, by G. H. GAILLARD, formerly one of the forty Members of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, 8 vols. 12mo.

The author, who has distinguished himself on many occasions as a man of letters, in the course of his Introduction, describes Spain under the dominion of the Romans, the Goths, and the Moors. He, however, appears to be rather tedious while tracing the quarrels between the French Kings of the first race, with the Spanish Princes, &c. entering into details respecting the barbarous epoch, during which Fredegonde and Brunehaut swayed the sceptre. After this, he enters upon his subject, and recurs to the torrents of blood that flowed in Spain, France, and Italy, in order to support the opposite claims which the Princes of Arragon

and Anjou pretended to have by birth to the kingdom of Naples.

The expedition of the Norman Knights into Sicily and Italy is narrated with all the charms of history, and all the interest of romance; the painters in it will find subjects for the pencil, and the poets for the dramatic Muse. The revolutions of Naples, the weakness and misfortunes of Joan, the dark politics of the Kings of Arragon—the rapid and brilliant progress of the French in Italy—their impetuous courage—their impolicy—their precipitate retreat—the methodical ambition of the Emperors of Germany—the distrustful policy of the Venetians—the deceit of Sforza—the conduct of the popes, sometimes pliant, sometimes haughty, always cunning, rarely Christian, and too often cruel—are developed by the author with equal art and truth. Constantly attached to the interests of morality, his reflections neither favour of superstition, nor partake of intolerance.

Here follows a portrait of René of Anjou:—

"King René died at Aix, July 10, 1480.

1480. An uniform goodness constitutes the basis of his character, but the embarrassments of royalty were too fatiguing for him. Content with his little territory, he lived rather like a gentleman than a king; he possessed nothing of the sovereign, but the ever active desire of rendering his subjects happy. This constituted his sole ambition, and he was satisfied with it. It is told of him, that when the north wind blew a few days in succession, he made haste to diminish the imposts, lest the people should be unable to support their weight.

“His valour, which was unimpeachable, did not dread any of the dangers of war, but he wanted constancy to support the fatigues of it, while the accompanying misfortunes banished every idea of glory. Repose appeared to him to be the sovereign good. He carried the passion of love even into the sheep-cote; and Jeanne de Laval, his second consort, was accustomed to tend a flock with him in the fields of Provence. Poetry constituted his delight, and painting his occupation: he has left some pastoral and other productions behind him. Aix, Avignon, Marseilles, and Lyons still contain some of his pictures; he also painted miniatures at his leisure hours. He cultivated flowers and fruit, and is said to have introduced several new species of both into France.

In Provence they love and still search for every thing that can recal the idea of King René, whose name is never separated from the idea of *good*. Many princes have been more respected, but none have ever been either more amiable or more beloved. The goodness of our Louis XII. and Henry IV. favoured more of reflection, but was less natural and less popular. On receiving intelligence of his demise, all the shops were shut, while the temples resounded with fervent prayers and lamentable cries. The artisans and populace ran to the palace, to see their beloved king once more, and bid him a last adieu; tenderly familiar with him after his death, as during his life, they pressed his cold hands between their own; they kissed and bathed them with their tears. All bewailed a friend; each in turn lost a father. It was even necessary to steal away his body from Provence, in order to transport it to Angers, where he wished it to be deposited in the tomb of his forefathers.”

“*Abrégé de l'Histoire des Helvétiens*,” &c.—An Abridgment of the History of the Helvetians, also known by the Appellation of Swiss, by G. FAVEY, 1 vol. 8vo. printed at Lausanne.

A description of the grand events that have occurred in any nation cannot fail to be instructive; and it is natural to suppose, that the history of such a country as Switzerland, must be peculiarly interesting to its inhabitants. The author, however, complains, in his Preface, that this study is but little relished among his fellow-citizens, and he attributes this neglect to the native historians, some of whom are so voluminous, that the rich alone can purchase, and idle men only read, them; while others have published such paltry abridgments, that they contain no more than an account of dates, and disgust by their dryness.

M. Favey divides his work into three parts:—The first treats of ancient Helvetia, obliged, by turns, to submit to the Romans, the Kings of France, and the Emperors of Germany. The second discloses the particulars of that revolution, which, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, produced the liberty of the Swiss, and the Helvetic confederation. The third describes the epoch of the reformation, or the revolution that took place in the religious opinions of a large portion of the nation; it extends to the present time, and concludes with the opening of the diet, in September, 1801. The following passage will convey some idea of the rest of the work:—

“The Helvetic league was not produced by any well-combined or duly-considered plan; on the contrary, it was merely the blind result of chance, and of circumstances. Such a system was formerly liable to less inconvenience than at present. The different states of Switzerland were not then at variance with their original institutions; a greater degree of affinity existed between them; they were all united by a common aim and common dangers; a pure patriotism, joined to an ardent love of liberty, supplied all that was wanting, in respect to their constitution: in short, there was an equality of disadvantages between them and their neighbours, for every state in Europe formed, at that period, a species of confederation; they were all divided into a multitude of petty  
1066-

sovereignties, called duchies, counties, &c. which were governed, with some degree of independence, under the precarious authority of a chief, whom they called king or emperor. The house of Austria reigned over several petty sovereignties insulated and distant from each other.

But, at length, the different nations of Europe extended their frontiers, and, in proportion as they increased in strength and greatness, power began to be concentrated among them; it, at length, became deposited in the hands of single chiefs, each of whom multiplied his forces, and varied his means of obtaining revenues.

Switzerland, on the contrary, has still remained within the narrow limits pointed out by nature; she has beheld her various constitutions alter for the worse, and her strength extenuated, by being portioned out into a multitude of little states. Notwithstanding the prosperity of the greater part of them, the admirable order prevalent in their internal administration—that severe economy—that annual increase of riches—the increasing opulence of society, and of individuals—it was easy for a long time to discern, not only a sensible alteration in the body politic, but even manifest symptoms of caducity and decrepitude! The confederation resembled one of those ruined edifices, liable to be overturned by the slightest commotion. It, however, originally exhibited no common degree of lustre, and hath existed, during several ages, with glory; but its existence, its repose, its happiness, depended on the equilibrium kept up between the forces of two neighbouring and rival powers. This equilibrium once gone, it was to be feared that the Swiss would cease to be independent. Switzerland, attacked by a foreign power, was likely to be vanquished, not on account of its smallness, but chiefly in consequence of the imperfections of a superannuated constitution.

Several writers, beholding the danger of our common country, have more than once exhorted us to a political reform, which would have given to the citizens new rights, connected the different branches of the confederation more closely together, and conferred on the political body additional life, and increased strength. This reform might have been achieved, with some degree of success, by those who go-

vernored; but private interest, prejudices sucked in with the mother's milk, and pretensions consecrated by time, will always present obstacles to every species of melioration, which man cannot surmount without extreme difficulty."

"*L'Année la plus remarquable de ma Vie,*" &c.—The most remarkable Year in the Life of Augustus Kotzebue, translated from the German, by G——D L——C, and J. B. D——S, 2 vols. 8vo.

The exile of M. Kotzebue, author of "*Misanthropy and Repentance,*" has occasioned some noise, and excited considerable sensation. Wishing to return to Russia with his family, after an absence of three years, he craved permission from the late Emperor, who ordered a passport to be transmitted to Berlin for that purpose. Under the faith of this imperial pledge of safety, he accordingly commenced his journey; but scarcely had he arrived at the frontiers of the empire, when he was carried off by certain persons placed there on purpose, and conducted a prisoner, by the orders of Paul, to Tobolsk, in Siberia, without being told the motive of his arrest and banishment. He had not remained there, however, more than two months, when a courier announced to him his liberation.

On his arrival at Petersburg, the Emperor, in order to indemnify him, presented him with 400 peasants, and, at the same time, conferred on him an employment worth 5000 roubles a year. After the death of the prince, who had at once oppressed and enriched him, Kotzebue was permitted to leave Russia, complimented with a pension, and penetrated, at the same time, with the most lively gratitude.

There are the leading facts to be found in these two little volumes, which possess considerable interest, although they, at the same time, abound with minutiae, and discover no small portion of vanity. He every where mentions the late Emperor as a benefactor, but he, at the same time, narrates circumstances, which contrast, in a singular manner, with the epithets of good, just, and humane, so frequently and improperly lavished on that Prince.

The author is at great pains to refute a work, intitled "*Memoires Secrets,*" the author of which (M. de M.) he declares to have acted in the subordinate capacity of inspector of the imperial stables; but he has since

retracted this assertion in the *Hamburg Gazette*, and acknowledged that instead of residing in a menial situation at the imperial court, M. de M. was employed as secretary to Alexander I.

"*Memoires Historiques et Politiques*," &c.—Historical and Political Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XVI. from his Marriage to his Death; a Work compiled from authentic Papers furnished to the Author anterior to the Revolution, by several Ministers and Statesmen, and also from the justificatory Memorials discovered after the 10th of August, in the Cabinets of Louis XVI. at Versailles, and the Castle of the Thuilleries, by JEAN SOULAVIE, sen. Member of several Literary Societies, 6 vols. 8vo.

Citizen Soulavie divides his work into ten principal epochs. The recal of the Count de Maurepas constitutes the first; the second dates from the reintegration of the parliaments; the third contains an account of the administration of Turgot, Maleherbes, and St. Germain; the fourth comprehends the administration of M. Necker; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth embrace the war about the independence of America; the birth of the first dauphin; the influence of the Queen in respect to state affairs; the administration of Calonne; the convocation of the notables; the second administration of M. Necker; and finally the constitutional monarchy, which was soon after replaced by the republic.

Soulavie is at much pains to detail the private life of Louis XVI. "When this Prince ascended the throne (says he) his Majesty had scarcely attained his twentieth year; but he had no turn for gallantry, and he avoided the company of seducing women. All the French, however, remarked, that he was of the Bourbon race, and that he would demonstrate this in the same manner as his predecessors, when he had attained the age of forty, and the Queen ceased to charm him.

The only passion ever developed by Louis XVI. was that for the chase. This occupied his mind so much, that when I visited his private apartments at Versailles, after the 10th of August, I saw six pictures dedicated to this subject, in which the various epochs and seasons were designed with great skill. The interior of the apartments was distributed in the following manner: a saloon, adorned with gildings, pre-

sented, at one view, all the engravings that had been dedicated to him in the course of his reign, as well as the designs of the various canals which he had caused to be cut, with the plans of the cones, &c. at Cherburgh.

The upper hall contained his geographical charts, spheres, globes, and laboratory. There was also to be seen the designs of the various maps commenced and finished by him; he was skilful in the art of colouring them, and his memory, in respect to every thing connected with geographical subjects, was prodigious."

Here follows a short description of his consort:—

"The young Dauphiness possessed an angelic figure. The delicacy of her complexion was peculiarly charming; her features were regular, and her figure elegant; but her eyes, although fine, were subject to a defluxion. She possessed the Austrian lip, and was eminently attentive to please all who approached her. The professors, the academies, the newspapers, were lavish of their praises; flattery still assumed the forms and the manner of the reign of Louis XIV.

Maria-Antoinette had been educated by her mother, with the express view of becoming one day Queen of France. While at Vienna, she had become acquainted with our modes and our ceremonies, but she had no sooner arrived at Versailles, than she began to free herself from every thing that looked like restraint. Accompanied by one or two ladies of the court, she walked on foot, and dismissed the lord in waiting. She was, however, humane and delicate in her favours. A stag, wounded during the royal hunt, struck a poor peasant with his horns: the Dauphiness, on hearing of this accident, immediately flew to the assistance of his family, took his wife into her carriage, overwhelmed her with caresses, and bestowed a pension upon her."

"*Rapports de la Revolution Anglaise, avec celle de France*," &c.—A Parallel between the English and French Revolutions, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is entirely occupied with a detail of the events that occurred in England, between the years 1625 and 1702; it does not contain a single word relative to the French Revolution, notwithstanding the title.

"*Précis Historique de la Révolution Fran-*

Française, par Lacretelle le jeune, 1 vol. in-18, avec 2 Gravures, Paris, Prix 4 fr. et franc de port 5 fr.”—An Historical Summary of the French Revolution, &c. by LACRETELLE.

The author of this little work, of which the first volume only has yet made its appearance, is a man of some consideration in France, being a Member of the National Institute and the Conservative Senate. The first idea of this publication was taken from a similar one, conceived, and in part executed, by Rabaud de St. Etienne, who detailed the events of the earlier periods of the revolution, in the same manner as Lacretelle now attempts the history of that period, in which the legislative assembly governed France, and he concludes at the memorable epoch when the King of Prussia thought fit to commence his retreat from Champagne.

“Recherches Historiques sur les principales Nations établies en Sibérie, et dans les Pays adjacens, lors de la Conquête des Russes; ouvrage traduit du Russe, par le Citizen SOLLENWERCK, Ancien Officier des Carabiniers, au Service de la Russie, 1 vol. 8vo. de 300 p. Paris, Prix 3 fr. et franc de port 4 fr.”—Historical Researches relative to the principal Nations established in Siberia, and the adjacent Countries,” &c.

Citizen Sollenwerck informs us, in the Preface to his translation, that the notes which he has added are taken from the best Russian authors, particularly the Geographical Dictionary of the Empire of Russia, composed by Fédor Polounnin, and revised by Professor Miller, in 1771. Sibir, Sibiri, or Sibiria, according to the orthography employed on this occasion, appears to have been inhabited for many ages by nations known to the Russian writers by the generical name of *Tchoudes*, which some suppose to be the Scythians; but nothing certain is known concerning them, anterior to the time of Tchinkis-Khan.

The country is represented as rich in mines of iron, copper, and lead. The rivers abound with fish; but the species termed *craw-fish* is no where to be found. The forests are extensive, and replete with wild animals, and the bones of many unknown kinds are frequently found there. Apples, we are told, may be produced; but, although they possess both the flavour and form,

they are said not to exceed a common pea in point of size!

“Histoire du Directoire Exécutif de la République Française, depuis son Installation, jusqu’au 18 Brumaire, inclusivement, suivie de Pièces justificatives, Paris, 9 fr. et franc de port 12 fr.”—History of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, from its Installation until the 18th of Brumaire, inclusive, &c.

This includes an important period of the history of France. While reading an account of the war of La Vendée, we learn with pleasure, that religious toleration was one of the most efficacious measures recurred to, in order to produce the pacification that afterwards took place in that unhappy and desolate country.

“Vie Privée, Politique, et Littéraire, de Beaumarchais; suivie d’Anecdotes, Bous-mots, Satyres, Epigrammes, &c.”

Sans la liberté de blamer, il n’est point D’éloge flatteur.—FIGARO.

Paris, 1 vol. 12mo. 2 fr.”—The Private, Political, and Literary Life of Beaumarchais; accompanied with Anecdotes, &c.

The life of Beaumarchais was a busy one, replete with intrigues, quarrels, disputes, and hair-breadth escapes, and therefore capable of affording entertainment, if not instruction. On entering the lowly cottage where he drew his first breath, we perceive him disdaining the humble trade that gave bread to his father, leaving the paternal dwelling with a guitar on his back, and amusing the peasantry in order to obtain a living. Soon after this, we behold him receiving admission into the palaces of kings, giving lessons on the harp to two princesses, and experiencing their liberality and protection.

Beaumarchais, at length, became a politician, a contractor, and a poet. He also acted in the capacity of editor, or rather printer, of the works of Voltaire; and when Prince Henry of Prussia examined his presses at Fort Kell, in 1784, and assisted in the typographical labours with his own hand, he found that he had been undesignedly composing the following lines in praise of himself:—

“Auguste ami des arts, arbitre des guerriers,  
Que Mars et les Neuf-sœurs couvrent de leurs  
lauriers;

Au chantre de Henri, quel honneur tu viens  
faire !

Héros qui méritas un chantre tel que lui,  
Toi l'honorable ami de notre grand Voltaire.

En visitant son sanctuaire,

Henri, tu mets le comble à sa gloire au-  
jourd'hui.

C'est quand l'aigle divin sur son autel se pose,  
Qu'il ne manque plus rien à son apothéose.

Mais cet autel, Henri, n'est il donc pas le  
tien ?

Vois comme aux temps futurs avec nous on  
arrive.

De l'immortalité nous composons l'archive :  
De Frédéric le Grand, frère, émule et soutien,  
Les hauts faits, les vertus, leçons de tous les  
âges,

Rempliront à leur tour nos plus brillantes  
pages.

“ De l’Egypte après la Bataille d’Héliopolis, et Considérations générales sur l’Organisation physique et politique de ce Pays, par le Général de Division REYNIER, Paris, 1 vol. 8vo. de 283 p. avec une Carte de la Basse Egypte, Prix 5 fr. et franc de port 6 fr.”—Of Egypt after the Battle of Heliopolis ; to which are added, general Considerations relative to the physical and political Organization of that Country, by the General of Division Reynier, 1 vol. 8vo.

Although Egypt, after passing in succession into the hands of the French and English, has once more been forced to succumb to the dominion of the Porte, yet every thing respecting that country will be still considered as interesting to the inhabitants of Europe, more especially as it has been lately the scene of so many gallant exploits. Reynier, who served on the spot, and was acquainted with all the details, here undertakes the task of relating the recent defeats of his countrymen, and pointing out the causes.

In a well-written introduction, he presents his readers with a dissertation relative to the government and territory of Egypt ; and, at the same time, points out the system of defence best adapted to the country. Pococke and Norden, in former times, and Volney, in our own, have all written respecting Syria, Egypt, and Palestine. The General frequently commends the scrupulous exactness of the last of these, and refers to him on a variety of occasions. He also supports his testimony by means of new facts ; and, in the character of a naturalist, explains with equal sagacity and circumspection in what manner Lower Egypt is chiefly indebted

ed for its existence, to the overflowings of the Nile.

The increase of this river commences with the summer solstice ; it acquires its greatest degree of elevation at the autumnal equinox, soon after which it gradually diminishes, and the lands at length begin to be cultivated ; the country may be then penetrated in all directions. It results from his observations, that Lower Egypt cannot be visited by a military force during five months of the year, and that therefore the operations of war can only be carried on with effect for seven months.

Reynier next undertakes an examination of the system of war, and of fortification, adopted by the French in this part of Africa, both of which are entirely different from that practised in Europe. It appears clearly, that Bonaparte, with a keen and penetrating eye, took advantage of the situation of the country, and planned his campaigns in exact conformity to the genius of the place. His ideas were followed by Kleber, but abandoned by his successor, and it perhaps may be owing in part to this circumstance that he proved unsuccessful. The entire privation of wood—of the necessary instruments for their operations—the want of workmen—the excessive price demanded for every thing—an entire ignorance respecting the country, and the manners, customs, and opinions of the natives—all these obstacles concurred to render the first efforts of the invaders distressing, and almost unavailing. The perseverance of the French, however, surmounted most of the difficulties they had to encounter with, and perhaps the merit of their leaders is still greater in this point of view, than when, considered as military men, facing dangers unappalled, and sometimes vanquished, sometimes victorious.

Our author, like Volney, perceives among the Egyptians all the different shades of civilization, from the simplicity of the pastoral state, to that of man enervated and depraved by luxury. He no where, however, could distinguish any portion of the inhabitants whose minds were exalted and improved by the study of the arts and sciences. “ From the Bedouin Arab (says he) to the chiefs who conduct the government, force and riches are the sole means that conduct to power. All evince but little delicacy relative to the means of acquiring wealth ; all endeavour

deavour to employ those alone who are devoted to them. The *Beys* and the *Mukhtefims* purchase white slaves and a few black ones; the Arabian *Cheiks* buy Negroes. Each chief is surrounded by a militia more or less powerful. Does one of these deem himself strong? he immediately makes war, either on his rivals or his oppressors.

When the government is no longer in possession of a degree of power capable of imposing on all these divided forces, anarchy becomes complete, and the spirit of faction and hereditary hatreds, are added to those various causes of dispute that occur daily. The labourer is almost constantly drawn into these quarrels; but in whatever manner they may terminate, the produce of his harvest is always employed in feeding the combatants. It is he who suffers by the profusion of the chiefs, and he is no more than the miserable instrument of their will. Regulated rather by the caprices of powerful men, than by fixed laws, he knows not whether he ought to obey the government of Constantinople, the *Beys*, the *Mukhtefims*, or the Arabian *Cheiks*. Moral qualities and education (which occur also sometimes among civilized nations, for extremes always touch) never conduct the possessor to any employment. The sole study is how to dissimble, and this is not only practised by the bulk of the people, but is actually the basis of the conduct of the government."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Voyage en Italie," &c.—A Journey in Italy, by F. J. L. MEYER, 1 vol. 8vo.

Meyer travelled through Italy but a very short time before the French penetrated into that delicious country, and he gives an interesting account of Venice, Rome, and Naples, at that epoch; in the course of which he describes the politics of the governments, the spirit and national character of the inhabitants, the beauties of nature, and the monuments of the arts. After mentioning the late-inquisition at Venice, the water-fall of Velino, near Terni, &c. &c., ancient Rome is painted amidst her ruins, and modern Rome in the height of her splendor. Our traveller's description of one of the religious ceremonies at which Pius VI. presided, affords a remarkable contrast to the exile which that Pontiff was as-

terwards doomed to experience at Valence.

"The procession (says he) had continued during two hours, with a slow and pompous pace, when all of a sudden, the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon, announced the appearance of the head of the church, who at this moment left St. Peter's by the great gate, seated on a magnificent platform. It is impossible to convey an idea of either this groupe, or the picturesque effect produced by it. The majestic old man still advanced, borne on the shoulders of his guards; persons of the first distinction supported the canopy, and the pace of the bearers was so slow, and so equal, that the Pontiff appeared to soar above the assembly.

With his body leaning forward, Pius supported himself on an altar, on which was placed the holy sacrament, inclosed in a covering shining with precious stones. Although he sat in a chair, yet he appeared to be on his knees. A flowing drapery of white satin, adorned with embroidered crowns, enveloped him entirely; nothing was seen but his hands placed upon the altar, and his grey head wholly uncovered. The movement of his lips announced that he was praying; his eyes, directed towards heaven, seemed to swim in tears; the most fervent piety was depicted on his physiognomy.

It was impossible to observe, without emotion, the effect produced by this scene on the multitude. It at first appeared to astonish and then to melt them. No sooner did the cannon and bells announce the approach of his Holiness, and he was seen issuing from the church, than all the people fell prostrate, as if struck with thunder. They beat their breasts with compunction, and then lifted up their eyes, bathed with tears, in a timid manner, towards the sovereign Pontiff, as he advanced with the holy sacrament. They continued to survey, with enthusiasm, this apparition, which they considered as nearly divine, and never ceased to gaze, until it had entirely disappeared. At length, Pius ascended the principal altar, and terminated the ceremony, by conferring his apostolic benediction on a multitude eager to receive it."

M. Meyer appears to have but a very poor opinion of the morals of the modern

dern Romans, as will appear from the following remark :—

“But, what became of the people after this? They hastened to spend the remainder of the day in festivals and debauchery, which, in this country, generally conclude with murder and assassination—so easily and so quickly was the impression of the most imposing religious spectacle in the universe effaced !”

This work is printed with elegance, and the *vignette*, which serves as a frontispiece, is engraved with great taste.

“Recueil des Lettres de la Famille de Solomon Gessner,” &c.—A Collection of Letters written by the Family of Solomon Gessner, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a translation from the German edition, which was published at Berne about a twelvemonth since. The greater part of the letters consist of a familiar correspondence between the celebrated Gessner and his son Conrad, then on his travels, and the studies proper for an artist, constitute the chief subject.

“Voyage de la Troade,” &c.—A Journey through the Troad, during the Years 1785 and 1786, by J. B. LE CHEVALIER, Member of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Paris, the Lyceum of Caen, the Academies of Göttingen, Cassel, Madrid, &c.

This is the third edition of a book which has occasioned a very lively sensation, not only throughout France, but Europe; and it is so considerably augmented by the observations of many learned men, who have visited the Troad subsequently to the author, that it may be now considered as an entirely new work. An additional volume has also been added, and we no longer accompany the author into the plain of Troy, without any previous notice, but set out from Venice along with him, and are prepared to admire the beauties of Homer, before we contemplate the scene of his labours.

It is almost unnecessary to inform the reader, that this publication has already given rise to a celebrated literary controversy.

“Voyage à la Côte Occidentale d’Afrique, fait dans les Années 1786, 1787; contenant la Description des Mœurs, Usages, Lois, Gouvernement, et Commerce des Etats du Congo, fréquentés par les Européens, et un Précis de la Traite des Noirs, ainsi qu’elle avoit lieu avant la Révolution Française,

suivi d’un Voyage fait au Cap de Bonne Espérance, contenant la Description Militaire de cette Colonie, par L. DEGRANDPRÉ, Officier de la Marine Française; ornés des Vues, Cartes, et du Plan de la Citadelle du Cap: Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. Prix 10 fr. 50 c. Idem pap. vélin 24 fr.”—A Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa, during the Years 1786 and 1787, &c.

Citizen Degrandpré, having formerly visited Asia, has been enabled, in the course of his residence in Africa, to make a comparative estimate between the manners and customs of two different continents, and to find out certain points of approximation, which would never have occurred to a less enlightened traveller.

The inhabitants of Congo scrupulously adhere to the superstitions of their ancestors; and so adverse are they from receiving the doctrines of Christianity, that Father Joly, notwithstanding his zeal, was never able to baptize more than a single Negroe, during two years residence at Malembe. This, we are told, “was a hideous slave, whom nobody would purchase, and whom the black merchants were about to precipitate from the top of a mountain, when he was resigned for a little brandy, and, thanks to his deformity (adds the author), this wretch became a Christian.”

We are, however, told, that the inhabitants are not intirely insusceptible of civilization; but it is necessary to acquire their confidence by means of benefits. “What they want (says Degrandpré) is medical assistance, to succour them in their maladies, and men capable of instructing them in agriculture: these are the missionaries, who would soon behold their labours crowned with success.”

“Voyage en Italie de l’Abbé Barthelemy, de l’Académie Française, de elle des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, et Auteur du Voyage d’Anacharsis; imprimé sur ses Lettres originales, écrites au Comte de Caylus; avec un Appendice où se trouvent des Morceaux inédits de Winckelmann, du P. Jacquier, de l’Abbé Zarillo, Académicien d’Herculaneum et Antiquaire du Roi de Naples, et autres Savans; publié par A. SERIEYS, Bibliothécaire du Prytanée, et communiqué pendant l’Impression au Sénateur, neveu de cet Académicien, et au Directeur de la Mon-



noie des Médailles, son Compagnon de Voyage en Italie, seconde Edition, augmentée d'une Notice sur Madame de Choiseul, Paris, 1 vol. 8vo. de 448 p. Prix 5 fr."—The Travels in Italy of M. the Abbé Barthelemy, &c.

The French critics have objected to the title of this work, and insist that, however valuable the collection may be, yet that the forty-nine letters from the illustrious Abbé to the learned Count Caylus, contain merely a literary correspondence, and are not in the least calculated to convey the idea usually affixed to *travels*. It may not here be unnecessary to apprise our readers, that Barthelemy, at one time, had resolved to occupy his pen with a journey into Italy during the Augustan age of Leo X. but that, after due consideration, he abandoned the subject, in order that his mind might not be diverted from his great work, the Travels of Anacharís the Younger into Greece.

#### MISCELLANIES.

"Elémens de Grammaire Générale, appliqués à la Langue Française, par R. A. SICARD, Directeur de l'Institution des Sourds-Muets, Membre de l'Institut National de France, et de l'Athénée de Lyon, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. Prix 12 fr."—Elements of General Grammar, &c.

This production of Sicard, who has already rendered his name celebrated by his labours respecting the education of the deaf and dumb, evidently possesses great merit, but it is calculated for the French nation alone, or, at least, for those foreigners who wish to obtain a critical proficiency in their language.

"Mémoire sur l'Egypt," &c.—Mémoire concerning Egypt, 2 vols. 8vo.

This work not only contains an account of the military exploits of the French in Egypt, but also of the labours of their learned men in that quarter of the world.

"De l'Education Publique et Privée des Français," &c.—Of the Public and Private Education of the French, by J. J. VIREY, Author of the Natural History of the Human Mind.

Ciuzen Virey will not deign to occupy his attention with children before they have attained their sixth or seventh year, for until that time, according to him, the mind is as yet too feeble for instruction. The author for-

cibly points out the propriety of employing three different kinds of schools:

1. The *communal* or primary, where all children, of whatever condition are to be received. There they are to spend three years, during which period they are to learn to read, to write, to cypher, to swim, and to present themselves with a good grace.

2. The *cantonal* or secondary schools, are destined for the children of peasants or little tradesmen, and they are here to learn the first elements of natural philosophy, natural history, rural economy, and medicine.

3. Next comes the *departmental* or tertiary schools, in which those devoted to the sciences are to be instructed.

The author wishes also to establish what he terms *special schools* for females, in which they are to learn to read, write, cypher, and sing.

"Esope au Bal de l'Opera, ou tout Paris en Miniature, dédié à ceux qui se reconnoîtront.

Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?

HORAT.

Et pourquoi celui qui rit ne diroit-il pas la vérité?

Paris, 2 vol. 12mo. fig. Prix 3 fr. 60 c. et franc de port 5 fr."—Esope at an Opera Ball; or, all Paris in Miniature.

This is written somewhat after the manner of "Le Diable Boiteux"—The Devil on two Sticks, and abounds with satire on the Parisians. It contains both prose and verse, and from the latter we shall extract a short specimen:—

#### LE SINGE HERMITE.

##### Fable.

Pierrot, vrai sapajou, goarmand, gai, vif, amiable,

De ses jours sentant le déclin,  
Voulut se délivrer d'un remord qui l'accable;

En s'appréant à mourir en Chrétien;

Dans un bois solitaire, il se construit un gîte,

Se presse les flancs d'un cordon,

Se couvre d'un vieux capuchon;

Bref, voilà notre singe hermite,

Et malgré sa mine hypocrite,

Révéré dans tout le canton;

"C'étoit un grand saint (disoit on)

Priant jour et nuit comme un

ange,

Pour les moissons et la vendange."

Tous les voisins crurent devoir

De fruits lui porter une offrande;

Pour le bénir et pour le voir,

La foule, ce jour-là fut grande,

C'étoit à qui pourroit le prévenir;

Notre nouvel anachorette

A l'aspect de ses fruits ne se peut contenir,  
Grimace, en gambadant, épluche une noisette,

Se jette sur le reste, et remplit son jabot.  
Les assistants rioient, sans oser dire mot,  
Mais fixant de plus près sa comique toilette,  
Ils s'écrièrent tous : *Ab! c'est encor Pierrot!*  
Quelque soit son trépidé, un sot est toujours sot.

“Défense d'Ancône et des Départemens Romains, le Tronto, le Masone, et le Metauro, aux Années 7 et 8, par le Général MONNIER. Ouvrage mêlé d'Épisodes sur l'Etat de la Politique de la Morale, et des Arts à Raguse, et dans les Villes principales de l'Italie à cette Époque, par MICHEL ANGE BERNARD MANGOURIT, Ex-commissaire des Relations extérieures à Ancône, l'un des Négociateurs de la Capitulation, Associé Libre de la Société Philotechnique de Paris, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. ornés de 5 Gravures, Prix 9 fr. et franc de port 12 fr.”—Defence of Ancona and the Roman Departments, &c.

This narrative commences at that important epoch, when the French, after enjoying a long series of victories, began at length to experience defeats also in Italy. It is with infinite pain, we here learn, that when Sinigaglia, one of the towns comprehended within the line of defence of Ancona, was taken by the Turco-Russian army, the unfortunate Jews were exposed to the most barbarous and insulting treatment. The republicans appear to have avoided all intercourse whatever with either the Turks or Russians, and to have capitulated to the Austrians alone.

“Études sur Molière,” &c.—Meditations on Molière; or, Observations on the Life and Works of that Author, as also on the Manner of acting his theatrical Pieces; intended as a Continuation to the different Editions of the Works of Molière, by CAILHAVA, Member of the National Institute of France, 1 vol. 8vo.

Citizen Cailhava, the author of this work, has spent a considerable portion of his life in studying the writings of Molière, and already demonstrated his intimate acquaintance with dramatic affairs, by a publication, intitled “l'Arts de la Comédie”—the Arts of Comedy, to which the present may be considered as a supplement.

After examining all the theatrical works of the great French dramatist, and indicating the sources whence he supposes the fables and situations to have

been drawn, the plot of each is here carefully examined. Cit. Cailhava considers “L'Ecole des Maris”—The School for Husbands, as a most admirable composition, and maintains it to be an imitation of the *Adelphi* of Terence; but he, at the same time, proves the *moral* to have been entirely forgotten by the Roman, while it has been carefully inculcated by the French, poet.

He gives a decided preference to the “*Tartuffe*,” which he admits to be one of the finest theatrical pieces ever exhibited.

“*Traité Analitique*,” &c.—An Analytical Treatise on Curves and Surfaces of the second Degree, by J. B. BIOT, Associate of the National Institute, and one of the Professors in the College of France, 1 vol. 8vo. with 5 Plates of geometrical Figures.

This is an elementary work, and Biot has endeavoured to render it a popular one by the manner in which he treats the subject.

Sermons de M. REYBAZ,” &c.—Sermons by M. Reybaz, Minister of the Holy Gospel, and formerly Representative from the Republic of Geneva to the French Republic, 2 vol. 8vo.

These sermons contain nothing controversial, being entirely occupied about the general interests of morality and religion; they may be read therefore by Christians of all denominations. The author has rendered them peculiarly appropriate to the clergy, by a letter addressed to a young man destined for the pulpit, containing a variety of precepts concerning preaching in general, but particularly the art of declamation.

“*Les Vies des Hommes Illustres*,” &c.—The Lives of the Illustrious Men recorded by Plutarch; translated from the Greek by DOMINIQUE RICARD, with Remarks at the End of each Life.

The six first volumes only of this work are as yet published. Ricard has already translated the moral works of the same author, in 17 volumes, 12mo. and, on the present occasion, he has been more anxious to examine than to adopt the notes of Dacier, Brotier, and Vauvilliers. He has also composed a Life of Epaminondas.

“*Des États Unis de l'Amérique*,” &c.—Of the United States of America at the End of the eighteenth Century, by J. E. BONNET, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bonnet appears to have visited the Continent of America, not only for the

the purpose of obtaining information for himself, but also for his fellow-citizens. He examines every subject as it appears in review before him, such as the constitution of the government, the manners of the people, the climate, the customs, the liberal and mechanical arts, agriculture, and domestic economy. His praise appears excessive. All the finest flowers of the gardens of Europe, according to him, may be found wild in the woods; and every species of fruit may be produced there, from the quince to the pine-apple. One spot is pointed out as capable of bearing grapes that would rival those of Tokay; here future ages are to find orange groves that will equal those of Nice and Lisbon; there will spring up hedges of myrtles, and beds of pomegranates superior to those of Italy.

Bonnet considers the establishment and extensive circulation of newspapers as one of the most efficacious means that can possibly be devised for keeping up the spirit of patriotism.

"The Gazettes (says he) constitute an infallible barometer of public opinion, because the editors are not venal; they are very common and very numerous throughout North America. However excellent the public spirit may be, yet it always stands in need of assistance and direction, and it is impossible to invent a better *conductor* than that to which I now allude. Great Britain, the sole country in Europe in which a real public spirit is openly exhibited, presents a striking example of the surety and the goodness of this mode.

Tolerance, in matters of religion, (adds the author) is both perfect and absolute throughout the United States: there is no dominant, no privileged religion. There is no species of worship paid either by the general or any particular government; all the ministers are gratified by means of a private subscription. Thirteen different religious sects exist on this Continent; and the Catholic, although the source of the twelve other denominations, possesses no pre-eminence, and obtains no place, among them, but as a sect itself."

"*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, par le Cit." &c.—Natural History of Fishes, by the Citizen LACEPEDE, Member of the Senate, and of the National Institute of France; one of the Professors of the Museum of Natural History; a Member of the National Institute of the Cisalpine Republic, of the Societies

of Arragon, Berlin, Gottingen, &c. 4to.

Citizen Lacepede has been long distinguished as one of the most eminent of the French naturalists, and must be allowed by every one to be admirably calculated for a work of this kind. Three volumes are already published, and the fourth and fifth, which are intended to conclude the subject, are about to appear in the course of a few weeks.

*Du Vrai Gouvernement des Peuples de la Terre*, &c.—Of the True Government of Nations; or, an Address to those who are governed, by P. J. HERRENSCHWAND, Author of the Political and Moral Economy of the Human species, 1 vol. 8vo.

P. J. Herrensichwand, the author of this extraordinary performance, being affected by the vices and contradictions which, according to him, *infect* all the present governments of the earth, has undertaken the painful task of instructing the universe! This new Anacharsis Cloots recommends to begin by overturning all the ancient institutions, and he consoles himself with the hope, "that the seeds now sown by him will produce fruit, so soon as it may please Providence to permit it."

*De la Legislation sur la Mariage et sur le Divorce*, &c.—Of Legislation so far as it concerns Marriage and Divorce, by ANDREW NOUGAREDE, 1 vol. 8vo.

Nougarede, the author of this little volume, has already distinguished himself by a work on the paternal authority, or that degree of power which ought to be left to parents, in respect to the management of their children.

On the present occasion, he enquires into the connubial rights, and, after examining the question, both as a moralist and a politician, he is of opinion, that the interests of society and of children equally require that marriage should be indissoluble.

*Traité des Arbres et Arbustes*, &c.—A Treatise on the Trees and Shrubs at present cultivated in the open Air in France, by DUHAMEL; a new Edition, greatly augmented, and distributed after an improved Method, with Plates painted by P. J. Redoute, Painter to the Museum of Natural History.

This magnificent work is printed in numbers, and on different kinds of paper, so that the prices are necessarily various,

various, some being so high as thirty franks. The author begins by designating the class and the order to which each tree or shrub appertains, according to the system of Linnæus, and the natural method of Jussieu. Under the general title of *genus*, the principal remarks are directed:—1. To the *essential character*, or whatever distinguishes the plant from others to which it appears to have an affinity; 2. the *differences*, or minute variations; 3. the *secondary characters*; 4. *name and etymology*; and 5. miscellaneous observations.

"L'Angleterre en 1800"—England in 1800, 2 vol. 8vo.

This is an attempt to describe the situation of England at the epoch alluded to in the title-page. The author enters into an examination of the revolution of 1688, and appears extremely anxious to attack our constitution, by detailing the number of Members of the House of Commons nominated by the Treasury, the House of Peers, &c. &c. In section 6, which is entirely devoted to an examination of the finances, he attempts to develop the politics of Mr. Pitt, the object of whose labours, according to him, has ever been confined to two points:—1. the annihilation of France; and 2. the creation of a strong military force capable of defying all opposition.

This work is said to be the production of an exiled Englishman, and the number of foreign idioms with which it abounds, fully proves, at least, that it has never been written by a native of France.

"Pensées, par J. P. A. D. L."—Thoughts, by J. P. A. D. L. 1 vol. 12mo.

This is a collection of sayings and maxims, in imitation of Rochefoucault, and some few other writers who have succeeded in this species of composition. Two or three short quotations follow by way of example:—"Doubt and incredulity are the flower and the fruit."—"Happiness is only the enjoyment of an agreeable error."—"Riches are the passport of folly."

"Histoire d'Agathon, Traduction nouvelle et complète, faite sur la dernière Edition des Œuvres de Wieland; par F. D. PERNAY, Paris, 3 vol. in-12. Prix, 6fr."—The History of Agathon, a new and complete Translation, from the last Edition of the Works of Wieland, &c.

Wieland has endeavoured, in this performance, to join the severity of morals with the graces of romance and the exactness of history. The author supposes his hero to be brought up under the shade of the laurels of the temple of Delphos. An excellent education has already developed in him those happy dispositions which he had received from nature. A tender heart, an ardent imagination, and handsome person, all the means of pleasing on one hand, and obtaining success on the other, become as it were his inheritance.

Agathon inhabits the fane dedicated to Apollo, without knowing who had placed him there, or who now provided for his accommodation. While in this situation, the Pythia, who was neither ignorant of his merits nor accomplishments, conceived a most violent passion for him, and endeavoured to inspire him with a similar one; but the young man, who had become enamoured during one of the festivals of Diana, with one of the young priestesses, rejects with horror the idea of appertaining to any one but his Psyché.

At length the Pythia having discovered that the two lovers kept up a secret intercourse with each other, she conceals the priestess from the sight of Agathon, who immediately leaves the temple in search of her. Having taken the road to Corinth, he has the good fortune to discover his father, Stratonicus, who was about to repair to Delphos, in order to conduct him home. Being now recognized as heir to an immense fortune, Agathon conceives great projects, and is seized with a noble ambition. Being carried by his father to Athens, he soon distinguishes himself by his love for study, the superiority of his talents, and the strength of his mind. He becomes the disciple, and even the friend of Plato, and at length attains the honour of being employed by the Athenians. But, after enjoying the climax of popular favour for some time, he is at length deprived of his credit and his riches, in consequence of vague accusations; and being driven into exile, he considers himself as the most unhappy of all men, when, by a fortunate accident, he discovers his Psyché; but, instead of being united to her, they are both sold as slaves to Hippias of Smyrna.

At length he is released from bondage, and, after a variety of adventures, returns

returns to his native country, where he enjoys uninterrupted happiness.

“Notions Élémentaires de Géographie. Ouvrage qui a été jugé propre à l’Instruction publique, et qui a obtenu une Récompense nationale par la Loi du 11 Germinal An 4; et où l’on trouve la Description des Départemens de l’ancien Territoire Français avec tous les Départemens réunis et sous Prefectures; l’Indication des Prefectures; la Division politique des Républiques Batave et Helvétique; la nouvelle Division des Etats d’Italie, d’après les Traités de CampoFormio et de Lunèville, etc.; par J. B. BOUCHESSEICHE, Ex-Professeur en l’Université de Paris, et Membre de plusieurs Sociétés littéraires. Deuxième Edition. 1 vol. in-12.”

Elementary Notions of Geography; a work which has been deemed proper for public instruction, &c.

The title-page sufficiently indicates the contents of this little volume, which seems to have obtained great encouragement in France.

“Voyage au Sénégal, pendant les Années 1784 et 1785, d’après les Mémoires de la Jaille, ancien Officier de la Marine Française, etc.; avec des Notes sur la Situation de cette Partie de l’Afrique jusqu’en l’An X. (1801 et 1802); par P. LA BARTHE. Paris, un Vol. in-8. orné d’une très-belle carte, gravée par P. F. Tardieu. Prix, 4 fr. et franc de port 5 francs.”—A Voyage to Senegal, during the Years 1784 and 1785, from the Memoirs of La Jaille, an Officer of the French Marine.

The author left Breit January 21, 1784, and arrived in sight of the Canaries on the 8th of February, 1785.—Soon after this, he had to struggle with the currents, and on recurring to his charts, was amazed to find how imperfectly they were laid down, particularly those published by Bellin; for he found himself only five or six leagues from the coast, whence, according to them, he ought to have been twenty.

The climate of the Isle of St. Louis, the residence of a French Factory, is represented as being always unhealthy; it is, however, less so between December and May, than during any other portion of the year. The maladies, which abound most when the waters are high, consist chiefly of the dysentery, and a malignant fever. In order to purify the air, it is generally deemed useful to burn gum-Arabic in all the houses; this is constantly done in the barracks and the hospitals; three

ounces well pulverised are sufficient for fumigation. The population of this isle appears to have experienced a wonderfully rapid increase, for in 1779 it was estimated at 3018 souls, whereas in 1801 it amounted to 10,000.

The slave trade is strenuously defended in this work, merely because it is useful to the trade of France!

“Lettres inédites d’Henry IV. et de plusieurs Personnages célèbres, tels que Fléchier, La Rochefoucault, Voltaire, le Comte de Caylus, Anquetil Duperron, etc.; ouvrage dans lequel se trouvent éclaircis plusieurs points d’Histoire très-curieux, et devant faire suite aux Œuvres de ces Hommes illustres; imprimées sur les originaux avec des Notes et une Introduction; par A. SERIEYS, Bibliothécaire du Prytanée. Paris, 1 vol. 8°. de 404, p. Prix, 5 fr.”—Unpublished Letters, written by Henry IV. and several celebrated Personages, such as Flechier, La Rochefoucault, Voltaire, Caylus, &c.

The first part of this collection will afford nothing new to those who possess Sully’s Memoirs, the History of Matthew Perefixe, and the Amours of Henry IV. published at Cologne in 1667.

It appears that Flechier, while a young man, became violently in love with Mademoiselle Delavigne, and it may not be disagreeable to the generality of readers to peruse some of the verses addressed upon this occasion to an actress, by a celebrated French prelate, the eloquent panegyrist of Turenne, and the rival of Bossuet.—

“A cet étrange personnage,  
Si vous voulez avec honneur  
Raccomoder votre visage,  
Accoutumez-y votre cœur.

Ne comptez point sur votre adresse,  
Vos yeux auront peine à mentir.  
Pour bien exprimer la tendresse,  
Le secret est de la sentir.

Que faites vous de votre esprit ?  
Aimable Iris, je vous admire ;  
N’avez vous rien de tendre à dire  
Que ce que Corneille en a dit.

Est-ce à la beauté trop sévère  
Que vous voulez vous en tenir ?  
Et pourquoi faut-il contrefaire  
Ce que vous pouvez devenir ?

Parlez d’amour en vers, en prose,  
Faites-en toute la façon ;  
Croyez-moi ; c’est toute autre chose,  
Quand on en parle tout de bon.

Pour réciter avec ardeur  
Les sentimens d'une amoureuse peine,  
Iris, il faudroit que la scène  
Se pût passer dans votre cœur."

"Instruction pour les Bergers, et pour les Propriétaires de Troupeaux," &c.—Instructions for Shepherds, and the Proprietors of Sheep, with other Works on Sheep and Wool; by DAUBENTON. 3d Edition, 1 Vol. 8vo. with 22 Plates.

This publication is the work of a learned Naturalist, who is anxious to meliorate the breed of French sheep, and render their wool equal to the fleeces of Spain.

"Bibliothèque Commerciale, ouvrage destiné à répandre les connoissances relatives au Commerce, à la Navigation et aux divers Etablissmens qui ont l'un et l'autre pour Objet; par J. PEUCHET, Membre du Conseil de Commerce au Ministère de l'Intérieur, et de celui du Département de la Seine."—The Commercial Library, &c.

This work is published by subscription in numbers of 100 pages 8vo. each. The first contains a general introduction relative to commerce, and also an account of the Baltic trade.

"Mémoires sur la dernière Guerre entre la France et l'Espagne, dans les Pyrénées Occidentales; par le Cit. B\*\*\*; avec une carte topographique et militaire de la Frontière de France et d'Espagne, depuis Fontarabie jusqu'à S. Jean-Pied-de-Porc, gravée par Tardieu, où sont tracés les Camps retranchés et Batteries des Français et des Espagnols. Paris, 1 vol. in-8°. Prix, 4 fr. et franc de port 5 fr."—Memoirs relative to the late War between France and Spain, in the Western Pyrenees, by the Citizen B\*\*\*, &c.

The war between the French and Spaniards, was obviously hostile to the interests of both nations, and, as it was carried on in a mountainous country, and on a narrow and confined scale, but few interesting events arose during the course of it. The author appears to have been present in the scene of action, and he must be allowed to have described the various skirmishes and combats that occurred, with great order and exactness.

We are generally presented with a topographical description of the country, anterior to every action, and the map which accompanies the work, appears to be extremely useful.

"Essai sur l'Art de rendre les Révolutions utiles," &c.—An Essay on the Art of rendering Revolutions useful; by J. B. BONNET, 2 vols. 8vo.

This is the second edition of a work that has occasioned some noise at Paris; the author is a priest, who fled to America during the late troubles, and he seems to have acquired the countenance of the Government, by predicting that the Executive Power, at present elective, cannot fail, in a short time, to become hereditary.

The book itself is divided into five sections. The first contains the exposition and the development of the principles on which the reasoning is founded; the second is an exposition of the Papal Government at Rome, which the author is desirous to represent as a master-piece of political economy; the third is meant to convey an idea of the Roman Government, at the epoch of the Revolution; the fourth is an application of the proper remedies to heal the wounds received by the hierarchy; the fifth and last is a summary of the positions laid down by Bonnet, and which, if we are to give credit to him, are equally applicable to every Government, and include whatever is respectable in religion, morals, and institutions.

According to this stickler for the Papal Government, it is a kind of universal political *panacea*, equally fitted for France, Russia, and England; in short, for all the nations of the universe, being a *mixed* species of dominion, although different from that of Great Britain and the United States of America. Here follows his definition of it: "The Papal is a monarchico-democratico-religious government, of which the chief is elective, and chosen for life. The basis of this system," adds he, "is the equality of political and civil rights; the national representation, being entrusted to the care of an elective head, under the safeguard of a religion, which, better than any constitution, ensures the balance of power in the hands of a king-pontiff."

This work is terminated with the plan of a constitution, replete, like the rest of the publication, with paradoxical doctrines.

"Aperçu statistique des Etats de l'Allemagne, &c."—A statistical Summary of the German States, in respect to their Extent, Population, Industry, Productions, Commerce and Finances.

By JEAN-DANIEL ALBERT HOECK, Counsellor of Justice to the King of Prussia, and Director of the Police at Schwabach. Published in French by A. DUQUESNOY.

This work, which appeared originally in German, has at length been translated into French, and consists of thirty-one tables, distributed in the following manner :

I. Three treat of the dominions of the House of Austria in a regular series :

1. Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.
2. Lower Austria, Interior Austria, and the Tyrol.
3. Hungary, Illyria, Transylvania, Buckowina, and Galicia.

The result is, that the Imperial Family possesses a surface of 11,418½ geographical miles, which on being reduced to hectares, presents the number of 62,664,728, and a population of 21,585,787 inhabitants.

II. Four tables are appropriated to the States of the Elector of Brandenburg.

The 1st treats of Prussia and Pomerania.

The 2d of Brandenburg, the bishoprick of Magdebourg, the principality of Halberstadt, and the states of Westphalia.

The 3d of Silesia, the principalities of Tramonnia, and the principality of Neufchatel ; the last of these appears to have been abandoned by Prussia.

The 4th is dedicated to the enumeration of the military.

The result of this is as follows :—that the possessions of the King of Prussia comprize a surface of 7924 geographical miles, or 42,000,000 hectares, and that they are occupied by a population of 8,921,156 inhabitants.

Although not included in the original plan, yet the reader may not be indisposed to learn that France occupies at present a surface estimated at more than 60 millions of hectares, and possesses a population of 34,802,000 inhabitants.

Russia possesses a total, amounting to twenty-eight times the extent of France ; the number of people, however, does not exceed 36,152,000. China itself is less extensive than Russia, but on the other hand its population has been *guessed*, rather than estimated at, 200 millions.

Five tables are appropriated to the Ecclesiastical States ; eleven comprehend the old Principalities ; three in-

clude Saxony ; four the new Principalities of the empire ; five are dedicated to the Imperial towns of Ham-  
burgh, Bremen, Lubeck, Francfort, Augsbourg, Nuremberg, &c.

“ De la Chaleur animal, et de ses divers rapports, d’après une Explication nouvelle,” &c.—Of animal Heat, and its different Affinities, according to a new Explanation of the calorifick Phenomena, with an Examination of the Opinions of different modern Authors on the same Subject, by F. JOSSE, of Rennes, 1 vol. 8vo.

The society known by the name of the School of Medicine, hath borne testimony to the merits of this doctrine, which is, however, disputed by Jouard the physician.

“ Monumens Antiques,” &c.—A Collection of Ancient Monuments, Statues, Bas-Reliefs, Busts, Paintings, Mosaicks, Engravings, Inscriptions, Medals, and Vases, either entirely omitted before, or newly explained ; by A. MILLIN, Conservator of Antiquities, Medals, and engraved Stones belonging to the National Library of France, Professor of History and Antiquities, &c.

This work, which comes from the pen of a very industrious antiquary, is published in numbers, six of which constitute a volume, consisting of fifty pages of letter-press, and forty plates. Not only the size, but the engravings, type, &c. are intended to exhibit a close resemblance to two celebrated publications of the same kind, one of which, entitled “ Recueil d’Antiquités, Egyptiennes, Grecques, et Romaines,” appeared at Paris in 1756, and the other “ Monumenti Antichi inediti,” by Guattini, at Rome, in 1784—1789.

Citizen Millin gives the following account of himself and his labours, in the preface to No. 1.—

“ The passion discovered by me for the science of Antiquities, and to which I am more indebted than for any talents of my own, to that confidence with which the government has been pleased to honor me, was the principal inducement to a work of this kind, intended by its variety to be equally grateful to learned men and to artists. The engravings are executed with the greatest fidelity, and more or less finished, according to the nature and the interest of the works intended to be represented. Many of them are finely executed, others are only sketched in aqua

fortis. In the explanations, I enter more into detail than I should have done, if I had destined this collection for Antiquaries only ; but I am desirous that it may be read and understood by men of the world, and by artists : this has induced me to explain classical passages, and terms seldom used, in the notes. I have also taken advantage of the opportunity furnished me by the various subjects, to treat of some questions, which have never been before discussed, at least in any French work."

The present number is composed of seven dissertations, explanatory of nine accompanying plates. The first is dedicated to a celebrated cameo, known by the name of *Les Vainqueurs à la Course*, consisting of a fine sardonyx belonging to the Museum of Antiquities, and marked No. 172 in the catalogue. The Editor conceives this to be a representation of the victory gained by Pelops over Oenomaüs, in a chariot-race, on which occasion the hand of Hippodamia became the prize of the conqueror. The others consist of a barbarous medal, attributed to the city of Heraclium, in the Taurida Chersonesus ; an urn, from the cabinet of M. Van Hoorn ; four medals, from Panticapea, a Greek vase, adorned with a painting, representing the death of Acteon ; a silver medal of Pacatiamus, and an ancient monument brought from Persepolis by Michaud.

"*Traité de la Formation mécanique des Langues*," &c.—A Treatise on the mechanical Formation of Languages, and the physical Principles of Etymology, a new Edition, 2 vols. 8vo.

After having presented his readers with a view of general objects, the Author descends to the particular examination of the formation and progress of language. He examines its infancy, its youth, and its maturity ; the causes which contribute to its encrease, and riches, and finally, to its decline.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

"*Histoire naturelle des Insectes*," &c.—A natural History of Insects, compiled from Reaumur, Geoffroy, Geer, Roefel, Linnæus, Fabricius, &c. the best works that have hitherto appeared on that Subject ; drawn up according to the Method prescribed by Olivier, with Notes, new Observations, and Engravings designed after Nature ; by M. G. de TIENY, Member of the Society of Natural History of Paris.

This work consists of 10 volumes, and being printed on different kinds of paper, with the prints either coloured or plain, the price of course varies, so that while some copies are as low as 30 francs, others may be had at 45 and 72.

"*Menagerie du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle*," &c.—The Menagery belonging to the National Museum of Natural History ; or, a Description and History of the Animals which are now alive, or have lived there ; by the Citizens Lacépède and Cuvier. With Figures painted after Nature, by the Citizen Marechal, Painter to the Museum ; engraved with the Consent of the Administration, by the Citizen Miger, Member of the late Royal Academy of Painting.

This work, the production of men, all of whom are celebrated in their respective professions, is published in folio, and in numbers at 8 francs each : there are but few books in natural history which have been wished for with more eagerness than the present, and not only those who apply themselves to this particular study, but persons of all description will be eager to read the text of the eloquent Lacépède. The first number, besides a preliminary discourse, contains an account of the camel of Bactriana ; the polar or maritime bear, and the cassowary ; in the second and third, we find the lioness, the elephant of Asia, the gazelle, the dromedary, the panther, the hyæna, the brown bear, and the bear with a white nose.

"*Essais sur l'Histoire naturelles des Quadrupèdes de la Province du Paraguay* ; par Don Félix d'Azzara, Capitaine de Vaisseaux de la Marine Espagnole, etc. ; traduits sur le Manuscrit inédit de l'auteur, par M. L. E. MOREAU-S.-MERY, Conseiller d'Etat, etc. 2 vol. 8.o de 365 p. Paris, Prix, 8 fr., et franc de port 10 fr. 50. c."—Essays on the Natural History of the Quadrupeds of the Province of Paraguay, by Don Felix d'Azzara, a Captain in the Spanish Navy, &c.

This work was actually written in Paraguay : the Author, who was for many years an inhabitant, had an opportunity of visiting every portion of this interesting region, and he took advantage of that circumstance to obtain a variety of useful information. Unluckily, however, he was not equally fortunate in another point of view, for he was nearly destitute of every kind of literary



literary assistance, being only in possession of an incomplete edition of Buffon's works. In consequence of this deficiency, he has committed some errors in respect to the *nomenclature*, but these have been rectified in the learned notes added by C. C. Lacepede and Cuvier.

The two volumes of which this work consists, contain the history of eighty-four quadrupeds. Don Felix D'Azara begins by particularising the names each animal is known by to the Spaniards, as well as the Indians; he then mentions those indicated by Buffon, from the relations of travellers, and frequently takes the liberty to find fault with that great naturalist. Each article is terminated by a description either taken from the animal while alive, or but recently killed.

"Histoire Naturelle d'une Partie d'Oiseaux nouveaux et rares de l'Amerique & des Indes," &c.—The Natural History of part of the new and rare Birds of America and the Indies; by F. Le Vaillant, a work designed by the Author to form part of his African Ornithology. This is the commencement of a series, which Le Vaillant is enabled to publish, by being in possession of an admirable collection, procured by him in the course of his travels.

The work itself is executed with great care and expence; the paper is the best vellum, Didot is the printer, and Langlois superintends the coloured figures, which are intended to be six to each number. The price varies from 30 to 6 francs.

"Hydrogéologie; ou, Recherches sur l'Influence qu'ont les eaux sur la Surface du Globe terrestre; sur les Causes de l'Existence du Bassin des Mers, de son déplacement et de son Transport successif sur les différens Points de la Surface de ce Globe; enfin sur les Changemens que les Corps vivans exercent sur la Nature et l'Etat de cette Surface; par J. B. LAMARCK, Membre de l'Institut National de France, Professeur-Administrateur au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, etc. Paris, 1 Vol. 8°. de 268 pages, Prix, 3 fr."—Hydrogeology; or, Researches relative to the Influence of Water on the Surface of the terrestrial Globe, &c.

The Author purposes in this work, to consider four geological problems, the solution of which is intended to serve as a foundation to a theory of the earth. The first question relates to a

discovery of the natural causes of the influence and motion of the waters on the surface of the globe; the second, to the limits of the ocean; the third is occupied in enquiries concerning the antiquity of these limits; and the fourth is dedicated to an investigation respecting the influence of living bodies on the matter found on the surface.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Laura D'Estelle, &c."—Laura D'Estelle, by Madame ———, 3 vols. 12mo.

This is one of the many new novels that have appeared lately in Paris, and the author, who appears by the title-page to be a female, has followed the fashion, by taking not only the model of her work, but also some of the principal characters, from England.

"Palmire, &c."—Palmira, by Madame ARMANDA R——, 4 vols. 12mo.

The scene of this novel is fixed in the northern parts of our island. Madam Harville had retired during ten years, with two young ladies, Palmira and Simplicia, to a solitary house on the frontiers of Scotland. Educated from their early infancy under the eyes of this discreet female, their obedience and attachment was without bounds. They were equally beautiful, but the amiable urbanity of Simplicia gave her some advantages over the handsome Palmira, whose character was rather lofty; they both, however, looked up with equal affection to the owner of the mansion, whom they were taught to call their aunt, this lady having informed them, that they were the daughters of a father who had lost his fortune.

At length a carriage arrives at the door of the house in which they had been educated. This unusual circumstance leads to still more extraordinary events, and the two accomplished females are gratified with the particulars of their birth, and become happy and contented, as all virtuous young women ought to be.

"Edouard et Clémentine; ou, les Erreurs de la Jeunesse, pouvant servir de Suite aux Victime, de l'Amour et de l'Inconstance; ou Lettres de Madame de Blainville, par Madame N——, 3 vols. 12mo. fig. Paris, Prix. 4 fr. 50 c. et franc de port 6 fr."—Edward and Clementina; or, the Errors of Youth, intended as a Continuation to the Victims of Love and Inconstancy; or, the Letters of Madame de Blainville.

In this performance there are to be found

found none of those extraordinary events which we meet with in books alone. On the contrary, Madame N—— continues to interest the reader, by describing Edward as the dupe of a woman of gallantry, and Clementina as on the point of being caught in the many snares spread for her by avarice, jealousy, and ambition.

“Hermann et Emile, traduit de l’Allemand d’Auguste Lafontaine, par le Cit. RAY—AL. Paris, 4 vols. 12mo. fig. Prix 6 fr. et franc de port, 8 fr.”—Hermann and Emilia; translated from the German of Augustus Lafontaine.

Augustus Lafontaine, a name well known in Germany, contrives to place his hero in situations calculated admirably to contrast with each other. Hermann, the hero of the tale, in consequence of his birth, unites, in his own person, all the pride of aristocracy on one hand, and all the opulence derived from recent acquisitions, by means, of trade, on the other; for he is the son of Lang, Counsellor of Finances to a petty Prince, with little or no revenue, while his mother is the daughter of a rich corn-merchant, in whose house he is educated. Hence arises a very striking difference between the insolent pride to visible in the paternal mansion, and the frankness and candour that reigned in the house of the maternal grandfather.

Two young ladies contend for the heart and hand of Hermann; the first is the virtuous Emilia, the daughter of a respectable but poor gentleman; the other is Julia, a woman of wit, a philosopher in petticoats, who, however, engages in a little intrigue with a person of distinction, and in consequence of this is obliged to resign all pretensions to her more fortunate and more amiable rival. The union of the two lovers, however, does not conclude the novel, on the contrary, it serves for the foundation of new scenes and new misfortunes.

“Charles et Marie, par l’Auteur d’Adèle de Sénange. Paris, 1 vol. 12mo. Prix 1 fr. 50 c.”—Charles and Maria, by the Author of Adelade Senange.

The scene of this French novel is laid in England, for Charles is educated at Oxford, while Maria is the third daughter of Lord Seymour, who had determined that she should not be

married until her two eldest sisters were previously disposed of.

“Le Père et la Fille, traduit de l’Anglais de Mrs. Opie, sur la seconde Edition, par Mademoiselle —, Auteur d’Eugenio et Virginia et d’Orfeuile Juliette, ou le Réveil des Illusions. Paris, 1 vol. 12mo. fig.”—The father and daughter, &c.

This, as the title-page imports, is a French translation of an English novel, written by Mrs. Opie.

#### POETRY.

“Ode sur les Vertus Civiles, &c.”—An Ode to the Virtues of Civil Life, by FORTUNÉE B. BRIQUET, a Member of the Society of Belles Lettres at Paris. Read by the Author at a Public Session, on the 23d Vendemaire, 10th Year, 8vo. Pamphlet.

This is a prize-poem for a silver rose, presented by the Prefect of the Department of the Two Sevres. The epoch of a general peace presents an opportunity perfectly analogous to the subject chosen by the young poet, and he has not failed to take advantage of it.

“Un nouvel astre nous éclaire;  
Il repand la joie en tous lieux;  
La victoire enchaîne la guerre,  
La vertu redescend des cieux.  
Vertu, trop long temps exilée,  
Enfin la paix l’a rappelée;  
Prête ton charme à mes accens.  
Oui, que l’on te nomme prudence,  
Justice, force on tempérance,  
Tu seras l’objet de mes chants.”

After condemning the excesses committed during the revolutionary period, and observing that virtue was treated like a chimera, the author concludes thus:—

“Non, tu n’es point un vain fantôme,  
Vertue, seul bonheur des mortels;  
Dans les palais et sous la chaume,  
J’aperçois encore tes autels.  
En vain on voulut faire un crime  
Du culte le plus légitime,  
Qui fut jamais sous le soleil:  
Tes oppresseurs, dans leur ivresse,  
S’endormirent pleins d’alégresse,  
Tu triomphois à leur réveil.”

This ode has been already translated into Italian.

“De Pace Carmen, &c.”—A Poem on the Peace, by LUCE DE LANCIVAL. This Latin production ought not, perhaps, in point of strictness, to be admitted into an account of French literature; but as it is the production of a Frenchman, and has experienced some degree of applause at Paris, we have

have dispensed, in the present instance, with a too rigid observance of the general rule.

The gratulations produced by peace seem to have awakened the Latin Muses from their long slumber, and to have once more attuned the Roman lyre to a subject worthy of a classical language. After a long and portentous interval, the goddess again descends from heaven, to the residence of guilty mortals, and here follows her portrait, as painted by the hand of a master—

“Olli forma decens, placidoque modestia vultu;

Dulce micant oculi, roseo nec amabilis ore  
Rifus adest; niveos obvelat concolor artus  
Vestis, et aurato fulget circumdata limbo.  
Ornat oliva caput, libertatemque comarum,  
Fræno circum errans viridi, comescit; amico  
Palladias agit gestu manus altera frondes;  
Altera secundum, quo florent omnia, cornu  
Gestat, et in steriles inclinat prodiga campos.”

The different nations, almost frantic with joy, press around the divinity, and listen to her admonitions. The goddess, profiting by this opportunity, reminds each of the advantages most suitable to them, and exhorts all not to seek for glory any longer in the field of combat, but to strive, on the contrary, to rival, and even to surpass, each other, in the career of the arts and sciences, and above all, in the progress of happiness. The classical reader will, perhaps, admire the lines addressed to the Batavians, as the sense and sound conspire together, to depict the situation of a country menaced by the waves, and perturbed by mounds raised by the hands of man:—

“Aggeribus vastis et vastâ mole furentem  
Frænate Oceanum, iratis qui fluctibus horrens  
Assurgit, vestrasque minax circumtonat urbes.”

The following compliment is addressed to the English:—

“Gallia vos meritâ, non hostis et æmula, laude  
Extollit. . . . .

“Extollit, pelagi régés, non passa tyrannos.”

Two little French poems are bound up with the Latin one; the first of these is entitled “L’Épître à l’Ombre de Caroline.”—Epistle to the Shade of Caroline, &c. “Les Dangers de la Coquetterie.”—The Dangers of Coquetry. The following quotation, ad-

ressed to a coquette, terminates the latter of these:—

“Tu seras mère un jour: prends-en le cœur d’avance;  
De ton fils, qui n’est pas, instruis déjà l’enfance.  
De tes propres leçons mets en dépôt le fruit;  
Recueille un trait heureux, abrège un long récit;  
Des jardins d’Apollon, en effeuillant les roses.  
Réserve pour lui seul le miel que tu composes;  
Fais l’avance d’un fonds qui profitera bien,  
Et prodigue ton temps pour épargner le sien.  
Ecris de ta main, qu’à ton futur Emile,  
La leçon sera douce, et le travail facile!  
Comme il dévorera tes recueils, tes extraits,  
En se disant: pour moi, ma mère les a faits!”

The following elegy must be allowed to possess many beauties:—

Fundite nunc lacrimas quicumque Cupidinis arma

Noveritis: cecidit Pancharis ante diem.  
Hoc mihi munus erit primum, cui fœdera junxit:

Quo Paphii sensit mitia tela dei.  
Eheu! quam mœrens tanti fero pondus honoris,

Quo mala me primis asperiora gravant.  
Hunc vidi Zephiro mulcente dehiscere florem,  
Atque simul quod erat, pandere suave decus.  
Dum Cereri sacra ret ador, mihi visa perinde  
Ac foret è superis incola missa plagis.

Accentus vocis tali virtute trahebat,  
Tantaque jungebat quæ decuere Deam.  
Sic species, incessus erant, tum candor, ut  
Heben

Dixisset eam molliter ire juvem.  
Fundite vos lacrimas. . . . .

M. PETIT RADEL is understood to be the author of this poem, which reflects no dishonour either on the age or country in which it was produced.

“Épître à Jacques Delille, &c.”—An Epistle to James Delille, by PETER DARU. A pamphlet, of 26 octavo pages.

This epistle contains some good lines, addressed to the first of the living poets of France. The author begins as follows:—

“Toi qui nous fis aimer, par tes accords touchans,  
L’étude, lex beaux arts, les vertus et les champs;  
Toi, qui vis tout un peuple, ivre de son Orphée,  
Suivre en foule ta voix, et parer ton trophée.  
Infidèle aux honneurs qui t’attendoient encor,  
Tu fuis devant ta gloire, et vas au fond du Nord,  
De rois en rois, errant où ton chagrin t’exile,  
Porter la lyre d’or que te légua Virgile.”

The

The following lines will shew, that the poet is not insensible to the recent acquisitions of his country :—

Ces chefs-d'œuvre divers, ces lauriers, ce concours,  
Ont de l'art de Zeuxis ramené les beaux jours.  
Plus de vils préjugés, qu'un noble orgueil rejette,  
Le fils même des grands a saisi la palette,  
Et près du vieux guerrier, qui défendit l'Etat,  
L'artiste vénérable est assis au sénat.  
Prenez, art qu'on honore, un plus grand caractère,  
Une marche plus libre, ensemble et plus austère,  
Chacun de vos sujets doit parler à mon cœur.  
Bélicaire m'apprend à souffrir le malheur.  
Horace arme ses fils pour Rome, et mon oreille  
Croît entendre sa voix ou celle de Corneille.

It is well known, that Delille has hitherto refused to return to France; the following lines allude to that subject, and present an invitation that cannot fail to gratify the poet :—

" Parmi tous les talens dont mon pays s'honore,  
Je ne me place point; mais j'aurai fait plus qu'eux,  
Si mes vers accueillis te rendent à nos vœux;  
Et qu'enfin respirant sous son laurier fertile,  
La France puisse encor entendre son Virgile."

" Le Valet du Fermier, poème champêtre; par ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, &c. 1 vol, 12 mo. with ten engravings."

This is a Translation of Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," a Poem, which, after obtaining many admirers in this country, is about to increase the reputation of the author abroad, by means of a French Version.

" La Liberteide, ou les phases, &c.—The Liberteid; or, the Phases of the French Revolution; consisting of Heroico-lyrical Descriptions of the Events which have taken place, since the formation of the States-General in 1789, until the Epoch of General Peace, in the year X. (1802.) with Notes, historical and critical, by P. Mous-sard.

This singular Poem, to which the Author has prefixed the following line as a motto :

" Univers, admire et fremis,"

is composed of three hundred and twenty-six Stanzas, each of which is terminated by the word Liberty! Here follows a Description of the *Vandalism*,

as it is called, which took place in 1793 :

Ivre de sang et de vengeance,  
Ja discorde a banni la Paix.  
La plèbe repand sa demence;  
La plèbe commet les forfaits;  
La plèbe assieoit la tyrannie:  
Disparoit l'œuvre du génie.  
La gloire de l'antiquité;  
C'est la rage, un chaos vandale;  
C'est l'arrogance et le scandale  
L'opprobre de la liberté.

The following Description of Famine will perhaps make the reader smile :

J'ai faim dit l'enfant à sa mère;  
J'ai faim, dit le vieillard blanchi;  
J'ai faim, dit la sœur à son frère;  
J'ai faim, dit le père affoibli;  
J'ai faim, dit la mère débile;  
J'ai faim, dit la France fertile;  
Le cri lugubre est répété—  
Elles périssent les membranes!  
Ils se dessèchent les organes,  
Les fibres de la liberté.

" De Amoris Pancharitis and Zoroas;" the Loves of Pancharis and Zoroas; an erotic and didactic Poem.

Those who recollect the verses of Catullus, on Lesbia's Sparrow, will not be displeased at the following on a parraquet :

Pittace, quem decorat cervicis discolor arcus,  
Plumarumque nitor, cui canoralter honos:  
O decus egregium quamdam telluris Eozæ.

Mente, modisque tuis tam celebrande comes,  
Quam mihi dulce sonas iterans iteransque loquelas,

Quas docui, dominam blandius unde trahes!  
Suavius haud modulos promittit Philomela sonoros.

Hæc tibi præcipue cordi sint mellea verba,  
Sæpius et blaso gutture danda tuo:

Dum thyma pervolabit apes, dum bellida pascet;

" Pancharitis Zoroas fidus amator erit."

SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S BOOK.

" Tableaux de l'Histoire Universelle," &c.—Pictures of Universal History; or, a general Description of each Century, presented in Succession, from the first Ages of the World until the Reign of Tiberius, by Madame BERTHELOT DE LA VILLEURNQY, 1 vol. 12mo.

The lady, who has written this little work for the instruction of children, in the search after novelty, has adopted a plan not altogether exempt from censure. History being a study which presents only facts and instruction, and being but little calculated for the amusement

amusement of those who have not attained the years of discretion, it becomes necessary to fix the attention of youth, by means of memorable events, and shining actions. It would have been better therefore, perhaps, to have divided the present work into epochs, rather than into centuries; but, on the whole, it is worthy of perusal.

“*La Morale en Exemples; ou, Elite d'Anecdotes Anciennes et Modernes, de préceptes et de Discours propres à former la Jeunesse à la Vertu et à l'Art d'Ecrire, par l'Auteur de la Morale en Action, et du Tableau des Vertus du Peuple, avec cette Epigraphe,*

—“*Je ne crois point qu'on puisse être vertueux sans religion. J'ai eu long temps cette opinion trompeuse dont je suis trop déabusé.*”

J. J. ROUSSEAU, *Lettres à d'Alemb.* 3 vols. 12mo. de 1318 p. Prix 7 fr. 50 c.”—Morality exemplified; or, a choice Collection of Ancient and Modern Anecdotes, Precepts and Discourses, calculated to form Youth to Virtue, and the Art of Writing, &c.

The author of this little work here endeavours to render morals amiable, and to produce a work, which, while interesting to the youth of both sexes, cannot fail, at the same time, to prove instructive even to age. The principal articles in this miscellany consist of the rich Man and Aristippus, an anecdote; a Summary of all our Duties, in twelve chapters, by St. Lambert; History of Cleon, of Athens; Felix, or the ungrateful Man, an anecdote; the Emperor Sigismondan, an anecdote; a Conversation between a Father and Son, by the Abbé Sicard; the Prayers of Hesiod, Plato, Socrates, Numa, Massillon; George and Marcel, an anecdote; Antonio and Roger, a Spanish anecdote; the Creation, by the Abbé de Reyrac, &c. &c.

“*Abrégé d'un Cours complet de Lexicographie et de Lexicologie, à l'Usage des Elèves de la quatrième Classe de l'Ecole Polymatique, par P. R. F. BUTET (de la Sarthe), Directeur de cette Ecole, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. Prix 8 fr.*”—Summary of a complete Course of Lexicography and Lexicology, for the Use of the Pupils appertaining to the fourth Class of the Polymatic School, &c.

Citizen Butet, the author of this

work, is teacher of languages, literature, and mathematics in one of the principal schools of Paris: he is also professor of natural Philosophy at the Lyceum of Paris. The present treatise has been received with marked applause in France.

“*Cours d'Histoire, seconde Année; faisant suite au Cours de Cosmographie, de Géographie du même Auteur, par le Citoyen MENTELLE, Membre de l'Institut National, et professé par lui à l'Ecole Centrale des Quatre-Nations, Paris, 1 vol. 8vo. Prix 4 fr.*”—A Course of History for the second Year; being a Supplement to the Course of Cosmography and Geography of the same Author, &c.

Citizen Mentelle, a literary man of considerable reputation in France, has divided this new work under distinct heads:—The 1. contains the constitution of the greater part of modern states; 2. we are presented with a summary of their military and political relations; 3. we meet with a general account of the genealogies of sovereign houses; and, 4. with a statistical summary of the German states.

The author begins by tracing the constitution of the ancient Romans; for, according to him, the institutions of that people alone ought to be studied, in order to obtain rules of conduct applicable to modern governments. He then considers and investigates three grand epochs:—1. The incursions of the northern barbarians into Europe; 2. the translation of the seat of the empire from Rome to Constantinople; and, 3. the publication of the Justinian Code.

In America he finds nothing worthy his attention, but the United States; in Asia and Africa despotism is every where triumphant; in our happy portion of the globe the governments become mixed. In the North of Europe, he places the kingdoms of Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and the Russian empire; In the middle we find the French, Batavian, and Helvetic republics; the German empire; the kingdoms of Bohemia and Russia.

This work is clear and accurate, and the author has been at great pains to imitate the manner and arrangement of the great Bossuet.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF SPANISH LITERATURE.

THE design of our periodical Retrospect of native and foreign literature is to distinguish the advances of the liberal arts in different countries, and to give a comparative view of science in every region where intellect is respected. Our readers will draw many important conclusions from these premises: they will see where the mind of man is dilated by its own inherent powers, and where it is contracted by exterior causes: they will trace with pleasure the sources of mental vigour in private virtue, and political liberty; and with pain the origin of intellectual infirmity in the vices of the individual, and the corruption of the state.

It has been justly observed, that the arts and sciences were luxuriant on that soil alone which was fertile to liberty; that the refinement of the Greeks, notwithstanding their poverty and simplicity, was never approached by the effeminate Asiatics; and, that after the conquest of Alexander, when they lost their freedom, the sciences forsook their territory.

At the beginning of the fifth century, the Roman empire was subverted, and the Suevi took possession of Spain; at the conclusion of the sixth, the Goths conquered the whole country. These were succeeded by the Saracens at the commencement of the eighth century, who, with the exception of a mountainous district of Asturias and Biscay, (in which the remains of the Goths took refuge) vanquished the entire peninsula. During nearly eight hundred years, these northern fugitives contended with the partisans of Mahomet; they fought for their country, their liberty, and their God, and thus the principles of civil and religious freedom were nurtured in the breasts of Spaniards, as the foundation on which their security and their happiness were to be established. From the energies which this glorious struggle engendered arose the superiority of the Spanish people to every other nation of Europe during the sixteenth century. It was this that formed the vigorous minds of their dramatic poets, who substituted the ebullitions of nature for the insipid prolixity of oratorical declamation. At that period Spain was not less admired and beloved by her friends, than respected and feared by her enemies. To this triumph of reason and truth succeeded the reign of priests and of

bigots; feeble princes submitted to the authority of crafty confessors, the municipal rights were abolished, the Cortes was dissolved, the inquisition was established, and ignominious fetters profaned all that was heroic, all that was Roman, in the Spanish people. In the slow progress of two hundred years, not one great writer has appeared; Lopes de Vega, the contemporary of our immortal Shakespeare, lived nearly a century, as if to protract to the utmost the duration of talent in his country: he has been succeeded by a herd of servile copyists, to whom the divinity by which he was inspired is wholly unknown. Even the monastic institutions, those boasted seminaries of learning, where they tell us Greek is as familiar to the brain, as the cowl to the tonsure; have produced little of late years but meagre translations from the French classics, for which a school-boy would be ashamed to have recourse in our public academic institutions.

The circumstances which conducted to this unfavourable change in that country, when every other nation of Europe cultivated the liberal arts with increasing success, is one of the most curious and interesting enquiries of literary history; but to detail the causes of the decline of learning in Spain, is foreign to our purpose at this time; all we undertake is to afford some general idea of the objects to which improvement is directed, and this duty we have endeavoured to perform in the subsequent catalogue.

To the periodical publications we notice the accession of the "*Corneo de Cordoba*", and of the "*Compendio del año Cristiano*"; the former is applied to literary disquisition in general, the latter principally to religious subjects. Those which have more especially occupied the writers of that country will be found under the titles *Agriculture* and *Botany*; *Chronology*, *Topography*, *Statistics*, and *Geography*; under *Drama*, *Jurisprudence*, *Theology*, and *Ethics*; and under that branch of the latter called *Politics*, which we have separated from its generic arrangement, on account of the change in its modern acceptance, and that our readers may perceive, that "the domineering influence of French councils, and of French principles," have not so materially affected the literary transactions

tions of that country, as to convert the prels into the medium of political disorganization.

To architecture, to astronomy and mathematics, to the discoveries of itinerant philosophers, and to inquiries into the phenomena of the human mind, their authors have devoted a very small portion of attention; and the only works exclusively on natural history, which have fallen under our notice, are a Compendium of the celebrated Buffon, and a Translation from the French of his Zoology, which we mention here, because we have not considered them sufficiently material to assign to them a separate title in our catalogue.

It will appear singular, that, at this time, when, in consequence of a new order of things, commercial regulations form so material a department of diplomatic duty, a regard so transient should have been directed to this subject by the Spanish politicians: looking with solicitude to the commercial interests of our native country, confident of the advantages Spain has derived from her reliance on the honour and punctuality of the British merchant, we should have been happy to have seen those broad and enlightened principles diffused in that kingdom, which would increase the mercantile intercourse between the two nations, and prevent its entire monopoly by the intrigues of the censular republic.

#### AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

“*Lecciones Prácticas de Agricultura y Economía del Campo, que da un Padre a su Hijo para que sea buen Labrador en qualquier Pais.*”—Practical Lectures on Agriculture and Rustic Economy, from a Father to his Son, to make him a good Farmer in every different Soil and Climate.

In this work are explained the different species of earths; the principles of fertility in the various soils; the effects of the atmospheric phenomena on produce; the plants and seeds adapted to each kind of earth are investigated; the method of sowing best suited to promote fecundity; the method of preserving food for cattle with the smallest diminution of its nutritious quality; the method of warming cold soils: of rendering temperate those in the opposite extreme; and, in the course of the work, these lectures discuss every interesting subject of agriculture.

“*Icones atque Descriptiones Plantarum, &c. Estampes y Descripciones de las Plantas que se cultivan en el Real Jardín Botánico, y de las que crecen en España.*”

MONTHLY MAG. No. 89.

*segunda y ultima Parte del tomo 6, por D. ANTONIO JOSEPH CAVANILLES.*”—Engravings and Descriptions of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, and of those natural to the soil of Spain; the second and last part, by D. Antonio Joseph Cavanilles.

The work, which was begun in 1791, is concluded with this fasciculus; sixty new genera are supplied from the seven hundred and twelve undescribed plants introduced into it. This production has been noticed with much respect by the periodical publications in Europe; the drawings of the plants, and of the parts of fructification that appertain to them, were done by the hand of the author. Various controverted points are elucidated, and some articles of information are disclosed, which before were wholly unknown. The present fasciculus contains forty engravings of plants, with their descriptions, and an index of the whole work adapted to the sexual system.

“*Curso Completo; ó, Diccionario Universal de Agricultura Teórica, Práctica, Económica, y de Medicina Rural y Veterinaria, escrito en Frances por una Sociedad de Agrónomas, y ordenado por el Abate Rozier, traducido al Castellano por D. JUAN ALVAREZ GUERRA, Individuo de Mérito en la Clase de Agricultura de la Real Sociedad Económica de Madrid, tomo 12.*”—A Complete View; or, Universal Dictionary of Agriculture, Theoretic, Practical, and Economic, and of Rural and Veterinary Pharmacy, from the French of a Society of Agriturists, arranged by the Abbé Rozier, translated into Spanish by D. Juan Alvarez Guerra, honorary Member in the Class of Agriculture of the Royal Economic Society of Madrid, vol. 12.

“*Descripción de las Plantas que D. Antonio Joseph Cavanilles demostró en las Lecciones Publicas de Botanico de Año de 1801.*”—Description of those Plants which D. Antonio Joseph Cavanilles exhibited in his public Botanical Lectures of the Year 1801.

The Preface to this work explains the elementary principles of the science.

“*Junta Publica de la Real Sociedad Económica de Valencia, celebrada el 9 de Diciembre de 1800, un tomo en 4to.*”—Public Meeting of the Royal Economic Society of Valencia, on the 9th of December, 1800, 1 vol. 4to.

Among others are the following papers: the Introductory Discourse, by the Marquis of Valera; on Popular Education, by D. Manuel de Velasco; Memoirs on

the Establishment of Convoys in Valencia, by D. Joseph Inocencio de Llano; Poetry, by D. Pedro Picho and D. Esteban Chaix; the Prize-memoir on the Mountains of the Kingdom of Valencia, by D. Joachin de la Croix; and Essay on the Mode of Increasing the Plantations of Olives, by Father Miguel del Campo.

"Defensación sobre los Beneficios del Cultivo de las Patatas."—Dissertation on the Advantages of the Cultivation of Potatoes.

This work seems to be improved by the assistance the author received from various publications of the same kind in England: he enters into the quality, the uses, and effects of this vegetable, as a species of diet, and examines the means of its incorporation (for the purposes of nutriment) with different species of grain.

#### ANATOMY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHARMACY.

"Introduccion Metódica a la Teórica y Práctica de la Medicina, obra escrita en Ingles por el D. David Macbride, traducida al Latin por Juan Frederico Clossio, y de este al Castellano por D. J. D. R. Y. C."—Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic, translated into Latin from the English of Dr. David Macbride, and from the Latin into Spanish by D. J. D. R. Y. C. 2 vols. 8vo.

The first is divided into seven books, which comprize the theory of medicine. In the first book, the animal economy is generally explained, and the human form in particular; the second exhibits an analysis of diseases, and adverts to their nature, symptoms, causes, and effects; the third is nosological, and distributes human diseases into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties; the fourth explains the orders sub-divided into genera; the fifth expounds the doctrines of the pulse, of respiration, of the blood, of the excrements, as far as these elucidate the nature of the disease in its approach, its continuance, and its termination; the sixth treats of the means of preserving health; and the seventh is on remarkable cases.

The second volume is on the practical part, and describes every distinction of human infirmity, and the method of cure adapted to each: it is divided into nine books, the eighth of which refers to diseases from weakness of intellect.

"Tratado del Dábetes, de las Afecciones Gástricas, y de las Enfermedades que dependen de ellas, por el Cív. ALYON."—Treatise on the Diabetes and Gastric Affections, and on the Diseases to

which they are liable, by the Citizen Alyon.

In this work is given the result of experiments with acids and oxygenous substances in venereal casts, in which the writer has probably had extensive experience, from his official situation in the Hospital of Health of Val de Gracia.

"Diccionario Elemental de Farmacia; ó, Aplicaciones de los Fundamentos de la Química Moderna a las Principales Operaciones de Farmacia, segun unas Farmacopeas."—Elementary Dictionary of Pharmacy; or, the Application of the Processes of Modern Chemistry, and of the Principles of Pharmacy, conformably to the Pharmacopeias.

This is from the pen of D. MANUEL HERNANDEZ DE GREGORIO, private Apothecary to his Majesty.

"Filosofía Química; ó, Verdades Fundamentales de la Química Moderna, por A. F. Fourcroy, traducidas por el Dr. D. FRANCISCO FIGUILLON."—Philosophical Chemistry; or, the True Foundation of Modern Chemistry, from the French of A. F. Fourcroy, by Dr. D. Francisco Figuillon.

"Exámen Farmacéutico-Galénico-Químico, Teórico-Práctico, extractado de las mejores Farmacopeas y Autores de Historia Natural, por D. FRANCISCO BRIHUEGA."—Pharmaceutic, Galenic, Chemical, Theoretic, and Practical Enquiry, founded on the best Pharmacopeias, and Writers on Natural History, by D. Francisco Brihuela.

"Disertacion Medica sobre la Calentura maligna contagiosa que revnó en Cadiz el Año pasado de 1800, por Dr. DON PEDRO MARIA GONZALEZ. Medical Dissertation on the Malignant and Contagious Fever, which prevailed in Cadiz in the Year 1800, by Dr. Don Pedro Maria Gonzalez.

"Tratado sobre la Colica, en las Memorias de la Real Academia Médica de Madrid."—Treatise on the Cholera, from the Memoirs of the Royal Medical Academy of Madrid. This is in one vol. 8 vol. 260 pages, and is separated from the larger work, to give notoriety to so useful a discussion.

"La Vaccina en España, ó Cartas familiares sobre esta nueva Inoculación, por el Dr. DON FRANCISCO FIGUILLE. The Vaccine Inoculation in Spain; or, Familiar Letters on this new Expedient, by Dr. Don Francisco Figuillém.

Nomenclatura Química, que para el uso de su Escuela Publica D. PEDRO GU-



**TIERREZ BUENO.** Chemical Nomenclature for the Use of his Public School, by D. Pedro Gutierrez Bueno.

**ARCHITECTURE.**

“*Diccionario de Arquitectura Civil: obra postuma de D. BENITO BAIL'S.*” Dictionary of Civil Architecture, a posthumous Work of D. Benito Bails. The writer was principal director of mathematics in the Royal Academy of fine Arts of St. Fernando: the present work is in 1 vol. 4to.

**ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.**

“*Instrucciones del Calculo diferencial é integral, con sus aplicaciones principales á las Matematicas puras y mixtas, por D. JOSEPH CHAIX, Vice-Director del Real Cuerpo de Ingenieros Cosmógrafos de Estado, tomo 1.*” Institutes of Fractional and Integral Arithmetic, with its Application to pure and mixed Mathematics, by Don Joseph Chaix, Sub-director of the Royal Body of Cosmographic Engineers of State, Vol. I. This work contains remarks on infinites, the theory of curves, &c.

“*Descripción del Fenomeno de las tres Soles que aparecieron en el Hemisferio Oriental de la villa de Caspe, en Aragon, el 19 de Enero de 1787.*” Description of the Phenomenon of three apparent Solar Orbs, which rose in the Eastern Hemisphere, and were seen at Caspe, in Arragon, the 19th of January, 1787.

An engraving represents the subject, which is accompanied with a discourse, physical and astronomical: it is from the pen of FR. BRUNO, of Saragosa, a capuchin of Arragon, who made his observations in the presence of a numerous assembly.

“*Curso y Efeméridas de la nueva Planeta descubierta en Sicilia.*”—The Course and Ephemeris of the new Planet discovered in Sicily.

“*Principios de Matemáticas puras y mixtas: cuaderno 4.*”—Principles of Pure and Mixed Mathematics: Fasciculus, 4.

**BELLES LETTRES, GRAMMAR, CRITICISM, LOGIC, RHETORIC.**

“*Diccionario del P. Esteban de Terreros y Pando, con las Voces de Ciencias y Artes, y sus Correspondientes en las tres Lenguas Latina, Francesa é Italiana: 4 tomos en folio.*”—Dictionary of P. ESTEVAN DE TERREROS Y PANDO; containing Terms used in the Arts and Sciences, and their Synonymies in the three Languages, of Latin, French, and Italian, 4 vols. folio. The three first comprehend the Spanish terms synonymous with those lan-

guages, the fourth gives some further illustrations, and was under the immediate dictation of Dr. Miguel de Manuel y Rodriguez, 420 rials in boards.

“*Retorica para Uso del Real Seminario de Nobles de Valencia, compuesta por su Profesor D. TOMAS MARTENEZ: un tomo en 8o.*”—Rhetoric for the Use of the Royal Seminary of Nobility at Valencia, composed by the Professor, D. Thomas Martinez, one vol. 8vo.

“*Laurisio Tragiense.*” Laurisio Tragiense.—An Arcadian Shepherd discourses on the Vices and Defects of the Theatre, and on the Mode of Correcting them. He gives the History of the Drama, from the Pagan Times to the present; with critical Notes on the Spanish Theatre: he treats of Mhic, ancient and modern, and of the Dramatic Art in general, 1 vol. large 8vo. with Plates.

“*Fundamento del Vigor y Elegancia de la Lengua Castellana, expuesto en el propio y vario Uso de sus Particulas, Nombres y Verbos: por el presbitero D. GREGORIO GARCES.*”—Foundation of the Strength and Elegance of the Spanish Language explained, in the appropriate and diversified Use of its Particles, Nouns, and Verbs; by D. Gregorio Garces, Priest.

This work is in 2 vols. quarto, and is printed at the expence of the Royal Spanish Academy.

“*Discurso sobre el Estudio Metodico de la Historia Literaria.*”—Discourse on the Methodical Study of Literary History.

“*Disertacion sobre la Influencia de las Matemáticas en las Artes.*”—Dissertation on the Influence of Mathematics in the Arts.

This subject is particularly considered in its relation to Belles Lettres.

“*Actas de la Real Academia de S. Fernando, desde su Abertura solemn en 13 de Junio de 1752, hasta el Concurso general de Premios de 1799: inclusive: 18 quadernos en 4o.*”—Transactions of the Royal Academy of St. Fernando, from its Opening the 13th June, 1752, to the General Meeting for distributing Premiums in 1799, inclusive, 18 fasciculi, in 4to.

**CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, AND TOPOGRAPHY.**

“*Plano de la Villa de Madrid en 64 Hojas.*”—Plan of the City of Madrid, on 64 Sheets.

In these are explained, the districts into which it is divided, its squares and streets, and the number of houses in each, with the objects of curiosities in various parts.

An index is given, containing alphabetical references to the convents and other public buildings; the whole is elucidated by a general map of the city.

"Mapa Geográfica de las Indias Orientales, por el Geografo D. TOMAS MAURICIO LOPEZ, Oficial agregado a la Real Biblioteca."—Geographical Map of the East Indies, by the Geographer, D. Thomas Mauricio Lopez, Royal Librarian.

This map comprehends the coast of Malabar, to the gulph of Cambaya; and that of Coromandel, to the city of Masulipatam: it includes all the native kingdoms within the peninsula of Indostan, and distinguishes the possessions of the Portuguese, English, French, and Dutch: the whole is collected from the best authorities.

"Guia ó Estado de la Real Hacienda de España para el Año de 1802."—Guide to, or Condition of, the Royal Revenue of Spain, for the year 1802.

The principal object is to give that local information on the cities and provinces, which will facilitate the duties of the officers concerned in the management of the royal domain.

"Compendio cronológico de la Historia Ecclesiástica, escrito en Frances por Mr. MACQUER, Abogado del Parlamento de Paris, y traducido por el Dr. Don Baltasar Zapata y Merino, Prior de Falces."—Ecclesiastical History, chronologically arranged from the French of Mr. Macquer, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and translated by Dr. Don Baltasar Zapata y Merino, Prior of Falces.

This compendium begins the account six years before the Christian æra, and terminates with the year 1768. It is divided into centuries, and the centuries into years: at the conclusion of each century, are appropriate reflections on the customs, employments, and on the genius of church discipline, 4 vols. large 8vo.

"Mapa Geografica de la Peninsula y Provincia de Yucatan, segun las mejores Noticias y Mapas del Pais, remitidos por los Naturales, lo da á luz D. TOMAS LOPEZ."—Geographical Map of the Province and Peninsula of Yucatan, from Charts of the Country, sent by the Natives, and other respectable Authorities, by D. Thomas Lopez.

"España en la Mano, por DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO ARANA."—Manual of Spain, by Don Francisco Antonio Arana.

Into this work is introduced the chronology of the kings of Spain; of the bi-

shops; of the religious orders; and of the military, ancient and modern.

"Plan Geográfico Comprehensivo de todas las Cortes de Europa y principales Plazas de Comercio."—Comprehensive Geographical Plan of all the Courts in Europe, and of the principal Places of Trade.

"Disertaciones sobre la Navegation a las Indias Orientales, por el Norte de la Europa, escritas la primera por M. BAUCHE, de la Academia de Ciencias de Paris, y la segunda por el Capitan de Frigata de la real Armada D. CIRIACO DE CEVALLOS."—Dissertations on the Navigation to the East Indies by the northern Passage; the first written by Mr. Bauche, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; the second by D. Ciriaco de Cevallos, Captain of a Frigate in the Royal Navy.

"Mapa de Africa, que comprehende todos sus Imperios, Regnos, Estados, Islas, &c. arreglada a varios Documentos y Cartas Inglesas, por D. JUAN LOPEZ, Geografo de S. M."—Map of Africa, including all its Empires, Kingdoms, States, Islands, &c. on the Authority of various English Documents and Charts, by D. Juan Lopez, Geographer to his Majesty.

"Mapa nueva de America Septentrional, segun las mejores noticias: por D. JUAN LOPEZ."—New Map of North America, from the best Authority, by D. Juan Lopez.

This map comprehends the discoveries of the English, and the narrow Straights to the north-west, between America and Asia.

"Mapa nueva de la America Meridional, por D. JUAN LOPEZ."—New Map of South America, by D. Juan Lopez.

This chart contains part of the coast of Africa, the Cape de Verd Islands, and the principal possessions of the Spaniards and Portuguese, from the best authorities.

#### DRAMA.

"Teatro nuevo Español; o, Coleccion de las Piezas dramaticas nuevas, que desde el principio del proximo Año pasado de 1800 se van representadas en los Coliseos de la Calle, de la Cruz, y del Principe de Madrid, tomo 5."—New Spanish Theatre; or, a Collection of new dramatic Pieces performed since the Commencement of the Year 1800, in the Theatres of Madrid, of the Calle de la Cruz, and of the Prince, 5th vol.

"El Padre de Familia: Comedia en cinco Actos, y en Prosa, traducido del Frances."—The Father; a Comedy in five

five Acts, in Prose, translated from the French.

“*Collección completa de las mas felices Comedias.*”—Complete Collection of the best Comedies.

The Compiler, seeing with regret the works of Solis, Moreto, Cañizáres, and others, injured by inaccurate editions, is desirous of restoring to his country, in a style suited to the merit of the originals, the works of these distinguished writers.—The present undertaking consists of four volumes; the first contains interesting observations on the Spanish theatre; it gives the arguments of the several pieces, and anecdotes of their authors.

“*El Conde de Oisbach, Comedia nueva, en 5 Actos, en Prosa, del Teatro Aleman arreglada al Español.*”—The Count of Oisbach, a new prose Comedy, in 5 Acts, translated into Spanish from the German.

“*El Indolente, Comedia nueva en dos Actos.*”—The Idler, a Comedy, in two Acts.

“*Los Amantes engañados, ó fulsos celos, Pieza nueva en un Acto.*”—The Mistaken Lovers; or, Jealousy disappointed: a new Piece, in one Act.

“*El Emperador Alberto I, y la Adelina; 1a y 2a Parte, Comedias por D. ANTONIO VALLADARES DE SOTOMAYOR.*”—The Emperor Albert the 1st, and Adelina; 1st and 2d part, Comedies by D. Antonio Valladares.

“*La Dama Labradora: Comedia nueva, en dos Actos, por D. VICENTE RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO.*”—The dignified female Peasant, a new Comedy, in 2 Acts, by D. Vicente Rodriguez de Arellano.

“*Sancho Ortiz de las Roelas: Tragedia Española arreglada, por D. CANDIDO MARIA TRIGUEROS.*”—Sancho Ortiz de las Roelas: a Spanish Tragedy, by D. Candido Maria Trigueros.

This dramatic effusion has attracted much popular notice: it has been commended by Bauteux, in his Philosophical Principles of Literature.

“*La Prueba caprichosa.*”—Capricious Taste; a Comedy, in two Acts, from the English, translated into Spanish from the French version.

“*Adolfo y Clara; ó los dos Presos.*”—Adolphus and Clara; or, the two Prisoners.

This is a prose comedy in one act, with musical interludes.

“*La Mujer zelosa.*”—The jealous Wife.

This is a new prose comedy, in five

acts, from the French of M. Desforges, and translated by D. JULIAN DE VELASCO.

“*Xerxes: Tragedia del Abate D. Francisco Xavier Bettineli, traducida del Italiano, por D. MIGUEL GARCIA ASENSIO.*”—Xerxes, a Tragedy, from the Italian of the Abbot D. Francisco Xavier Bettineli, by D. Miguel Garcia ASENSIO.

“*Ensayo sobre el Origen y Naturaleza de las Pasiones; del Geito, y de la Accion teatral.*”—Essay on the Origin and Nature of the Passions; on Gesticulation, and theatric Action.

“*Ana Bolena, y El Conde D. Garcia de Castilla.*”—Anna Boleyn and the Count D. Garcia of Castille. Tragedies written by D. LORENZO MARIA DE VILLARROEL, Marquis of Palaccios.

“*La Derrota de las Pedantes.*”—The Rout of the Pedants.

“*La Comedia nueva.*”—The new Comedy.

“*Hamlet, Tragedia de Shakespear, traducida é ilustrada con Notas criticas, por INARCO CELENIO.*”—Hamlet, a Tragedy from Shakespear, translated and illustrated with critical Notes, by Inarco Celenio.

#### EDUCATION.

“*Fabulas de Fedro, Liberto de Agosto, traducidas al Castellano en Verso y Prosa, por D. RODRIGO DE OVIEDO.*”—Fables of Phædrus, Freedman of Augustus; translated into Spanish Verse and Prose by D. Rodrigo de Oviedo.

This little work is by a Professor of Translation in the Royal Institution of Madrid. The poetic version is for the more mature student; the prosaic for children; for the latter it is principally intended, and every suitable explanation is given to render this useful work familiar to the infant mind.

“*Nueva Grammatica Francesa, en el Metode mas sencillo y facil para aprender este Idioma.*”—New French Grammar, digested with clearness, so as to obtain with Ease a Knowledge of that Language.

In this work, besides the usual grammatical subjects of declension, conjugation, idiom, and syntax, the peculiarities in the orthography are explained.

“*Rudimentos de la Lengua Latina, para Instrucción de la Joventud. Quaderno 5.*”—Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, for the Instruction of Youth, No. 4.

“*Tratado de la Educacion de las Niñas, escrito en Frances por el Ilmo. FENELON, Arzobispo de Cambray; un tomo*

en 8º.”—Treatise on the Education of Daughters; from the French of the most Reverend Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, 1 vol. 8vo.

This illustrious priest, anxious to promote human happiness, and sensible how much it depends, in both sexes, on a discreet education, published two works, the one *Telemachus*, so much celebrated, for the instruction of the male sex, and the other, the present work, for the direction of young women.

“*Compendio de la Historia Universal, Quaderno 10.*”—Compendium of Universal History, No. 10. This work is illustrated by 6 plates.

“*Principios de Historia y Geografia, en Castellano y Frances.*”—The Principles of History and Geography, in Spanish and French.

It is in one vol. 8vo. and contains discourses in prose and verse, to instruct the reader in the French idiom, and in the most important transactions of ancient history, especially the Roman.

“*Almacen de Principiantes para el Estudio de las Lenguas Española y Francesa, Quaderno 4.*”—Manual for Beginners in the Study of the Spanish and French Languages, No. 4.

*Cartas de Ciceron en Latin, escogidas y distribuidas en sus Clases, con breves Argumentos y Notas en Castellano, por D. RODRIGO DE OVIEDO.*—Select Letters of Cicero, in Latin, properly arranged, with short Arguments and Notes, in Spanish, by D. Rodrigo de Oviedo. To this is subjoined the Life of Cicero, to enable juniors to understand the work.

#### ANCIENT HISTORY.

“*Compendio de la Historia Antigua; ó, de los cinco grandes Imperios que precedieron al Nacimiento de N. S. J.; escrito en Frances por el R. P. JUAN BAPTISTA DUCHESNE, Preceptor que fué de los Sres Infantes de España, y traducido por D. B. F. C. M.*”—Compendium of the Ancient History of the five great Empires which preceded the Birth of Christ, from the French of the Reverend Father Juan Baptiste Duchesne, late Preceptor of the Infantes of Spain, and translated by D. B. F. C. M.

This work is by the author of the compendious History of Spain, in 2 vols 8vo. and the present is bound up uniformly with it, the intention having been, by these two historical works to give a complete and comprehensive view of the principal transactions amongst mankind from the earliest records to the present time.

“*Observaciones sobre las bellas Artes*

entre los Antiguos, hasta la Conquista de Grecia por los Romanos.”—Observations on the Fine Arts among the Ancients, to the Conquest of Greece by the Romans.

This was the subject proposed in the class of literary history, in the Reales Estudios of Madrid: it treats of sculpture, painting, and architecture among the Greeks, and of the infancy of the fine arts among the Egyptians.

“*Ensayo sobre el Origen, Progreso, y Estados de la Historia Natural entre los Antiguos anteriores a Plinio.*”—Essay on the Origin, Progress, and ultimate Improvement of Natural History among the Ancients, prior to the time of Pliny.

This was prepared in consequence of a question proposed in the class of literary history of Reales Estudios of Madrid.

#### MODERN HISTORY.

“*Origen de los Indias del nuevo Mundo é Indias Occidentales, averiguado con Discurso de Opiniones, por el P. PRESENTADO FR. GREGORIO GARCIA.*”—Origin of the East and West Indies, with a Discourse on the Opinions respecting them, by the P. Presentado Fr. Gregorio Garcia.

“*Historia del Duque de Riperdá, Primer Ministro de España en el Reynado del S. Felipe V. dedicada al Exc. S. Cardenal de Molina, Presidente que fué de Castilla.*”—History of the Duke of Riperdá, Prime Minister of Spain in the Reign of Philip the 5th. dedicated to his Excellency the Cardinal of Molina, late President of Castile.

This work is worthy of the public curiosity: it is divided into two parts; the first contains the life of the Duke to the time of his elevation to the rank his title denotes, and to that of Grandee of Spain, during which period he rendered some services to his country, especially the unexpected consolidation of the peace in 1726, between the Catholic King and the Emperor. The second part respects his imprisonment the same year, to the time of his unfortunate death in Africa in 1747. The history of this short period of eleven years is blended with so many extraordinary and even extravagant circumstances, that nothing less than the records by which its authority is supported, would have given it credibility.

“*Galeria de las Mugeres que se han hecho mas notables.*”—The History of the most remarkable Women.

This is extended to 4 vols. 8vo.; it contains forty biographical sketches, and twenty engravings, of the most remarkable characters.

“*Historia*

"Historia natural, civil, y geográfica, de las Naciones situadas en las Riberas del Rio Oronoco, y sus Provincias; por el P. JOSEPH GUMILLA; dos tomos en 4<sup>o</sup>."—The natural, civil, and geographical History of the Tribes situated on the Borders of the River Oronoco, and the Country adjacent, by F. Joseph Gumilla: 2 vols. 4to.

"Compendio cronológico de la Historia y Estado actual de Rusia."—Chronological Compendium of the History and present State of Russia.

The principal design of this work is to give information to merchants, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between that country and Spain.

"Quaderno 1<sup>o</sup> de la Obra critica original, intitulada el Censor en la Historia de España, por el D. D. NICOLAS PEREZ EL SETABIENSE."—No. I. of the original critical Work entitled the Censor of the History of Spain, by D. D. Nicolas Perez el Setabienise.

The principal materials for this critical history are supplied from Malden, Florez, Morales, Garibay, Ocampo, and Mariana.

"Memorias del famoso TIPPoo ZAIB, Sultan del Masur, Hijo del celebre Heyder Aly Kan."—Memoirs of the famous Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Myfore, son of the famous Hyder Ali Kan.

These memoirs are said to be from the authority of Tippoo Saib himself: they contain an account of the vicissitudes in India during the 18th century, and of the establishments of the French and English on the peninsula of Indostan.

"Diccionario Historico portatif de las Ordenes Religiosas y Militares, y de las Congregaciones Regulares y Seculares que hay y ha habido en varias Partes del Mundo."—Portable Historical Dictionary of the Religious and Military Orders of the Clerical and Lay Corporations, which either exist or have existed in various Parts of the World.

"Diccionario Geográfico-historico de España, por la Real Academia de la Historia."—Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Spain, by the Royal Academy of History, 2 vols. 4to.

"Empresas, Victorias, Derrotas, y Desgracias, del Principe Carlos Edwardo Stuard, Pretendiente de Inglaterra."—Enterprizes, Victories, Defeats, and Misfortunes, of Charles Edward Stewart, Pretender to the Crown of England.

This little work was written by one of his companions, both in his prosperous and adverse circumstances, and is trans-

lated from the French by D. VICTOR AMADEO.

HISTORY, SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

"Historia de las Guerras de los Judios, y de la Destruccion del Templo y Ciudad de Jerusalem, escrita en Griego por Flavio Josepho, Hebreo, y traducida por JUAN MARTIN CORDERO."—History of the Wars of the Jews, and of the Destruction of the Temple and City of Jerusalem, from the Greek of Flavius Josephus, a Hebrew, and translated by Juan Martin Cordero.

The work is included in two vols. large 8vo. The Life of Josephus is given, and his portrait engraved by Selina; it compiles also the Triumph of Truth and the Martyrdom of the Maccabees.

"Vidas de las Padres, Martires, y otros principales Santos y Escritores de la Iglesia, que escrivió en Ingles el R. Albano Butler, y tradine ó D. JOSEPH ALONZO ORTIZ."—Lives of the the Fathers, Martyrs, and of distinguished Saints and Writers of the Church, from the English of the Rev. Albany Butler, by D. JOSEPH ALONZO ORTIZ.

To this work are added notes, literary and critical, on history, sacred, ecclesiastical, and prophane. This writer does not detain the readers so much with miraculous events, or even moral sentiments, as is usual on similar subjects; his object seems rather to be to give an accurate and comprehensive history, properly connected, of the heroes in the cause of Christianity.

"Reglas para la Inteligencia de la Sagrada Escritura, Obra de M. Duguet, traducida del Frances por J. D. R. Y. C. dos tomos en 12o."—Rules for understanding Sacred Writ, from the French of M. Duguet, by J. D. R. Y. C. two vols. 12mo.

"Historia Cronológica del Pueblo Hebreo, de sa Religion y Gobierno Politico."—Chronological History of the Hebrew People—of their Religion and Political Government.

"Ritos y Ceremonias de los Hebreos confutados, escritos en Italiano por un Rabino, que convencido de sus Errores abraio la Religion Católica; traducidos por F. J. de L. tres tomos, en 8o."—Rites and Ceremonies of the Hebrews confuted, written in Italian by a Rabbi, who, convinced of his Errors, embraced the Catholic Religion; translated by F. J. de L. 3 vols. 8vo.

JURISPRUDENCE.

"Extracto de las Ordenanzas de la Real Chancilleria de Grenada, recopiladas

das é impresas en el Año de 1601, y de las posteriores Visitas hechas en los de 1619, 29, y 61, formado y reducido a dos Tablas, por D. JUAN DE LA REGUERA VALDELOMAR.”—Extract of the Ordinances of the Royal Chancery of Grenada, compiled and printed in the Year 1601, and including subsequent Visitations made in the Years 1619, 1629, and 1661, arranged and reduced to two Tables, by D. Juan Reguera Valdelomar.

The first of these respects the superior officers, the other the inferior ones, of that tribunal. The whole is disposed in columns, and treated with perspicuity, so that all the duties, powers, and dignities, of the respective officers, are clearly ascertained, and the regulations adopted which respect these, are explained, so that the whole business of this court may be easily and correctly understood, without having recourse to the voluminous code formed from the archives of the institution.

“Summa Conciliorum Hispaniæ quotquot inveniri potuerunt ad usque Sæculum proximè præteritum: Notis novisque Dissertationibus adornatum. Opera et studio R. P. M. FR. MATHIÆ DE VILLANUPIO.”—Summary View of the Councils of Spain, as far as can be ascertained, to the preceding Century; illustrated by Notes and Dissertations, by R. P. M. Fr. Matthias de Villanuso.

“Institutiones Juris Canonici, quibus Vetus et Nova Ecclesiæ Disciplina et Mutationum Causæ enarrantur; a DOMINICO CAVALARIO, Juris Canonici et Civilis Professore, conscriptæ.”—The Institutions of Canonical Law, in which the old and new Ecclesiastical Discipline is detailed, and the Causes of the Alterations that have taken place, are explained, 6 vols. by Dominic Cavalario, Professor of Canon and Civil Law.

“Febrero reformado y anotado; ó Libreria de Escribanos, por el Lie D. JOSEPH MARCOS GUTIERREZ.”—Febrero reformed, with Notes; or, the Scrivener’s Library, by the Licentiate D. Joseph Marcos Gutierrez.

“Ensayo sobre la Jurisprudencia Universal, en que se examina, qual es el primer Principio de la Justicia y el Fundamento de la Obligacion Moral, por D. JAYME ALVAREZ DE ABREU, Marques de la Regalia.”—Essay on Universal Jurisprudence, in which the Principles of Justice and the Foundations of Morality are examined, by D. James Marquis of Regalia.

In this work the opinions of some cele-

brated philosophers are examined, and the truth of a future state, and the necessity of revelation, are ascertained.

“Resumen de la Historia Cronológica del Derecho y Leyes de España, formada en dos Tablas ó Planes, por D. JUAN DE LA REGNERA VALDELOMAR.”—Continuation of the Chronological History of the Rights and Laws of Spain, in two Tables or Charts, by D. Juan de la Regnera.

“Instrucciones del Derecho Público General de España, por D. RAMON LAZARO DE DON, tomo 50.”—Institutions of Public Right, as established in Spain, by D. Ramon Lazaro de Don, vol. 5.

“Teatro de la Legislacion, y lo Util que es a las Indias.”—Plan of Universal Legislation for Spain and the Indies.

“Suplemento á la Colleccion, por Orden Cronológica, de Pragmáticas, Cédulas, Circulares y otras Providencias, del presente Reynado.”—Supplement to the Collection, in Chronological Order, of Royal Proclamations, Schedules, Circular Mandates, and other legal Formulæ, of the present Reign.

This collection commences the 4th volume of the present division, and the 6th of the whole work.

#### METAPHYSICS.

“Discernimiento Filosófico de Ingenios para Artes y Ciencias.”—Philosophical Distinctions of the Species of Intellect adapted to the different Arts and Sciences.

In this work some of the materials are drawn from the writings of the celebrated Juan Huarte, whose opinions are dangerous, if diffused without discretion. The frequent disadvantages which arise from the pursuit of a profession for which the talents of the student are not fitted, is often the more pernicious, because the discovery is made at so late a period. The author here consults the best writers on the character of mind suited to the different attainments in theology, philosophy, jurisprudence, medicine, poetry, eloquence, and the military art; and he contends that there is no man so deficient as not to be competent to some useful occupation.

#### NOVELS, FUGITIVE PIECES, AND MISCELLANIES.

“Recreaciones del Hombre Sensible.”—Rational Recreations.

This work contains a series of events recorded in the historic form, and comprizes a general view of every country and of every age of the world. It has a moral tendency, and explains the theory of

of the human passions, by tracing their development in the affairs of mankind.

“Ensayo de una Biblioteca Española de los Mejores Escritores del Reynado de Carlos III. por D. JUAN SEMPERE y GUARINOS del Consejo de S.M. su Fiscal de la Chancillería de Granada, 6 tomos, en 8vo.”—*Essays, to form a Spanish Library, on the best Writers of the Reign of Charles III. by D. Juan Sempere y Guarinos, Counsellor of his Majesty, and Fiscal of the Chancery of Granada, 6 vols. 8vo.*

“Defensaño de Hombre en el Tribunal de la Fortuna y Casa de Descontentos: Obra instructiva y divertida, por D. JUAN MARTINEN DE CUELLAR.—The Veil thrown aside in the Tribunal of Fortune; or, The House of the Discontented: a Work instructive and amusing, by D. Juan Martinez de Cuellar.

“Explicacion de los Calendarios Español y Frances, y de la Reduccion Mutua de sus Fechas, por el Dr. D. TOMAS VILLANOVA.”—*Explanation of the Spanish and French Calendars, and Accommodation of the dates of the one to the other.*

In this comparative view the ancient mode is defended; and some defects acknowledged by the French astronomers in their own computations, are pointed out.

“Catálogo de las Lenguas Conocidas; y Numeracion, Division, y Clases, de estas segun la Diversidad de sus Idiomas y Dialectos, por el Abate D. LORENZO HERVAS, tomo, 2.º.”—*Catalogue of the Known Languages, with their Enumeration, Division, and Classes, according to their various Idioms and Dialects, by the Abbot LORENZO HERVAS, 2d vol.*

This publication treats of the languages and nations of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and of those of the Atlantic: it also discusses the same subjects on the Asiatic Continent. The intention of the author is to make a chronological history of the origin and progress of mankind, drawn from the distinctions of language. The work displays great erudition, and the materials are drawn from the most satisfactory authorities.

“Licito Recreo Casero, ó Coleccion de Cincuenta Juegos conocidos comunmente con el Nombre de Juegos de Prendas, para pasar los Noches de Invierno, con Sentencias adecuadas para aumentar la Diversion.”—*Family Recreations; or, A Collection of fifty Games, suited to Domestic Amusement, for Winter Evenings, with Sentiments adapted to the Design.*

“Taquigrafía, ó Método de Escribir MONTHLY MAG. No. 89.

con la Ligereza que se habla ó lee, inventado por el Ingles, SAMUEL TAYLOR, adoptado a la Lengua Francesa por T. P. BERTIN, y acomodado al Castellano, por D. JUAN ALVAREZ GUERRA.”—*Stenography; or, Method of Writing in Short Hand, invented by Samuel Taylor, of England, adapted to the French Language by T. P. Bertin, and to the Spanish by D. Juan Alvarez Guerra.*

“Victorina; ó, la Joven Desconocida, Obrita traducida de la que escribo en Frances M. GORJY.”—*Victorina; or, The Young Incognita, from the French of M. Gorjy.*

“Relacion de la Vida y Muerte de Vincente Asensio.”—*The Life and Death of Vincente Asensio.*

“Obras Escogidas de D. FRANCISCO DE QUEVEDO VILLEGAS, 4 tomos enquadernados en dos.—Coleccion de Poesias del mismo, para servir de Continuacion a las Obras Escogidas.”—*Select Works of D. Francisco de Quevedo Villegas, 4 vols. bound in 2. Collection of Poetry, from the same, in Continuation of the preceding Selection.*

“El Tio Gil Mamuco.”—*My Uncle Gil Mamuco, a satirical and spirited novel, the object of which is to correct idleness and credulity, and to dispense care.*

“Instituciones Elementales de Musica.”—*Elementary Institutions of Music.*

This is written by D. BERNARDO PEREZ GUTIERREZ.

“Amenidades Filosoficas, un tomo en 8.º.”—*Philosophic Amusements, 1 vol. 8vo.*

“Manual Enciclopédico que contiene varias Noticias ya útiles ya entretenidas tocante á las Ciencias y Artes.”—*Encyclopedian Manual containing various Articles of Information, useful and entertaining, relative to the Arts and Sciences.*

“Biblioteca Entretenida de Damas.”—*Entertaining Library for the Ladies.*

This is a collection of novels and moral tales, instructive and amusing; it contains observations on the nature, origin, and progress of novel-writing: the author has derived assistance from the best productions of this kind, in the French and English languages.

“Carta escrita por D. QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA a un Pariente suyo.”—*Letter written by D. Quixote de la Mancha to a Relation.*

This letter is published by a countryman, and is intended to explain various matters, for a more correct acquaintance with the history of the knight.

“Nuevos Cuentos Morales de Madam 4 U Beaumont,

Beaumont, traducidos del Frances por J. F. Q."—*New Moral Tales of Madam Beaumont*, translated from the French by J. F. Q.

"Pablo y Virginia, Historia traducida del Frances."—*Paul and Virginia*, a Story translated from the French.

It is in 1 vol. 8vo. and illustrated by two plates.

"Vida de Lazarillo de Tormes, sus Aventuras y Trabajos, con los Amos que tuvo."—*Life of Lazarillo de Tormes*, his Adventures and Calamities, and the Masters whom he served.

"El Triunfo de la Amistad y el Amor mas firme y tierno."—*The Triumph of Friendship and Love* rendered more permanent and refined.

"La neuva Edicion en 12<sup>o</sup>. de las Novelas exemplares de Miguel de Cervantes, en 3 tomos."—*New Edition in 12mo. of the instructive Novels of Miguel de Cervantes*, in 3 vols.

"Gabinete de Lectura Española, 6 Coleccion de Papeles curiosos de Escriutores antiguos y modernos de la Nacion, 6 quadernos en 8<sup>o</sup>."—*Cabinet of Spanish Readings*; or, a Collection of curious Papers from Native Writers, ancient and modern.

"Gonzalo de Cordoba; 6, la Conquista de Granada."—*Gonzalo of Cordova*; or, the Conquest of Granada: a novel, from Florian, translated by D. JUAN LOPEZ DE PENALVER.

#### PAINTING, ENGRAVING, AND STATUARY.

Coleccion de los Trages de Ticioano de todas las Naciones Conocidos hasta el Siglo 16, Quaderno 25."—*Collection of the Costumes of all Nations, to the 16th Century*, from Titian, Fasciculus the 25th.

"Iconologica; 6, Obras de Grabado de mayor Aprecio de los Profesores Franceses COCHIN y GRAVELOT."—*Iconology*; or, curious Engravings of the French artists, Cochin and Gravelot.

This work has long been a desideratum with the Spanish artist, and the difficulty of procuring it, on account of its high price and its rarity, has disappointed the wishes of the professor. It is now offered to the public in numbers, each of which will contain six allegoric or emblematic plates, and six pages of letter-press: the price 2 rials each number. The first number has appeared, and contains Economy and Prodigality, Education and Ignorance, Virtue and Vice, Eloquence and Experience, Fertility and Sterility, besides the letter-press.

"Estampa de Medio Pliego de Marca

Mayor de Nra Sra del Pilar de Zaragoza en su Gloriosa Venida."—*Engraving on a Half-sheet of the Glorious Advent of our Lady del Pilar de Zaragoza*.

This is painted by MIGUEL LORES, and engraved by GAMBORINO.

"Nueva Estampa de la Coleccion de Retratos de los mas Acreditados Lidadores de Toros."—*New Engravings, from the Collection of Drawings of the most distinguished Combatants in the Bull Fights*.

"Retratos de los Reyes de España, con sus Correspondientes Vidas, empezando por los Reyes Godos, los de Asturias, Leon y Castilla, hasta el S.D. Carlos III."—*Engravings of the Kings of Spain, with their Lives, beginning with the Gothic Princes, proceeding to those of Asturias, Leon, and Castille, to the Time of Charles III.*

The whole is to be comprized in 6 vols. 4to. of which the four first have already appeared.

"Retrato de la Sña Lorenza Correa, celebre Actriz de Musica en los Coliseos de Madrid."—*Engraving of the Sña Lorenza Correa, the celebrated Vocal Performer in the Theatres of Madrid*.

"Comentarios de la Pintura, que escribió D. FELIPE DE GUEVARA."—*Observations on Painting, by D. Felipe de Guevara*.

To this is prefixed a preliminary discourse, by D. Antonio Ponz. This valuable work was buried for 250 years; it now appears with amplifications, and it gives a chronological arrangement of statuary and painters, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman, and of the origin and progress, in each country, of these elegant arts.

"Estampa de S. Ignacio de Loyola, Fundador de la Compania de Jesus."—*Engraving of St. Ignacio de Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesuits*.

The plate is engraved by ANTONINI, from the original of Titian.

"Estampa en Pliego de Marca de la Purissima Concepcion."—*A Sheet Engraving of the Holy Conception*.

The painting was done by JOHN JOANES, the plate by GAMBAURINO.

"Coleccion General de los Trages que se usan actualmente en España."—*General Collection of the Habits at this Day used in Spain*.

"Retrato del Exc. S. D. Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, Conde de Campomanes, grabado por D. JOSEPH XIMENO."—*Engraving of his Excellency D. Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, Count of Campomanes, by D. Joseph Ximeno*.



PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"El Mercurio Histórico y Político de Setiembre."—The Historical and Political Mercury of September, which is regularly continued; it will not be necessary further to notice it.

"Memorial Literario; 6, Biblioteca Periodica de Ciencias y Artes, Numero 8."—Literary Memorial; or, Periodical Library of Arts and Sciences, No. 8.

This publication contains observations of D. Luis Proust, of Madrid, Professor of Chemistry, in which he unfolds the system of C. Fourcroy, and remarks on the principal processes of the art. It also comprizes strictures on the tragedy of the Duque de Viseo; a notice on the musical types of Vicente Garvifo; a chart of the globe, according to a new method, by D. Juan Antonio Cafiaveras; and a continuation of the literary extracts from the general Gazette of German Publications. This work is periodically continued: we shall not again mention it.

"Correo Literario de Cordoba."—Literary Mail of Cordova.

This has been published every Friday and Sunday since the 15th of November: it treats on philosophical and scientific subjects, and on some of a serious kind, and does not exclude fugitive poetry: we notice it no further.

"Compendio del Año 1802, compuesto de varias Tablas."—Compendium for the Year 1802, with a variety of Tables.

This is a kind of almanack; it is adorned with vignettes, and contains that sort of information which is of daily use in every situation and rank of life.

"Almanak Mercantil; 6, Guia de Comerciantes, para el Año de 1802."—Mercantile Almanack; or, Commercial Guide, for the Year 1802.

This is a publication of the same kind with the preceding, but it is adapted particularly to trade, comprehending the tribunals, and consuls of trade, the names of the principal merchants in Spain and America, comparisons of foreign money, and notices of the principal manufactures of the country.

"Guia de la Grandeza para este Año de 1802."—Guide of Nobility for the Year 1802.

"Mes de Enero del Compendio del Año Cristiano, en 129."—Compendium of the Christian Æra, for the Month of January.

This is a monthly publication, and is embellished with engravings, by professors of repute, on religious subjects. Its further progress we do not mention.

"Guia ó Estado general de la Real Hacienda de España para el presente Año de 1802."—Guide or general State of the Royal Property of Spain, for the Year 1802.

"Almanak Náutico y Efemérides Astronomicas, para el Año de 1803, calculadas de Orden de S. M. para el Observatorio Real de la Isla de Leon."—Almanack Nautical and Ephemerical, for the Year 1803, calculated by Order of his Majesty, for the Royal Observatory in the Island of Leon.

POETRY.

"Poesias escogidas del Dr. FREY LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, Presbitero, del Habito de S. Juan; con una breve Noticia de la Vida del Autor, y un Discurso de Marmontel sobre la Oda."—Select Poetry of Dr. Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, Priest of the Order of St. John; with Strictures on the Life of the Author, and a Discourse by Marmontel on the Ode.

"El Robo de Elena, traducido del Griego en Verso Castellano, por el P. IGNACIO GARCIA DE S. ANTONIO DE PADUA."—The Rape of Helen, in Spanish Verse, from the Greek, by Pedro Ignacio Garcia de S. Antonio de Padua.

"Parafrafs de la Epistola Ovidiana de Dido á Eneas, puesta en Verso, por el P. JOSEPH NUNEZ."—Paraphrase on Ovid's Epistle from Dido to Eneas, in Spanish Verse, by Father JOSEPH NUNEZ.

These two poetical works are recommended to young persons of taste, for the purity of the language, and the elegance of the versification.

"Las Estaciones del Año: Poema del Ingles, JAYME THOMSON, traducido en Verso Castellano por DON BENITO GOMEZ ROMERO."—The Four Seasons, from the English of James Thomson, translated into Spanish, by D. Benito Gomez Romero.

"Arte Poética Facil."—Poetry made Easy.

This little work is from the pen of the Abbot DON JUAN FRANCISCO DE MASEN, Academician in several Institutions of Italy and Spain. It shews, in familiar dialogues, the nature and composition of Spanish poetry.

"Poesias Volantes de Don Francisco Gregoriode Salas, y de Don Diego Antonio Cernadas."—Fugitive Poetry of D. Francisco Gregorio de Salas, and of D. Diego Antonio Cernadas.

"Colecion de Poemas Latinos."—Collection of Latin Poems.

These are compiled for the use of the

royal seminary of Nobility of Valencia, with commentaries by D. Thomas Martinez.

“Orígenes de la Poesía Castellana, por DON LUIS JOSEPH VELASQUEZ.”—Sources of Spanish Poetry, by Don Luis Joseph Velasquez.

This work is in one vol. 4to. it is divided into four parts: in the first, is examined the origin of Spanish poetry, and it is stated to be derived from the Latin, the Arabic, the Provençal, the Gaelic, the Portuguese, and the Vascuence: the second distinguishes the particular æras of native poetical composition: the third treats of the derivation of the different classes of poetry: and the fourth, on the poetic works of Spanish authors.

“Poesías que escribió en Latin el P. Sidronio Hoffsch, de la Compañía de Jesus, traducidas en Verso Castellano.”—Poems written in Latin, by Father Sidronio Hoffsch, Jesuit, translated into Spanish verse.

“Poesías del MTRO GONZALEZ, de la Orden de S. Agustín.”—Poetry of Mtro. Gonzalez, of the Order of St. Augustin.

#### POLITICS.

“Nuevo Sistema de Gobierno Económico para la América: con los males y danos que le causó el que hoy tiene de los que participa copiosamente España; y Remedios universales para que la primera tenga considerables ventajas, y la segunda mayores intereses; obra compuesta por DON JOSEPH CAMPILLO Y COSIO: un tomo en 8o.”—New System of Economic Government proposed for America; in which the Evils of the present System, that are so very injurious to Spain, are explained: the Remedy of these Calamities is pointed out in a Way that will be advantageous to the former, and more productive to the latter; by D. Joseph Campillo y Cosio, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is divided into two parts: the first treats of the internal regulations, and is separated into ten chapters; the second comprises only nine, and details the abuses in the management of the gold and silver mines; the proper plan of commercial intercourse between the Indies and Spain; and it enters minutely into these objects, whether they respect the arrangement, the cargoes themselves, or such as are appointed to superintend them: it concludes with the expedients proper to be adopted, to increase the population of the Trans-Atlantic settlements.

“Historia Filosófica de la Sociedad Humana: traducción que dexó hecha del Toscano DON MANUEL VELA Y OLMO.”—Philosophical View of Human Society, a posthumous Work from the Tuscan, of Dr. Manuel Vela y Olmo.

“Discurso sobre la Capacidad o Incapacidad natural de las Mujeres para las Ciencias y las Artes.”—Discourse on the Natural Capacity or Incapacity of Women, for the Study of the Arts and Sciences.

The intention of this dissertation is, to inquire, whether the sex should obtain political rank, and devote themselves to scientific pursuits; or whether there exists some natural defect in their constitution, which binds them down to the inferior occupations of the distaff, the needle, and of domestic employments.

“Investigación de la Naturaleza y Causas de la Riqueza de las Naciones, escrita en Inglés, por el Dr. Adam Smith, traducida y aumentada considerablemente con Ilustraciones relativas á España, por D. JOSEPH ALONZO ORTIZ.”—An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, from the English of Dr. Adam Smith; translated and considerably enlarged, with Illustrations relative to Spain, by Don Joseph Alonzo Ortiz, 4 vols. 4to.

“Ensayo Economico de la Moneda Papel, y sobre el Crédito Público: por D. JOSEPH ALONZO ORTIZ, un tomo 4o.”—Political Essay on Paper Money and Public Credit, by Don Joseph Alonzo Ortiz, 1 vol. 4to.

This work is intended as a sort of companion for the translation we have just announced, of Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. In it are considered, a subject, which has lately attracted so much notice in England, viz. the nature of paper-money; its origin, uses, benefit, and detriment, in commerce, and the precautions that ought to be resorted to in its employment; and it concludes with establishing those principles on which public credit is founded.

“Censo de la Población de España del Año 1797, executado de Orden del Rey en 1801.”—Census of the Population of Spain in 1797, compiled by Order of his Majesty in 1801.

“Disertación sobre la mucha Dumbre de Niños que mueren en la Infancia, y Modo de Remediarla, y de Procura en sus Cuerpos la Conformidad de sus Miembros, Agilidad, Robustez y Fuerzas, competentes: por el Dr. DON ANTONIO ARTETA.”—

Dissertation

Dissertation on the great Number of Children who die in Infancy; on the Mode of preventing it; and of restoring Perfection to the Form of the Members, Agility, and Strength; by Dr. Don Antonio Arteta.

This is written with a political design; it discusses the diminution in the population of the state, arising from this cause, and points out the various methods of avoiding it, by attention to the obstetric art, and by public establishments for orphans.

“Memoria Politico-económica sobre el Pan cocido, y Medios de tenerle en Abundancia de superior Calidad, y a Precio equitativo.”—Political and Economic Memoir on baked Bread, and of the Means of having it in abundance, of superior Quality, and at a low Price.

This little work treats of grain, its cultivation, and the commerce that respects it; of mills, and of the mode of preparing it for human subsistence.

“Entretencimientos de Focion sobre la Semejanza y Conformidad de la Moral con la Política, traducidos del Griego del Nicocles, con Notas, por el Abate Mably, y del Frances por D. MARTIN FERMIN DE LAVIANO.”—Conversations of Phocion on the Conformity of moral and political Truths, from the Greek of Nicocles, with notes by the Abbé Mably, and from the French of that Author, by D. Martin Fermin de Laviano.

“Discurso sobre la verdadera Libertad natural y civil del Hombre.”—Discourse on the genuine Liberty of Man, natural and civil.

“Ensayos políticos, económicos, y filosoficos del Conde de Rumford, traducidos de Orden de la Real Sociedad Económica de esta Corte, por D. DOMINGO AGÜEROY NEYRA.”—Political, economical, and philosophical Essays of Count Rumford, by D. Domingo Agüero y Neyra.

These were translated by order of the Royal Economic Society of Madrid, by one of its honorary members: it was announced for publication as early as the 17th October, 1800; but on account of the innumerable errors in the plates of the French edition from which it was taken, its appearance was unavoidably postponed.

#### TACTICS, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

“Discurso sobre los Autores é Inventores de Artilleria, que han florecido en Espana desde los Reyes Catolicos hasta el presente: por D. VICENTE DE LOS RIOS, Teniente que era de la Compania de

Caballeros Cadetes del Real Cuerpo de Artilleria: un tomo en 8vo.”—Dissertation on the Inventors of Artillery, and on the Authors who have treated on the Subject, from the Commencement of the Reigns of the Catholic Kings to the present time, by D. Vicente de los Rios, late Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Artillery in the Company of Cadets.

“Explicacion breve para armar, desarmar, y limpiar el Fusil, Carabina, y Pistola, con dos Estampas, una de la ceave, y otra que representa por menor con sus numeros todas las Piezas de dichas Armas; por D. FRANCISCO NADAL Y MORA.”—Short Explanation on taking to pieces and cleaning the Firelock, Carbine, and Pistol, with two Engravings, one of the Lock, and another which represents each particular Part of those Weapons, by D. Francisco Nadal y Mora.

This is intended not only to inform the trooper, but the sportsman, on the means of preserving his arms in perfect order.

“Instruccion militar para el Exercito y Armada de S. M.; nueva Impresion hecha de Real Orden.”—Information on military and naval Tactics for the Army and Navy of his Catholic Majesty; a new Edition, by Royal Command.

#### THEOLOGY AND ETHICS.

“Observaciones en que se demuestran las Utilidades que saca la Religion.”—Observations on the Advantages derived from Religion.

“Diálogos de Sta Catalina de Sena, de la Orden de Sto. Domingo, traducidos del Toscano.”—Dialogues of St. Catherine of Sienna, of the Order of St. Dominic, translated from the Tuscan.

This work is useful to all orders of people, and especially to priests, and persons devoted to a religious life.

“Del Conocimiento de Dios y de si mismo: Obra póstuma del S. Jacobo Benigno Bossuet, Obispo de Meaux; traducida por D. ALONZO RUIZ DE PINA.”—On the Knowledge of God and Ourselves, a posthumous Work of James Benignus Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux; translated by D. Alonzo Ruiz de Pina.

“Filosofia Christiana, o Catecismo Filosofico-Christiano.”—Christian Philosophy; or, a Philosophical and Christian Catechism, in which are explained the Mysteries, the Virtues and Vices, and Matters connected with the important Truths of Revelation, that, in a clear, short, and comprehensive Form, those who are desirous of religious Instruction may obtain its Benefits. 1 vol. 4to.

“Sermones

“*Sermones Panegiricos de varios Misterios, Fiestas, y Santos; compuestos y predicados por L. R. FR. MIGUEL DE SANTANDER.*”—Panegyric Sermons on Mysteries, Festivals, and Saints, composed and delivered by the Royal Chaplain Fr. Miguel de Santander.

These are from the pen of a Capuchin of the convent of Missionaries in the city of Toræ: he is likewise guardian of the province of Castille, Heretical Examiner of the Inquisition, and Auditor of the Synod of the Archbishopric of Toledo. The present is in 1 vol. He had previously published three others, containing Discourses on the Doctrines of the Church, and others connected with the missionary duties.

“*Oprecimiento de los Misterios del Rosario, segun a Orden de STO. DOMINGO DE GUZMAN.*”—The Mysteries of the Rosary, as regulated by St. Domingo de Guzman.

This is illustrated by a plate; the Rosary is explained, its origin and progress, and the forms of prayer are given to obtain its blessings.

“*Catecismo del P. RIPALDA, añadido por D. JUAN ANTONIO DE LA RIVA, Canonizo Doctoral de Cartagena.*”—Catechism of F. Ripalda, edited by D. Juan Antonio de la Riva, Canon of Cartagena.

Repuesta que se dió a una Criatura, manifestandola breves Reglas de Oracion: comprehende un Resumen de la Vida, Pasion, y Muerte de nuestro Redentor.—Reply given to a Child, shewing short Rules for Prayer, and comprehending an Abridgment of the Life, Passion, and Death of our Redeemer.

“*Preparacion de la Misa y Accion de Gracias, segun el Missal Romano, Memorias y Otras Oraciones ademas de las del mismo.*”—Preparation of the Mass and Act of Thanksgiving, according to the Roman Missal; including also Memorias and Prayers.

“*Explicacion del Santo Sacramento de la Eucaristia como Sacrificio, y de los Ritos, Ceremonias, y Misterios de la Misa; por el Ilmo S. MARTINI, Arzobispo de Florenza.*”—Explanation of the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist considered as an Offering, and of the Rites, Ceremonies, and Mysteries of the Mass, by the most Reverend Martini, Archbishop of Florence.

“*Cultura del Entendimiento, o Medios para facilitar la Adquisicion de los Conocimientos utiles Humanos: obra escrita en Ingles por el S. Isaac Watts,*

traducida por D. C. N. P.”—Improvement of the Mind, or Means of attaining useful Knowledge, from the English of Dr. Isaac Watts, by D. C. M. P.

Our Readers will be surprised at seeing a translation from this author, so decided an enemy to Catholic superstition, and whose illustrations on every subject, however remote, are drawn from the Bible, a work prohibited among the Spaniards in the vernacular tongue.

#### TRADE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

“*Arte de Tintoreros de Algodon y Lino, por D. PEDRO GUTIERREZ BUENO, Quimico de este Corte: un tomo en 4to.*”—Art of Dying Cotton and Linen Goods, by D. Pedro Gutierrez Bueno, Chemist at Madrid, 1 vol. 4to.

This writer has extended his enquiries somewhat beyond what his title promises: the work will be useful to public dyers, and to private families where the ingenious arts are a part of domestic employment. The subject is illustrated by a plate, exhibiting the utensils necessary in dying, and shewing the method of proving the quality of the materials employed.

“*Historia del Comercio y de la Navegacion de los Antiguos, escrita en Frances por el Ilmo S. Pedro Daniel Huet, Obispo de Avranches, traducida por el P. F. PLACIDO REGIDOR, del Orden de S. Benito; un tomo en 4to.*”—History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients, from the French of the Right Reverend Pierre Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, translated by the P. Fr. Placido Regidor, of the Order of St. Benedict; 1 vol. 4to.

“*Cambios sobre las mas principales Plazas de Europa, operados y puestos en practica segun los Calculos, Monedas de Cambio, y otros Particulares que en cada una de ellas se usan, por D. FRANCISCO CASTELAR.*”—Exchanges with the principal Places of Europe, the Calculations being explained, and the Monies of Exchange and other Peculiarities distinguished, by D. Francisco Castelar.

“*Proyecto sobre el Comercio, que M. Colbert presento a Luis 14th.*”—Commercial Plan presented by M. Colbert to Lewis the 14th.

“*Tratado de Hilar, devanar, doblar, y torcar las Sedas, segun el Metodo de Vaucanson, por D. JOSEPH LAPAYESE.*”—Treatise on the Thread, the Mode of twisting, thickening, and winding Silks, according to the Method of Vaucanson, by D. Joseph Lapayese.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

“El Viagero Universal; o, Noticia del Mundo antiguo y nuevo; Obra recopilada de los mejores Viageros, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbitero: quaderno 10.”—The Universal Traveller; or, Observations on the Old and New World,

compiled from the Works of the best Travellers, by D. Pedro Estala, Priest: No. 10.

The fourth volume begins with this number, which is the last of the Supplement, and contains additional matter on Greece and Persia.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

**A**LTHOUGH the price of books has of late considerably risen in Germany, yet we do not perceive that this circumstance has, in the smallest degree, lessened the number of new publications, the Catalogue of last Easter-fair being as voluminous as usual. But, numerous as the new works are that have been brought to the literary market, our readers must not expect to find the proportion of excellent publications greater than usual. Whilst the vitiated taste of the reading public continues to exercise its baneful influence, it is but natural that the scribbling tribe should likewise continue amply to supply it with food. But we should be wanting in justice, were we to deny, that amongst the multitude of works that will be sooner buried in eternal oblivion than their infatuated manufacturers apprehend, there are some that have a just claim to immortality; and others, the perusal of which will at least, in some degree, indemnify the lover of science for the time bestowed upon it.

## THEOLOGY.

Germany still continues to eclipse all other Christian countries, by the liberal spirit of inquiry, which her divines so laudably display, fully convinced that the religion of Christ needs not to shrink from the most rigorous and minute scrutiny, but, on the contrary, cannot but acquire additional splendour by the investigations of philosophical inquirers. The learned SINTENIS, of Anhalt Zerbst, who has already largely contributed to the promotion of rational inquiry into the genuine spirit of the Christian religion, and by his “Elpizon,” and his “Postills,” has effectually furthered the cause of true Christianity, has published a new work, under the title of “Pistevon; or, on the Existence of God,” which will raise him yet higher in the opinion of those who already esteem him as he deserves, for the manly spirit with which he encounters the numerous difficulties that bigotry and sectarianism are still opposing to those rational and philanthropic divines, who are

zealously employed in the beneficial endeavour to restore the religion of Christ to its pristine purity and simplicity. To the prolific pen of the same author, we are also indebted for “Scenen aus dem Leben Jesu,” as well as for a new periodical work, which he calls “Memorabilien.” The chief aim which the author had in view, in composing the former work, is the promotion of Christian greatness and generosity among the believers in Christ, by recommending to their imitation the excellent example of the holy Founder of our religion. He has selected the most affecting and striking scenes from the life of Jesus Christ, and treated his subject in so masterly a manner, that the hearts of his readers must be very callous indeed, if they be not animated with the most active desire of acquiring that purity and greatness which he so amiably portrays, and so skilfully exemplifies. The “Memorabilien” are executed upon a plan which is extremely well calculated for the wants of the clergy of our age, who are desirous of keeping pace with the spirit of the times; it being chiefly intended to illustrate, in practical tracts, a variety of ideas more or less known, the more general circulation and discussion of which the circumstances of the age in which we are living, seem imperiously to demand. It will, at the same time, occasionally contain sermons on peculiarly delicate themes, that require to be handled with more caution than the bulk of our pulpit-orators possess. M. Sintenis has also lately published a “Communion-book,” that promises greatly to contribute to render the celebration of the Lord’s Supper more efficacious, and contribute to the improvement of active piety.

RIBBEK has published a fifth volume of his justly esteemed “Sermons adapted to the Spirit and Wants of the present Age,” which, in every respect are equal in value to the four preceding ones, and justify our desire to see this useful collection continued.

A “New Library for Public Teachers of

of Religion" has been commenced by Dr. AHTESS, of Itzehoe, much upon the plan of those that were published with so much applause, some years ago, by Kraft, Ernesti, and Döderlein, and promises to give a very instructive account of the latest and most valuable additions to the theological literature of Germany.

The great number of religious contemplations, in imitation of those by Sturm, which the Germans possess, have lately received a valuable addition from the pen of Dr. ROSENMULLER, of Leipzig, who has published the first volume of "Contemplations on the leading Doctrines of Religion for every Day in the Year." The practical manner and the perspicuity with which he treats of the most momentous truths of the Christian Religion, afford us every reason to hope, that this work, which is to comprehend both the dogmatical and the practical part of the Christian system, as unfolded in the Gospel, will prove a very acceptable present to serious readers of all classes.

Professor HENSLER, of Kiel, has published a new Translation of the "Epistle of St. James," and illustrated it with excellent annotations, chiefly calculated for the information of those that are not acquainted with the language of the original. The whole Epistle is divided into sections, according to the different subjects of which the Apostle treats. To each of these is prefixed a summary of its contents, in order to enable the reader to survey more easily the connection; and, where the context requires it, notes are subjoined, in which every obscurity is amply illustrated. Those that are acquainted with the learned Professor's exegetical merits, will surely be impatient to peruse this elaborate exposition of one of the most beautiful and practical parts of the Gospel.

CANNABICH's "Lehrbuch der Christlichen Religion" is a very useful popular work, it being chiefly intended to expound the principal tenets of the Christian religion to trades-people and peasants, a task which the venerable author has ably executed.

But, whilst the promotion of the cause of religion, amongst the lower classes, engages the attention of this and other German divines, there are others that exert their abilities to further it among the higher ranks, for whose instruction the celebrated Dr. REINHARD has lately published a volume of Sermons, delivered by this great pulpit-orator at the court of Saxony, in which he exhibits a thorough

knowledge of the prevailing spirit of the times, and a degree of knowledge of man and of the world, that is but very rarely attained by theologians. The truly classical language, and the philosophical spirit, that distinguish this volume, cannot indeed but render it acceptable to those that are not in the habit of reading sermons.

The learned Prof. PAULUS, of Jena, has at length gratified the impatient wishes of the enlightened admirers of the Gospel, in Germany, by the publication of the third volume of his elaborate "Commentary on the Gospels." This volume concludes his laborious and comparative representation of the different accounts of Jesus Christ, as they are related in the three first Gospels, whose authors appear, in a certain degree, to have derived their information from one source. The author of this Commentary, in illustrating this point, greatly eclipses all anterior writers on the same subject, by the erudition, acuteness, and the happy gift of combination with which he has treated it. Many of his critical observations are entirely new, and highly deserve the attention of all sacred critics.

DE LUC's "Letters on the Christian Religion to Teller," afford an additional proof of the fanatic phrenzy, and the Dominican spirit of persecution, by which this author, justly celebrated for his merits in natural philosophy, disgraces his talents. He seems, indeed, obstinately determined to convince the literary world, that he has completely attained to the age of dotage.

#### MEDICINE.

The contest between the Brunonians and Anti-Brunonians, and between the Vaccinists and Anti-Vaccinists, is still warmly kept up in Germany; and, as the ablest medical writers are engaged in this literary warfare, it is not to be wondered at, that but few new works, interesting to the *unbiased* lovers of the science, have made their appearance at the last literary market. The numerous periodical publications, to which continually new ones are added, do indeed contain a great variety of useful information; but, as it would be an endless task to glean from them the heads of the most generally interesting articles, we must refer those that wish for particular information to these collections themselves, and proceed to the enumeration of the few latest detached works that deserve being noticed in our Retrospect.

The learned SÖMMERING has edited  
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"J. Camperi Icones Herniarum, cum 14 Tab. aeri incis. fol. charta reali velina," and, by the diligence he has bestowed upon this interesting work, acquired a just claim to the thanks of every scientific inquirer.

The indefatigable Dr. STRUVE, of Götting, so honorably known by his "Science of Life," has enriched the medical literature of Germany with a work of equal interest, intitled "Die Kunst das Schwache Leben zu erhalten, und in unheilbaren Krankheiten zu fristen."—The Art of Preserving Feeble Life, and of Prolonging it in incurable Diseases.

The whole science of medicine is divided into two heads: one treats of the method of curing diseases, and the other teaches the art of prolonging the activity of the vital powers in a state of disease that precludes the hope of a complete cure. This important, but hitherto but too much neglected branch of the medical doctrine, is the subject on which Dr. Struve treats in this work. The popular perspicuity, which he here combines with profound science, greatly enhances the value of this useful publication; and we cannot but confess, that no other medical writer amongst the Germans has, in so popular a manner, portrayed the spirit of the Brunonian system, as has been done in this work, which deserves to be attentively perused by every one who cares for the preservation of his health.

"Aufsätze und Beobachtungen für Aerzte, von Dr. K. GEO. NEUMANN, in Pirmas."—Tracts and Observations for Physicians.

The author of this volume is already honourably known by a Dissertation on Martification, to which, in 1799, the prize was adjudged by the Imperial Medico-surgical Josephinian Academy at Vienna. It contains practical observations made at the sick-bed, and treats on such parts of the theory of medicine as are now the leading objects of inquiry.

A very useful practical work has lately appeared under the title of "Mediciniſch-Practiſch's Taſchenbuch für Feld-ärzte," &c.—Medico-practical Pocket-book for Army physicians; containing short and tried Instructions to distinguish and cure the most common Diseases of Soldiers in Field-hospitals."

The author of this useful little work has already established his character by a Manual of Military-Medicine, and we may safely recommend his Pocket-book to all army physicians, as a guide that, in

most instances, will be found deserving of their confidence.

J. SAL. FRANK, of Vienna, by whom we have a Pocket-book of Health upon Brunonian principles, has published a "Theoretico practical Materia Medica, upon the Principles of the Theory of Excitability," which, upon the whole, contains many excellent observations, and exhibits numerous proofs of depth of penetration; but also abounds in vague assertions, that manifestly shew that he too easily gives way to a *pruritus scribendi*, highly reprehensible in a practical writer.

The continuation of LODER's "Journal for Surgery, Midwifery, and forensic Medicine," again distinguishes itself eminently among the great number of similar periodical works now publishing in Germany.

Those that still doubt the eminent utility of the vaccine-inoculation, will refuse no longer to give full credit to its efficiency, if they will read an excellent pamphlet, written by JÖRDENS, in its defence, under the title of "Apology der Schutz-Blattern."

Dr. FRORIEP, of Jena, whose Lectures on Gall's Cranioscopy have caused so strong a sensation in Germany, has lately commenced a periodical work, intitled "Library for Comparative Anatomy," in which he intends to collect, in a German translation, all treatises on comparative anatomy of known anatomists, that have appeared in the Transactions of the different European scientific societies, from their beginning to the end of the eighteenth century. If we consider how difficult it is to procure the Transactions of such societies, how expensive the purchase of them is, and how few of those that are desirous of studying comparative anatomy, are, at the same time, acquainted with the principal European languages, we cannot but applaud this undertaking, and wish it all possible success.

Amongst the numerous publications to which the vaccine-inoculation has given birth, we distinguish a "Theoretico practical Dissertation on the Cow-pox," by Professor WEDEKIND, of Mayenne, to which is prefixed a very elaborate Introduction, treating of the doctrine of epidemic diseases, which is well worth the perusal of practical men.

A great number of interesting medical and surgical tracts and observations will be found in the periodical publications of HUFELAND, OSIANDER, REIL, RÖSCHLAUB, ARNEMANN, LODER, RHAN,

HORN, and others, of which we cannot, however, take special notice.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

Not one NEW work having appeared under this head since last Michaelmas-fair that could be interesting to a foreign reader, we must beg leave to pass it over in silence, and proceed to give an account of the new publications in the more generally interesting department of

#### NATURAL HISTORY AND CHEMISTRY.

ILIGER's interesting Magazine for Insectology seems to experience that patronage which it so eminently deserves, two additional numbers having appeared since our last Retrospect.

C. S. SCHINZ has published the two first numbers of "A practical Commentary upon the celebrated J. Geffner's Photographical Tables for Physicians and Lovers of Botany," which promises to render these valuable tables still more useful.

HOF's "Magazine for Mineralogy, Geognosy, and Mineralogical Geography," of which six numbers are now before the public, continues to realize the hopes which were entertained of its utility. The discoveries in this department of science, which in our times succeed each other so rapidly, undoubtedly rendered a periodical work of this kind very necessary; and its being conducted by so able an editor as M. Hof proves himself, is indeed a very fortunate circumstance.

The latest numbers of GILBERT's "Annals of Physics" abound in useful and interesting information, and continue to diffuse the knowledge of the new discoveries made by the greatest natural philosophers in all parts of Europe.

An interesting little work, intitled "Anweisung für Liebhaber der Canarienvögel," has been published by SHRODER, of Brunswick, which contains much useful information respecting the natural history, the breeding, and diseases of canary-birds, together with directions for curing the same, and will prove very acceptable to the lovers of this domestic bird.

The continuation of VOIGT's "Magazin für den neuesten Zustand der Naturkunde," the second volume of which is now completed, contains a great variety of interesting and useful intelligence, as well in the department of natural history, as in that of physics, together with a retrospect of the progress of literature in this branch of science.

M. WAGNER, who has repeatedly, with considerable success, exerted his talents

for the promotion of mental illumination and civic virtue among the middling classes, has lately published two volumes, intitled "Natur-Wunder und Länder-Merkwürdigkeiten," in which he has collected a great and interesting variety of uncommon natural phenomena, as well as selections from the accounts of celebrated travellers and voyagers, respecting the most striking peculiarities of different countries in all parts of the world. This instructive and entertaining work is chiefly intended to counteract the pernicious rage for novel-reading, by supplying the idlers in Germany with more substantial and wholesome food, than Romances can afford. May complete success attend his laudable undertaking!

To the lovers of botany, we recommend a very useful work with which Professor CHARLES SPRENGEL, of Halle, has lately enriched this branch of literature, under the title of "Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Pflanzen."—Guide to the Knowledge of Plants, in 2 vols.

It is composed in the form of letters to a lady. The first volume treats of the structure of plants, and of the destination of their different parts; the second volume explains the botanical terminology and system. The great perspicuity that distinguishes it, will render it a very acceptable companion to the dilettanti that study this interesting science. A third volume will make its appearance next Michaelmas-fair.

N. T. HOST, of Vienna, has favoured the botanical world with "Icones et Descriptiones Graminum Austriacorum," with 200 coloured plates, in 2 vols. A third volume will speedily follow.

F. G. DIETRICH's "Vollständiges Lexicon der Gärtnerey und Botanik."—A Complete Dictionary of Gardening and Botany, ranks very high among the botanical works that have lately appeared in Germany. Professor KURT SPRENGEL, of Halle, who surely will be allowed to be a competent judge, has written a Preface to it, in which he declares, that he feels himself urged to confess, to have derived much useful information from the perusal of it, and that he considers it fully intitled to be received with as much applause by the botanists of our age, as Miller's celebrated work obtained among the contemporaries of that distinguished writer. The second volume is in the press, and will, as we are informed, soon make its appearance.

Dr. J. A. SCHMIDT is editing a  
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"Dutch Magazine of Physics," containing translations and extracts of such publications in the department of natural history and natural philosophy as appear in the Batavian Republic, together with literary notices. The first number contains several interesting articles by Marum, De Bofch, Swaring, Schacht, and others of inferior note.

Dr. J. A. ALBERS, of Bremen, has commenced a very interesting periodical work, under the title of "Annals of American Literature," comprising natural history, physics, and chemistry.

F. L. LANGSTEDT has begun an "Universal Botanical Repertory," for the Use of all Lovers of this Science, which has considerable merit.

Professor GÖTTLING, of Jena, has published a "Manual of Chemical Analysis," which affords an additional proof of the eminent merits of this veteran in chemistry.

#### GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

This branch of literature continues to deserve the attention of foreigners, and to receive important improvements. The latest numbers of BERTUCH's "Geographical Ephemerides," as well as of ZACH's "Monthly Correspondence," exhibit additional instances of the diligence with which these literati strive to improve this interesting science.

NICOLAI's "Wegweiser durch die Sächsishe Schweiz," gives a very satisfactory account of that beautiful tract of country, which, on the right bank of the Elbe, extends from Pilsnitz to the frontiers of Bohemia; and all travellers that shall visit those charming districts will find him a very faithful guide.

"The Topographical Post-dictionary of all Towns, Villages and Hamlets, in the Austrian hereditary Dominions, by C. CRUSIUS," of which the fourth and last volume has appeared, defective as it is in many respects, will nevertheless prove very useful to travellers who wish to take a more minute survey of these countries.

The third edition of J. C. FICK's "Pocket-book for Travellers of all Classes through Germany," is enriched with many valuable additions, and considerably improved; and we do not know another work of the kind, that, in so small a compass, contains so great a number of useful hints and notices for travellers in Germany.

GASPARI's "Complete Manual of Modern Geography," the second volume of which is now before the public, eminently deserves to be honourably distin-

guished among the latest productions of the German presses. Although Gaspari is more copious than Büsching, yet the conciseness of diction of which he is possessed, has enabled him to comprize the geography of Bohemia and Moravia, which this volume contains, within half the number of pages which it occupies in the celebrated work of that geographer; and the map of Bohemia, which is affixed to this volume, is indisputably the most correct of all those that have been hitherto given of that country.

"A Geographical, Physical, and Technological Description of the Sovereign Duchy of Silesia," by J. A. WEIGEL, deserves to be distinguished, as one of the best works in this department of science, that have lately appeared. Silesia is undoubtedly the most important province of the Prussian monarchy, and eminently distinguishes itself, both by the natural advantages it possesses, and by the exemplary industry of its inhabitants. That the balance of trade inclines in favour of Prussia, is chiefly owing to Silesia. There exist already several descriptions of this flourishing country; some that treat of special objects, and others that comprise the state of the whole country; but none of the latter comprehends all interesting objects, in so ample a measure as the present, which evidently bears the stamp of the most indefatigable scrutiny and diligence. But we must observe, that this elaborate work will not, in any degree, answer the purpose of those who read only for amusement, or wish to obtain only a superficial knowledge of the country, or desire to be entertained with a picturesque description of the mountainous beauties which it abundantly possesses: it was written only for the serious inquirer, and his expectations will be completely satisfied by the perusal of it.

The long-expected second volume of "PALLAS's Observations on a Journey through the Southern Departments of the Russian Empire, in the Years 1793 and 1794," is undoubtedly one of the most interesting geographical works, that have made their appearance at the last Easter-fair. The impatience with which the scientific public desired the publication of this volume, has occasioned the learned author to apologize in the preface, for the length of time that has elapsed, between the appearance of the first and of this volume; and we are sorry to learn, that this was chiefly owing to unavoidable adversities, against which he had to contend.

The "*Archiv für Geographie und Statistick*," which was begun in July, 1801, has met with such general applause, that the editors are enabled to continue it without interruption, notwithstanding the concurrence of several more periodical works of a like tendency.

The chief object of this publication is, to enable the lovers of geography and statistics, as well as all those that devote themselves to the sciences, and to a public life, to acquire, without great expense, a sufficient knowledge of the latest geographical and statistical investigations and improvements, as well as of the literature of these interesting sciences.

Two volumes of "*Letters on Italy*," written in the years 1798 and 1799," have made some sensation in Germany; but they do not contain much new information; being, however, composed in a pleasing and interesting style, we cannot altogether pass them over in silence.

More important is, especially now, when an almost general rage for travelling prevails, a French translation of "*REICHART'S Guide for Travellers in Europe*," which has lately appeared at Weimar, in Saxony, in two volumes. Travellers will feel themselves greatly indebted to the worthy author, for the pains he has taken in revising this valuable work, before it was translated, under his immediate inspection, into a language, by means of which it has been rendered generally useful to travellers of all nations, who are desirous of traversing Europe for the purpose of instruction and diversion. The introduction which is prefixed, is particularly useful, as it contains preliminary notices concerning every thing requisite for people who wish to travel with ease, comfort, and security.

We take equal pleasure in informing our readers, that Dr. MEYER, of Hamburg, the learned author of the "*Fragments from Paris*," has published a series of "*Letters from the Capital and the Interior of France*," in two volumes. The first volume describes the author's journey from Hamburg to Paris, and contains a great variety of shrewd and interesting observations. These volumes afford an additional proof, that every subject, of which this elegant and philological writer treats, acquires additional interest under his pen.

"*The Travels of Marco Paolo*, in the East, in the Years 1272, 1273, 1274, and 1275," have been translated from the French, and accompanied with

a very instructive commentary, by FELIX PEREGRIN.

Professor FISCHER, the celebrated author of "*Travels in Spain*," and other valuable works, has favoured the public with the first volume of, "*Contributions towards a better Knowledge of the Spanish Possessions in South America*, compiled from the Spanish, and accompanied with explanatory Annotations."

This interesting volume contains letters on the Havana, on Mexico, Buenos-Ayres, Tucuman, Peru, Montanna Real, and Letters of miscellaneous Information. All lovers of Statistics, and merchants, will peruse this volume with great interest, as it gives a very satisfactory account of the trade of Peru, and, besides, contains the latest mercantile lists of Peru. We are impatient to see this interesting and instructive work continued.

#### HISTORY.

The indefatigable zeal with which the Germans pursue historical inquiries, renders this department of literature daily more interesting, and worthy the attention of foreign literati. Several new works, of this class, which have of late made their appearance in Germany, afford manifest proofs of the perseverance with which this science continues to be cultivated. One of the most interesting works, under this head, lately published, is undoubtedly.

"I. F. ROTH's History of the Trade of Nuremberg, in 2 volumes."

Mr. Roth's work cannot, indeed, be said to contain a complete and satisfactory history of the trade of this ancient and important imperial city; but as he has collected, from authentic sources, a copious mass of very interesting materials, that will prove eminently useful to a future historian, who may be inclined to treat of the same subject, he is, at least in this respect, intitled to the thanks of his countrymen.

Professor GALLETTI, of Gotha, has presented the public with an additional volume of his elaborate "*Compendious History of the World*."—(*Kleine Weltgeschichte*).

The scientific diligence of this elegant and erudite author, seems to increase with every additional volume; and the critical judgment which he displays throughout the whole work, will, when once completed, render it deserving of a conspicuous place in the library of every lover of the historical sciences.

K. F. BECKER's "*History of the World*," for children and their teachers,

of which the second volume has lately appeared, continues to deserve the applause with which the first volume of this useful work was received. The judicious selection of the more important events, and the excellent method which the author observes, in adapting his account to the capacity of his juvenile readers, distinguish it very favourably, among all other attempts of the same nature, lately made, to render the study of history both instructive and interesting to the juvenile mind.

Among the different works on the Prussian monarchy, lately published, we distinguish the first volume of "I. F. REITMEIER'S History of the Prussian Dominions, before and after their Consolidation into a Monarchy;" which affords great reason to hope, that we shall, in time, be gratified with a critical and satisfactory account of the rapid progress which that interesting country has made in culture and political importance.

C. D. VOSS, already honourably known, as an able historical inquirer, has published, "A Sketch of the History of the modern States of Europe," for the use of academical lectures, which contains a summary survey of the principal moments of the history of the middle ages and of the three last centuries. Only the account of the two prior centuries, is arranged in ethnographical order, whilst the leading events of the eighteenth century are related in their chronological succession. The execution of this useful book reflects great honour on the author's critical taste.

Professor "SORGEL'S Freymüthige Darstellung der Geschichte des Tages;" i.e. Ingenuous Representation of the History of the Day, continues to deserve the applause of the unbiassed public, by the unreserved frankness with which the editor relates the most remarkable political occurrences of the day; the more especially, since he has begun to add short statistical dissertations, which are as instructive as they must prove interesting to the readers of this periodical work.

"The Spirit of the most remarkable Alliances, and Conclusions of Peace, of the Eighteenth Century," from the pen of C. D. Voss, will be perused with pleasure by such literati as devote their lucubrations to the study of history in general, and either are not at leisure, or have not an opportunity to examine larger diplomatical works; but the lively style, in which the author writes, will render this work equally interesting to lovers of history in general.

Whilst the German historians laudably vie with each other, to provide palatable food for the scientific lover of history, they do not overlook the wants of the mechanic and countryman; and it is with real pleasure we notice here, "A Compendious History of the most remarkable Events of the Eighteenth Century, for Mechanics and Peasants," which has lately made its appearance at Leipzig, in three volumes.

This useful work manifestly bears the stamp of laborious research, and of the purest philanthropy. The author, whose name we could not learn, has most scrupulously selected only such occurrences as are peculiarly fit to afford instructive amusement to the individual classes of readers, for whom his work is intended: but we must do him the justice to observe, that it will also be read with interest and benefit by readers of a more cultivated mind.

The 33d Volume of "SCHROCH'S Classical History of the Christian Church," affords additional proofs of the liberal manner of thinking, the profound erudition, and the indefatigable diligence of its venerable author, and evinces, that he justly deserves the fame he has acquired.

Amongst the lesser publications, in the department of ecclesiastical history, that have lately appeared, we have to notice, a treatise, by J. F. GAAB, professor of philosophy, in the university of Tübingen, "On the Parties against whom the Christians had to contend, in the three first Centuries, and in the beginning of the Fourth;" in which the author displays great erudition. This disquisition evidently proves, how necessary it is, that we should be very circumspect in studying and inquiring into the ancient history of heresy, and greatly tends to promote liberality in our judgment of such writers as have attempted, though not always successfully, this part of ecclesiastical history. The author's hints and observations may also serve to lead the diligent inquirer to make new discoveries, by means of cautious and judicious conclusions from those traces which the author brings to the notice of his readers.

The fourth and last volume of the "History of the Female Sex," by Professor MEINERS, ranks high among the few historical works of sterling merit, that have lately made their appearance in Germany.

This highly interesting and instructive work, has been received with unbounded applause on the continent, and we do not doubt

doubt, but that a translation into English, would prove more acceptable to the fair sex in this country, than all the tasteless and monstrous productions of the romance kind, that have of late been transplanted into English soil, and only tend to bring German literature into disrepute with readers, who require rational entertainment.

The 6th volume of VON TEMPLEHOFF's *History of the Seven Years War in Germany*," which concludes that interesting work, has at length appeared.

The scientific knowledge of the military art, which the author displays in this work, and the practical lessons in tactics which it contains, must render it eminently interesting to all military men who are desirous of acquiring a scientific knowledge of their profession.

MR. K. A. ENGELHARDT, of Dresden, has published the first volume of a most interesting and instructive "*History of Saxony, for the Youths of that country*;" in which he not only gives an elaborate history of the reign of the different princes of Saxony, but also largely expatiates upon the progress which civilization has made in that country, with respect to geography, domestic and moral improvement, to the manufactures, arts, and sciences, as well as to its religious and moral state.

The "*Zeitschrift von und für Ungarn*," a new periodical work, which is editing by L. von SCHEDIUS, a Hungarian nobleman, for the purpose of promoting the knowledge of the history, geography, and literature of his country, contains a variety of very interesting articles.

The first volume has been received with uncommon applause; and the ability with which this publication is conducted, encourages the most sanguine hopes, that it will materially contribute to render Hungary more generally known, than it has hitherto been.

POSSELT's "*Taschen-buch für die neueste Geschichte*," is continued with increasing applause. The volume which is intended for the current year, represents, in an animated picture, the most important and interesting epochs of the late war, when the French republic, after a campaign replete with disasters and defeats, renewed her struggles for peace, with more boldness, energy, and unexpected success, than at any former period, and triumphantly compelled her enemies to abandon their schemes of annihilating the new republic by their joint efforts.

Eberh. Gilb. KLÜGEL, KNAPP, M. and C. SPRENGEL, of Halle, VOSS, WAGNITZ, and several other eminent literati, are publishing a new periodical work, under the title of, "*The Biographer*." It is to comprise the lives of eminently distinguished characters of the last three centuries, and chiefly intended to counteract the baneful rage for novel-reading, which has already been the cause of incalculable mischief, both in Germany and in England.

The worthy ROCHLITZ has, with the same view, presented the public with an excellent work, in two volumes, intitled, "*Die Verwandten*," which contains the characters of particularly interesting men, represented in the form of moral tales.

The eagerness with which the works of this able and elegant writer are read in Germany, render his endeavours to correct the vitiated taste of the juvenile reading world doubly meritorious; and it is devoutly to be wished, that his example may be imitated by other writers, who are now wasting their time and talents in the composition of works, that, at most, will procure them only transient fame.

#### EDUCATION.

This momentous branch of science, which strongly claims the most vigorous aid of every true friend of humanity, and is so notoriously neglected in most European countries, in Germany continues to experience the strenuous support of a great number of able writers; and it is with real pleasure we find, that a variety of very useful periodical publications in this department are annually added to those of GUTSMUTHS, CAMPE, SALZMANN, and others, whilst such as have been lately started, are carried on with spirit and increasing success. Among the latter, "*MUNT's Burgheim unter seinen Kindern*," containing Dialogues and Moral Tales for Children, experiences a well-deserved patronage. The third collection, which has lately appeared, proves, that the worthy author has not relaxed in his endeavours to render it both interesting and useful.

The "*Gespräche über die Naturlehre, für Kinder in Schulen*," by SCHOLZ, treats with great perspicuity of physics, as far as this science is applicable to the common purposes of life, and deserves to be recommended as a useful school-book.

"GUTSMUTH's *Bibliothek der pädagogischen Litteratur*," continues to be carried on in a manner that cannot but greatly contribute to the improvement of the science of education.

VILLAUME's "Reading-Book, for the Use of Country and Military Schools," ranks high among the numerous works, with which this branch of German literature has been lately enriched. The venerable and learned author possesses, in an eminent degree the rare gift of handling the most important subjects with a clearness and precision, that enables the most uncultivated mind to derive instruction from his works.

Mr. FUNKE, to whom the instructors of youth are already indebted for many excellent works, in the branch of pedagogic literature, has edited "DEMARÉE's Tabellary Manual of Modern Geography, History, and Statistics, for Schools," with very correct and neat maps, by Sotzmann.

#### PHILOLOGY.

The zeal with which this branch of literature has ever been cultivated in Germany, since the sixteenth century, is not likely to abate, whilst classic learning shall continue to ensure to the possessor, both fame and emolument, which evidently is more generally the case in Germany, than in any other European country. Last Easter fair has been productive of numerous corroborative specimens of this zeal, which, however, seems not to have been so successfully exerted as usual; the number of sterling publications in this branch of science (as far as our information goes) being this time comparatively but very small.

SCHWEIGHAUSER's "Anecdotes in Athenæum, &c. &c." afford new proofs of the refined taste, the philosophical penetration, and the profound erudition of this diligent philologer; and this volume is strongly intitled to be put at the head of all the works in this branch of literature, that have made their appearance at the last fair. The additions that have been communicated to him from the excellent Codex Sedano-Parisiensis, do not, indeed, possess any more the merit of novelty; but if considered relatively, they may nevertheless be called novel, with respect to the passages where they have been inserted by Mr. S. One of the most important interpolations of this kind, is a fragment of Pangasis.

Another work, that deserves being mentioned here is, "Nemesius Eusebii de Natura Hominis: Græce et Latine denuo multo quam antea emendatius edidit, et anecdota adjecit MATTHIASI."

The editor exhibits, in this elaborate work, additional proofs of his profound

knowledge of the Greek philosophy, as well as of his refined critical taste; and we have every reason to expect, that this edition will render this valuable work of Nemesius, as generally read, as it eminently deserves.

In the department of Roman Literature, which has been uncommonly unproductive last fair, we have to notice only, M. Tullii Ciceronis Cato Major, et Somnium Scipionis," revised and illustrated by parallel passages, by A. GOETZ, of Nurnberg. The editor has placed, opposite to the original, in which he follows Ernesti's Recension, Gaza's Greek translation. Immediately after Cicero's text, we find a selection of the most interesting passages on antiquity, and other subjects of a similar nature, gleaned from the works of the Greek classics. The Head of parallel Passages contains shorter extracts from the writings of Plato, Xenophon, Marcus Aurelius, and from the poets. The whole concludes with a critical apology by the editor. He was not satisfied with merely copying Ernesti's text, but carefully consulted the critics, Gruter, Grævius, Faviolati, and others; and it cannot but be confessed, that he has made his emendations with great judgment.

#### TECHNOLOGY, MECHANICS.

Amongst the few good works in the technological department, that have lately appeared, we distinguish the "Systematische Theorie isch-Practische Anweisung zum Frucht-branntweinbrennen." — Systematical theoretico-practical instruction in the distilling of brandy from grain, by J. S. G. WEISS, in two volumes, with a preface by the celebrated Westrumb, who speaks highly of the merits of this work. It is but justice to say, that it is eminently superior to all other works on the same subject, that have appeared in Germany within the last 40 years.

Mr. GUTSMUTH's "Mechanische Nebenbeschäftigungen für Jünglinge, &c." Mechanical Recreations for Youths" deserve the attention of all masters of private academies, and afford an additional proof of the excellence of the institution of which he is the chief manager, and where they have been introduced by him with great benefit.

Another work of superior excellence in this branch of literature, that deserves to be distinguished from the great bulk of trivial publications, is GEISSLER's "Practischer Lehrbegriff der genauern höhern Drehkunst."

This practical instruction in the art of turning,

turning, is really unique, and comprehends every thing the most perfect artist can wish to know; as it comprizes very judicious extracts from the most splendid and expensive works of this kind that have appeared in England, Germany, and France. The rules laid down by the author are extremely perspicuous, and the plates are both correct and elegant.

#### ECONOMY.

The laudable zeal which the Germans have manifested for some years past, in cultivating the extensive field of economy in all its branches, still continues to be ably supported by a respectable host of practical writers; and it is but just to say, that the economical literature of their country bids fair to prove more valuable and interesting every succeeding year. The "*Neue Forst-Archiv zur Erweiterung der Forst und Jagdwissenschaft, &c.*" formerly edited by the celebrated William von Moser, is continued by Dr. CHRISTOPHER, and W. J. GATTERER, assisted by several well known literati and experienced economists. The 25th volume of this valuable repertory has lately appeared, and is particularly rich in practical observations of the first importance.

J. RIEM and G. S. REUTTER have published the last Number of their "*Oekonomische-Veterinarische Heffte*," a work that cannot but be very acceptable to all practical economists, as it comprehends every thing useful that is found in the numerous works of the most celebrated economical writers who have written upon the breeding and proper management of the principal domestic animals.

M. MEDICUS, of Mannheim, to whom Germany is indebted for several valuable works in this department of science, has published a volume of "*Small Economical Tracts*," that are well worth the perusal of the lovers of economy.

But the most important work of this branch of literature that has lately appeared, is an "*Universal History of Pomology, from the Times of the most remote Antiquity to the Time of Constantine the Great*," by FR. K. L. SICKLER."

The Rev. Mr. CHRIST, who is generally allowed to be one of the most eminent theoretical and practical economists of whom Germany can boast, has publicly declared that this work, which was submitted to his opinion, before it was sent to the press, supplies a material want of our age, and that it is extremely well calculated to convey the most valuable and interesting information to the lovers

of pomology, as it contains a most satisfactory history of the improvement of the soil by means of the culture of fruit-trees, the like of which has not yet been at emptied in any European country. This work, being the fruit of long and laborious researches, and of indefatigable diligence, which enabled the author, with unremitting assiduity, to collect all the requisite notices, from the records of the most ancient times, and displaying a critical acuteness, peculiarly adapted to a composition of such a nature, by uniting a refined judgment in the selection of his materials, with the nicest caution will afford the most striking instruction to the historian and antiquary, as well as to the lover of pomology.

#### STATISTICS.

The literature of this science, in the cultivation of which the Germans have at all times maintained an undisputed pre-eminence, becomes daily more interesting, and continually throws more light upon the financial and economical state of the numerous principalities of which Germany is composed. The first volume of the "*Neuester artenmäßiger Zustand der Scimmlichen unter landesfürstlicher Verwaltung stehenden Staats-Einkünfte und Staatlaughaben, in Bayern, Neuburg, Sulzbach, und der Oberplalz*," promises a most important work, as it is very evident that the unknown author is supported by the Bavarian Government, and has had free access to the electoral archives.

Equally interesting to the statistical enquirer are KAZZI's Statistical Tracts concerning the Duchy of Bavaria, which are to be continued.

J. M. BALLMANN, Professor of philosophy, geography, and history, at Meysbach, in Transylvania, has published two Numbers of a Statistical Account of that Country, which is to be continued quarterly, and is well deserving of the attention of the lovers of statistics. But more interesting for the readers of such works in general, is the "*New Statistical Survey of the German States, with respect to their Extent, Population, Produce, Industry, and Finances*," which is now publishing at Basil and Darmstadt, in numbers. The notices which this work details are collected from the latest statistical publications, the titles of which are given at large in the introduction to the survey of each individual country.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

"Herr Lorenz Stark, von J. G. ENZEL."

If we consider the great influence which the

the reading of novels has on the morals and happiness of the rising generation, we cannot but sincerely rejoice, that a man of Engel's eminent talents and refined taste condescends to employ his able pen in this field of literature, so much overgrown with poisonous weeds, that the friend of virtue and humanity feels himself instinctively impelled to avert his eyes indignantly from it. The great art which this elegant author displays in this charming fiction, and the harmony in the most minute traits that distinguish the different characters introduced in it, render it extremely pleasing to the discerning reader, and the valuable lessons of practical philosophy with which it is interspersed, will make even those that are used to more substantial food confess, that *decies repetita placet*.

M. FISCHER, of Berlin, honourably known by a most interesting account of his late travels in Spain, is going to make the German public acquainted with a kind of Romances, in which the Spaniards avowedly excel all other nations, and with this view has published the first volume of a collection of "The Comic Romances of the Spaniards." The elegance of Mr. Fischer's diction, the comic humour with which he is endowed, and his intimate acquaintance with the Spanish language, have enabled him to give to his translation the appearance of an highly finished original.

A Romance, by NICOLAY, intitled, "Fraz von Werden," deserves to be noticed here as greatly superior in rational interest and elegance of style to what we have perceived in most compositions of this kind lately published.

"Die Launen der Liebe."—The Whims of Love—is a novel that deserves honourable mention, the author having judiciously chosen his materials, and strikingly portrayed his characters.

The famous LAUCKHARD, notorious for the memoirs of his life, written by himself, has published a volume of tales and novels, which, indeed, strongly evince the brilliancy of his genius, and the depth of his knowledge of man, but at the same time manifestly prove, that he is totally unacquainted with the laws of good taste.

STAMPEEL's "Lodoiska" is one of the best productions of the kind that have lately appeared in Germany. The leading features are borrowed from Louet's Faublas, but the author has so skilfully handled his materials, that his production has all the merits of an original.

The author of the novel "Carlo," that has been received with more than common applause in Germany, and is now translating into French, has produced another specimen of the elegance of his pen, intitled, "Natalia," that cannot but greatly add to the fame he has already acquired.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

IT is not to be expected that the American presses will be so prolific in this department of literature as in many others more connected with the immediate wants of society, or prompted by the prevailing taste of the people. We are pleased to observe an increasing attention to the compilation of historical documents concerning the discovery, settlement, progress, and present condition of the several states which constitute the union. And there is now every reason to expect, that in a few years the number and value of them will be such as to reflect credit on the character of American Literature.

"The Natural and Civil History of Vermont, by Samuel Williams, LL. D. &c., though published some time ago, has circulated so little in proportion to its value, and is so imperfectly known

abroad, as to deserve to be particularly mentioned on this occasion. The nature of the work, as well as the manner in which it is executed, place it among the most important of the historical monuments of this young country. That mode of historical writing which combines the narration of political events with comprehensive views of the natural history, the arts, sciences, and manners of a nation, is a modern improvement, that deserves to be highly estimated. This work, and Dr. Belknap's History of New Hampshire, afford pleasing specimens of that kind of writing.

Mr. SULLIVAN's "History of the District of Maine," is the production of a man not destitute of talents, but often betraying the want of the advantages of a correct education. Whoever expects to find a regular and well-

connected series of important and useful facts, arranged in chronological order, interspersed with judicious reflections, and narrated in a classical and dignified style, will find himself disappointed in the perusal of this work. It much more resembles the disjointed materials, thrown here and there, than the well-adjusted parts of a regular history. On the whole, notwithstanding this volume contains a fund of valuable materials, we can hardly admit that it merits a conspicuous place among the historical writings of this country. From carelessness and haste, or a want of an adequate knowledge of the force of words, and the structure of language, there is throughout great obscurity in the style, and the writer is occasionally betrayed into absurdities, which excite the smile of the reader.

A valuable mass of documents and materials, chiefly relative to the settlement, antiquities, and progress of the colonies of North America, now the United States, is to be found in the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society for the Year 1800," lately published. This is the second volume of a periodical publication, whose plan we much approve, and which we hope to see long and zealously continued. The contents of the present volume, though less copious and diversified than the former, will be found to be useful to the historian, and instructive to the general reader.

#### POLITICS.

In the United States of America, as might be expected, from the spirit of freedom which pervades the federal constitution, as well as those of the several states, a great portion of public attention is devoted to politics. The disputes and struggles of parties, inseparable from popular governments, are often carried to an extravagant height. Yet, it must be admitted, to the praise of the mild and pacific character of the people, that tumults and riots are rarely heard of among them. The strife and altercations of competitors in elections, though often animated and accompanied with the exertion of every possible effort consistent with the peace of society, are commonly confined to a war of words, newspapers, and pamphlets. The distinction of parties into republicans and federalists is well understood among people of information in Europe, as well as in America. The tri-

umph of the former party, in the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, and in a great majority of the state-elections which have occurred since, ascertains a decided preponderance of that political interest throughout the union. In both houses of the federal legislature, the republicans out-number their opponents. An ascendancy so complete as this, aided by the influence of the executive, will give the stamp of republicanism to all the measures of the national government; and an opportunity will now be afforded to the party in power to display those principles of patriotism, and that sacred regard for the public good, which they have so long professed, and for which they have so perseveringly contended.

The calmness of Mr. Jefferson's administration, notwithstanding all the animosity of his opponents, would probably have been liable to little disturbance, if he had not, at his entrance on the duties of the presidency, found nearly all the offices of honour and emolument in the hands of the federalists. It had been, most unfortunately, one of the maxims of the preceding administration to appoint none to office but such as embraced and practised federal principles. To correct the injustice and invidiousness of this systematic exclusion of one half of the community from all the favours of government, and to lay the broadest foundation of future harmony and contentment among the people, he determined to destroy this monopoly of office, and to establish an equilibrium between the parties as exact as circumstances would allow: for this purpose, it became necessary to make removals of certain officers from their places, and to appoint persons of the opposite political party in their stead. This duty, which the President must have found to be equally painful and necessary, excited the resentment and clamour of all those who had opposed his election. In one remarkable instance of the removal of a custom-house-officer, at New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, a number of the merchants of that city, in very strong terms, remonstrated against that executive act, and urged the President to revoke the new appointment. To this remonstrance of the merchants of New Haven, the President made a reply, stating the rule and motives of his past and future conduct, in appointments to office, and his determination



to proceed no further than justice to each party would require. This reply is distinguished for its condescension, mildness, respect, and candid avowal of his intentions relative to the disposal of offices.

Soon after the publication of Mr. Jefferson's Answer to the Merchants, appeared "An Examination of the President's Reply to the New Haven Remonstrance," by an anonymous writer, under the signature of "LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS." In an Appendix to this pamphlet are contained the President's Inaugural Speech, the Remonstrance of the Merchants of New Haven, the President's Reply to them, and a list of removals from office and new appointments since Mr. Jefferson's entrance on the presidency. This examiner of the President's Reply indulges, without restraint, in that tone of resentment and invective, which the federal party thought proper to adopt on this occasion. In a literary point of view, this pamphlet is decent and respectable; but the indecorous violations of the respect due to the first magistrate of the United States, the feebleness and inconclusiveness of much of the reasoning, and the misstatements of facts, which too often occur, will destroy all its effects on the minds of the candid and unprejudiced.

This pamphlet was speedily followed by "A Reply to Lucius Junius Brutus's Examination of the President's Answer to the New Haven Remonstrance," &c. under the signature of "LEONIDAS." The object of this publication is to vindicate the conduct of the President, to detect the fallacies in the reasoning of Lucius Junius Brutus, and to exhibit the artifices of the federalists to destroy the influence of republican principles in the United States. Leonidas subjoins a list of collectors, naval-officers, surveyors, supervisors, district-attornies, and marshals, throughout the union; by which it appears that, notwithstanding all the removals made by Mr. Jefferson, out of 228 of these officers, 190 are still federalists, and only 30 are republicans! As a writer, Leonidas is often extremely incorrect, and sometimes suffers himself to adopt a style of unreasonable asperity.

Mr. ABRAHAM BISHOP's "Oration, delivered at Wallingford," in Connecticut; and Mr. GEORGE J. EACKER's "Oration delivered at the Request of

the Officers of the Brigade of the City and County of New York," &c. on the 4th of July, 1801, the anniversary of American Independence, contain warm, enthusiastic, and often extravagant expressions of the particular political opinions and sentiments which they respectively hold.

#### THEOLOGY AND SERMONS.

Under this head, we notice, with great satisfaction, "The Works of the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, late President of the College of Princeton," &c. in four volumes. The design of raising a monument to the honour of that distinguished man, by this edition of his works, must afford pleasure to every friend of religion, literature, and liberty. The expectations we had formed of the merit of this publication have been abundantly gratified. In perusing it, we were equally pleased with the keenness and brilliancy of the author's wit, the vigour and soundness of his judgment, and that noble dignity of virtue and consistency of principles and character, which shine throughout with uniform and undiminished lustre. These volumes are said to contain all his works. Many of the pieces were never before committed to the press; the greater part was published at different times during his life, and has been repeatedly read, criticised, and admired. Though we place this publication under the head of theology, because it chiefly consists of matter of that description, it is proper to observe that this collection of the author's works is somewhat miscellaneous, as will appear from the following arrangement of them:—Vol. 1. contains An Essay on Justification; a Practical Treatise on Regeneration; and sixteen Sermons.—Vol. 2. thirty-one Sermons.—Vol. 3. an Inquiry into the Scripture-meaning of Charity; a serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage; Ecclesiastical Characteristics; a serious Apology for the same; the History of a Corporation of Servants; Lectures on Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Eloquence; Letters on Education; Essay on Money; Letters on Marriage; a Pastoral Letter.—Vol. 4. Lectures on Divinity; several Speeches in Congress; and some in different Ecclesiastical Courts in Britain and America; the Druid, a periodical Publication; Address in behalf of the College of New Jersey; and a number

of small pieces on political, moral, and other subjects.

Mr. HARRIS, Past-grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge, and Chaplain to the Grand Royal Arch-chapter of Massachusetts, has lately published, "Discourses delivered on Public Occasions, illustrating the Principles, displaying the Tendency, and vindicating the Designs of Free-masonry." The author shews himself to be an able advocate of the cause of Free-masonry. Perhaps we might justly allow him the credit of having exhibited his subject in more interesting and favourable points of view than any writer who has preceded him in the same path. And these discourses may probably render a real service to society, by assisting to banish the jealousies and suspicions of free-masonry, which, within a few years have gained so much ground, especially among those political and religious fanatics, who not long since pretended to see, in every private meeting, proofs of a conspiracy against all government and religion, and to trace in their documents and communications all the plots and horrors of jacobinism.

From the pen of the Rev. Dr. DANA we find "Two Discourses:—1. on the Commencement of a new Year; 2. on the Completion of the Eighteenth Century; delivered in New Haven, Connecticut; the former January 4, and the latter January 11, 1801. The basis of both is laid in these words of the wise preacher—"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth for ever." As might naturally be expected, the author, in the first discourse, applies the admonition contained in his text to the vicissitudes of the past year, dwelling on the varieties of life, the inefficacy of its pleasures to confer happiness, the transitory nature even of this imperfect enjoyment, and the succession of new generations of men, new schemes, pursuits, and fashions, which form the history of the world; and contrasting with these the faithfulness of God, the permanency of his decrees, and the immutability of his character. In the second discourse, Dr. Dana employs the doctrine exhibited in his text to illustrate the vicissitudes of the century just completed. Extending his views beyond the limits of a year, he directs his attention to the political revolutions, the moral changes, the improvements in litera-

ture and science, and especially the events in the Christian church, which distinguish the last age.

Among the single sermons, we think it proper to notice that of the Rev. Dr. TRUMBULL, on "The Dignity of Man, especially as displayed in Civil Government." In the state of Connecticut, the annual election at Hartford is always attended with a religious solemnity. A clergyman of the state is appointed by the governor to deliver a sermon on the occasion, which is regularly, as a matter of course, committed to the press; and this sermon is one of the fruits of that annual appointment. Though destitute of the graces of composition, and abounding in almost every species of verbal inaccuracy, this performance is sensible and judicious.

Before the "Humane Society of Massachusetts," which was instituted in the year 1784, with design "to promote the Cause of Humanity generally, by pursuing such Means as have for their Object the Preservation of Human Life, and the Alleviation of its Miseries," the Rev. Dr. MORSE lately preached "A Sermon," the subject of which is founded on Proverbs xi. 17.—"The merciful man doth good to his own soul." From this text, the author gives a brief display of the character, duties, and rewards of the merciful. This he does in a style of simplicity, good sense, and piety, becoming the pulpit and the occasion.

In the Rev. Mr. MASON's sermon on "Pardon of Sin in the Blood of Jesus," we observe, now and then, some of the traces of a rapid and ardent eloquence; but there is a positiveness and intolerance, not to say arrogance, in his manner of inculcating and defending truth, which is always disgusting to the rational reader.

The Rev. Mr. HOLMES's "Sermon preached at Cambridge" (Massachusetts), January 4, 1801, in a summary manner recounts the most interesting events of that country within the last century, and exhibits a minute review of the progress of Cambridge since its first settlement.

The Rev. Dr. LATHROP's "Sermon, delivered at West Springfield on the first Day of the Nineteenth Century," briefly narrates the rise and progress of Christianity in the old world. He then relates some of the principal circumstances respecting the first emigrants

grants to New England; gives a short account of the dangers and difficulties they suffered; and then proceeds to compute the increase of the national power, wealth, and prosperity, during the last century.

But the most remarkable sermon which comes under our notice, is "A Discourse delivered on the annual Fast in Massachusetts, April 9, 1801," by Dr. EMMONS, pastor of the church in Franklin. The character of Jeroboam forms the subject of the discourse, which is drawn from 2 Kings, xvii. 21.—"And they made Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, King, and Jeroboam drove Israel from following the Lord." The usurpation, impiety, tyranny, and inhumanity of that atrocious monarch, are represented in the strongest light; and, after every effort to render these colours as dark and hateful as possible, the author, *very modestly*, applies them to portray the character of Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States. It has seldom fallen in our way to observe an instance of clerical indecency more shameful, or of party-rancour more inveterate.

#### MORALS.

Mr. ELISHA PALMER's "Principles of Nature; or, a Developement of the Moral Causes of Happiness and Misery among the Human Species," is designed to combat every system of morality and religion founded upon divine revelation, as exhibited in the Scriptures. The author expects much from the operation of the light of nature, and the gradual expansion and improvement of the reasoning faculties of man. He labours to prove, that great mischief has arisen from the introduction and spreading of the doctrines of Christianity through so large a portion of the world as they now possess. The principles and reasonings of this writer will probably make no impression on the public mind; for he only once more retails cavils and objections to the Christian religion, which have been an hundred times before answered and refuted.

#### LAW.

The American public have lately been favoured, by Mr. THOMAS COOPER, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, with "The Bankrupt-law of America compared with the Bankrupt-law of England." The striking analogy between the law of the United States and that of Great Britain on this sub-

ject, will naturally induce American lawyers, accustomed always to regard with veneration the adjudications of British courts, to look to them for precedents by which to interpret the law of their own country, and to guide them in the decision of cases which arise under it. But, notwithstanding the general resemblance which the American bankrupt-law bears to that of England, there are many important points of difference between them. A treatise that should exhibit, with accuracy and precision, the similarities and differences between the systems of the two countries, must be of very obvious utility. To supply the American lawyer and merchant with such a work, is the principal design of the author of this volume; and he seems to have executed the task with a considerable degree of judgment and ability.

#### MEDICINE.

"The Medical Repository, and Review of American Publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the auxiliary Branches of Philosophy," published in quarterly numbers, so as to form annually an octavo volume of common size, continues to be one of the principal vehicles of publication on medical and philosophical subjects in the United States. Four complete volumes of that work are now before the public; and two quarterly numbers of the fifth volume have been published since the last Retrospect of American Literature. The editors still continue, with unabated zeal, to collect facts and communications from every proper source concerning the American pestilence, which has occasioned such ravages, within a few years, on that continent, and in the West Indies; and is supposed by many, whose information on the subject has not been correctly obtained, to threaten the safety of Europe. Every season more and more strongly confirms the domestic origin and non-contagiousness of that disease, and proves that it may be the product of every region on the globe, where there are sufficient accumulations of animal and vegetable filth, acted upon by atmospheric heat adequately high, especially when a morbid constitution of the air favours the operation of the other causes.

In the first number of the fifth volume of the Medical Repository, we observe an interesting paper on Hydrophobia by Dr. PHYSICK, of Philadelphia. In a fatal case of that disease, which

which he describes with great accuracy, he supposes death to have taken place by a sudden suffocation, produced by a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the glottis. On this ground, he advises, in such cases hereafter, a trial of *tracheotomy*, in order to procure present relief, in the expectation that blood-letting, blisters, mercury, and the other usual remedies might then be employed to complete the cure.

In the same number of the Repository, Dr. RUSH lays before the public "An Account of the salutary Effects of a Salivation, and also of Tonic Remedies in Pulmonary Consumption." Some cases are particularly stated by this learned physician, in which a gentle salivation, after the previous use of evacuations, and especially blood-letting, carried to a proper extent, very happily effected a cure.

A new work has just appeared in Philadelphia from Dr. RUSH, intitled "Six Introductory Lectures to Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine." The eminent talents of the writer, so long and universally known to the medical world, as well as his great zeal in promoting every professional improvement, are honourably exhibited in this publication.

#### ASTRONOMY.

Mr. AUGUSTUS B. WOODWARD has lately offered to the public, "Considerations on the Substance of the Sun." This curious and interesting work is divided into seven parts:—1. An historical review of the opinions of the ancients on the substance of the sun. 2. A concise, but comprehensive, examination of the opinions of the moderns on the particular nature of the sun. 3. He offers his own hypothesis. That he might state it the more clearly, he has found it necessary to invent a new term, or rather to employ an old one in a new sense—This is the word *Electron*, which he has chosen to denote that peculiar matter in substance which has been called electricity and the electric fluid; and his opinion is, *that the substance of the sun is electron*. 4. In the fourth division of his subject, the author offers an historical account of electric discoveries. 5. He then enumerates some of the most remarkable phenomena in which electron, *as a substance*, is observed to be present. 6. Having stated these facts, the author proceeds to the more immediate object of his undertaking, which is to adduce

those powerful considerations which lead him to conclude that the substance of the sun is *electron*. Here the reasoning which he adopts is of the analogical kind, pointing out the similarity of appearance and effect between terrestrial and solar electricity; or, in other words, between electron, as it operates in our mundane system, and electron, as it manifests itself in and about the body of the sun. This part of the work is managed with a great deal of ingenuity and force of mind. The seventh and last division contains suggestions as to the means necessary for subjecting this hypothesis to the test of direct experiment.

#### POETRY.

Mr. HONEYWOOD's "Poems, with some Pieces in Prose," though intitled to praise on several accounts, do not seem likely to procure for him the honours of posthumous renown. The subjects of his verse represent him chiefly as an occasional poet, who wrote from incidental reflection, principally excited by local events, temporary circumstances, or political transactions. His Muse appears but seldom to have haunted the wilds of fiction or of fancy, and we discover only a few vestiges of her rambles through the flowery walks of rural nature.

#### DRAMA.

Mr. CHARLES JARED INGERSOL's "Edwy and Elgiva, a Tragedy, in five Acts." The story on which this tragedy is founded is taken from an early period of Anglo-saxon history; in those days, when the power of the Pope held in subjection the proudest potentates, and the influence of superstition had enslaved the noblest minds, the charms of the gentle Elgiva had inspired in the breast of the youthful Edwy a passion too lively and tender to be restrained by the frigid rules of Monkish austerity. Disdaining the obstacles which the church had raised to his wishes, and, in defiance of its authority, he espoused his lovely cousin. This indignity was not to be forgiven; and the narrative of their wrongs and sufferings is a lamentable proof of the ignorance and mistaken zeal of that age. The author has attempted to awaken our sensibility by a dramatic representation of the misfortunes and distress which flowed from this fatal union. We find some things to commend, but much more to censure, in this composition of a very inexperienced writer.

# GENERAL INDEX

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Dancer	649	Hunt	648	Penn	659	Strutt	647
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*Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies announced between the 20th of December, 1802, and the 20th of June following, inclusive.*

Abbot	75	Brooke	379	Douglas	497	Hatfield	603
Adam	75	Brown	379	Douglas	75	Hatfield	275
Addifon, T.	75	Bulmer	75	Doufe	497	Hawkins	159
Addifon, W.	75	Burn	75	Drake	379	Heal	497
Alderfon	159	Burrough	379	Du Bois	275	Hearis	275
Aldis	603	Bushel	603	Duff		Heawood	75
Alger	379	Butler	275	Dulau	159	Hemet and Earle	159
Allen	275	Buttler	603	Dyer	275	Hemingway	276
Amer	159	Candish	603	Dyke	159	Hefstage	497
Anderfon	159	Carr	497	Dyson	603	Hirft	379
Anderfon	379	Carruthers	379	Earle and Hemet	159	Hobart	275
Anderfon, J.	379	Carter	379	Edwards	379	Hodgfon	379
Anderson	275	Cattle	603	Elderton	497	Hollyoch	379
Andrew	379	Cartwright	497	Emet	275	Holmes	159
Antell	603	Cawgill	75	Entivife	379	Holmes	75
Arbuthnot	275	Chamberlain	75	Every	275	Hooper	497
Aris	497	Chatterton	497	Eyre	75	Hope	275
Arnold, R. Clay.	75	Clarke	159	Farrow	739	Hornby	379
Arnold	7	Clarke	159	Faulkner	497	Hortfey	275
Ashworth	159	Clark	159	Fenwick	379	Horton	603
Avery	603	Clegg, J.	275	Field	159	Houlding	603
Baggs	379	Clegg	275	Field	75	Howard	159
Baker	276	Cobb	275	Finegan	603	Howett	275
Bakewell	275	Cobb	159	Fisher	159	Hughes	159
Ball	159	Coles	159	Fogg	159	Hunter	275
Balman	75	Colley	603	Foggan	275	Johns	160
Barnsley	159	Collier	275	Fothergill	75	Ingold	75
Bates	275	Collier	497	Frafer	275	Juxon	75
Bateman	603	Collier	159	Freebairn	603	Jacks	160
Beaton	603	Collings	275	Gamble	159	Jackfon	160
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Beefley	379	Cook	159	Gilbert	497	Jewitt	379
Bellamy	75	Cook	75	Gill	275	Johnfon	497
Bendal	75	Coombs	275	Gillham	159	Johnfon	379
Benedicts	159	Cooper	75	Gogerly	497	Johnfon	275
Benfon	603	Cory	603	Golding	497	Johnfon	160
Bent	159	Cox	159	Graham	275	Jones	603
Befly	603	Coxon	379	Graham	159	Jones	160
Bickerton	275	Crichton	603	Graham	75	Jones	75
Biley	159	Cumming	379	Graham	75	Keeves	275
Bifhop, W.	75	Cunningham	159	Grainge	379	Kein	603
Bifhop, J.	75	Curtis	379	Granger	604	Kemp	603
Bifhop	603	Da Cotta	379	Gray	159	Kennedy	75
Bifhop	497	Dagg	603	Graydon	603	Key	75
Blackburn	603	Dale	159	Greatwood	603	Kilpatrick	603
Blackmore	75	Dale	497	Green	275	Kindon	275
Bleaf	275	Dane	75	Green	75	King	379
Blinkhorn	379	Daniel	75	Guthrie	75	King	77
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Podenham	379	Deacon	379	Hancock	159	Lace	75
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Bower	275	Dier	159	Harris	275	R. Murray	603
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Brady	75	Donaldfon	275	Harrifon	497	Lees	160
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						Lewis	

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END OF THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

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